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Maps of

ILLUSTRATED ATLAS

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

CONTAINING AUTHENTIC AND COMPLETE

MAPS OF ALL THE PROVINCES

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

FROM THE LATEST OFFICIAL SURVEYS AND PLANS, BY PERMISSION OF THE GENERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY, &c.

ALSO,

Maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, United States, Oceanica, The World, &c., &c.

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H. BELDEN & CO.

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Chronological Landmarks in
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Information respecting the Roy
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Legislature of Ontario and Que
Legislature of New Brunswick,
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Bentinck "
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Melancthon "
Normanby "
Osprey "
Proton "
St. Vincent "
Sarawak "
Sydenham "
Sullivan "

COUNTIES OF NO

Annapolis
Antigonish
Cape Breton
Colchester
Cumberland
Digby
Guysborough
Halifax
Hants
Inverness
King's
Lunenburg
Pictou
Queen's
Richmond
Shelburne
Victoria
Yarmouth

COUNTIES OF PRINCE

King's
Prince
Queen's

COUNTIES OF NE

Albert
Carleton
Charlotte
Gloucester
Kent
King's
Madawaska
Northumberland
Queen's
Restigouche
St. John
Sunbury
Victoria
Westmoreland
York

COUNTIES O

Argenteuil
Arthabaska
Bagot
Beauce
Beauharnois
Bellechasse
Berthier
Bonaventure
Brome
Chambly

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THE GEOGRAPHI
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wards the Arctic
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DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND EXTENT of the Dominion of Canada are more exactly shown in the maps of this atlas,—the *projections* for which were laid down by the United States Coast Survey at Washington, and the details furnished by the *latest surveys* of the Dominion and Provincial Governments,—and a clearer idea given of the value and extent of its vast territory than it has heretofore been possible to obtain through *private* and *less* comprehensive surveys.

From the southern frontier-line which separates them from the United States, to their ice-bound extension towards the Arctic Pole, then stretching from ocean to ocean, and measuring an air-line of 3000 miles from the outer limit of the Island of Newfoundland, washed by the Atlantic, to the outer limit of Vancouver's Island in the Pacific, the magnitude of the North American possessions of Great Britain, embracing more than half of the continent within their limits, is hardly realized by its own residents, and still less by even the most interested of our brethren in the mother country.

The line of demarcation between the territory of the United States and the territory of the Dominion of Canada starts on the east from the mouth of the River Ste. Croix, in the Province of New Brunswick, at a point where a land-mark, called the "Monument," is erected; following the waters of that river, it crosses a portion of the valley of the St. John, till it reaches that noble stream, the middle course of which it then follows to the mouth of the St. François River; thence it is continued by a broken line till, in the Province of Quebec, it reaches the 45th parallel of N. latitude, which it follows to St. Regis on the St. Lawrence. From St. Regis the boundary-line between the two countries is the middle course of the St. Lawrence, and of Lake Ontario, Niagara River, Lake Erie, River Detroit, Lake Ste. Claire, River Ste. Claire, and Lakes Huron and Superior. From the head of Lake Superior, the frontier-line follows the water-courses to Lac-des-Bois, and then the 49th parallel to the Pacific Ocean. North of the frontier-line thus traced, the whole of the continent of America is Canadian soil, with the exception of the territory of Alaska, formerly Russian America.

At the eastern frontier above briefly described, lie, surrounded by the waters of the Atlantic, the Island of Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, which are in the Dominion, together with the Province of Newfoundland, which, although at present a distinct government, will no doubt soon follow the example of its neighbours and come under the banner of confederation; and as a counterpart, at the west lie, surrounded by the waters of the Pacific, Vancouver's and other islands included in the Dominion Province of British Columbia.

It is true, a considerable portion of this enormous extent of country is not capable of sustaining a large population; but the portion that is available for agricultural and industrial purposes is of immense extent, and sufficient to afford to the emigrating population of Europe ample room and abundant inducement for generations to come.

All the British North American countries, with the exception of the Province of Newfoundland, are now integral parts of the confederation called the Dominion of Canada.

The superficial area is greater than that of the United States, and is nearly equal to the whole of Europe. It comprises the following Provinces and Territories: Ontario, 121,260 sq. m.; Quebec, 210,020; Nova Scotia, 18,670; New Brunswick, 27,037; Prince Edward Island, 2131; British Columbia, 233,000; Manitoba, 16,000; Hudson Bay and North-west Territories, 2,206,725, exclusive of Labrador and the islands in the Arctic Ocean. These being added, the total area is nearly 3,500,000 square miles. Of this amount more than half is the property of the General Government, acquired by purchase from the Hudson Bay Company.

The prairie and timbered lands adapted for agriculture, and suitable for the growth of wheat and other grains, cover 586,225 square miles; and a further belt of land, comprising 928,020 square miles, is sufficiently timbered, and is applicable for the growth of grasses and hardy grains. In short, there are about 375,184,000 acres of agricultural land fit for cultivation, outside the limits of the organized Provinces, the greater part of which is well adapted to the growth of wheat.

The northern extremity of the chief wheat zone, commencing in the east at the parallel of 50°, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, near its mouth, is deflected a little to the south, when it reaches as far W. as James's Bay; it then takes a general N. W. course till it strikes the parallel of 60° at its intersection with the meridian of 101°; from which point to the Pacific it has the form of a bow slightly bent northward, both ends of which rest on the parallel of 60°. The northern limit of grains and grasses, crossing James's Bay in lat. 52°, takes a N. W. course till it attains to nearly 70°, at the meridian of 132°. The wheat zone covers 1,300,000 sq. miles, that of the grasses and coarser grains 2,300,000 sq. miles, and of maize, 500,000 sq. miles.

Besides its agricultural lands, Canada possesses the wealth of immense forests, of the best fishing grounds of the world, and mineral deposits where gold, silver, copper, iron, and other metals abound, together with coal, in bountiful profusion.

Canada produces far more wheat, barley, peas, and oats to the acre than any part of the United States (we found this statement upon the results as given in the census of the two countries for the last twenty-five to thirty years). The most northern States approach nearest to Canada in the production of these staples. But even to a greater extent for pastures and meadows, and as a grazing country, does Canada excel the Republic.

Orchards everywhere thrive, and the Canadian apple is the standard of excellence; vast quantities are exported to England and sold as American, their nationality being lost. Melons and tomatoes grow equally with the potato, pea, turnip, and the rest of the vegetables known in England, and all thrive to a remarkable degree; and perhaps the best stock on the American continent is bred and raised in the eastern townships of the Province of Quebec.

CLIMATE.

Canada has not the same varieties of climate that some countries of much smaller extent enjoy; but the distribution of large bodies of fresh water saves it from the evils of aridity and sterility, and it is among the most invigorating and healthful belonging to the regions where grains and grasses grow, particularly favourable for the emigrant from Great Britain, or the north and north-west of Europe, and pre-eminently adapted to the production and continuance of a vigorous and healthy race of people.

It may be remarked that the climate of Canada has been more misunderstood than any other fact pertaining to the country. Very exaggerated impressions prevail respecting the rigour of Canadian winters. It is true that these are very decided in their character; and the snow, in many parts, covers the ground to a depth of two or three feet; but there are advantages in this. The snow is dry and packs under foot, making the best roads, and forming a warm covering for the earth; producing, moreover, an effect upon the soil which greatly facilitates the operations of the farmer in the spring. The dry winter atmosphere is bracing and pleasant.

The sensation of cold is far more unpleasant during the damp days, such as mark, for instance, the winters of the United Kingdom, than when the winter regularly sets in. The summers, like the winters, are also of a decided character, being in the main warm and bright; and fruits and vegetables which cannot be ripened in the open air in England will ripen here to perfection. It is believed that, taken as a whole, the climate of Canada is more favourable for both the agriculturist and the horticulturist than that of England, with the single exception of length of season in which labour can be done in the field. On this point, however, it may be remarked, as has been stated by Professor Johnston in his work on New Brunswick, that the number of days in which labour cannot be performed in the field, owing to rain, is much less in this country than in England.

INLAND WATERS.

The St. Lawrence and the connecting lakes above are estimated to contain 12,000 cubic miles of water. Besides these, there are thousands of lakes in Canada further north, some very large, and others of which the size is only very imperfectly known.

The River St. Lawrence, which brings down the waters of six lakes (for to the five on the frontier Nipigon in the north must be added), is the greatest natural entrance and outlet of the country. This river is navigable for seagoing vessels as far as Montreal, a distance of nearly 600 miles. Above Montreal several extensive rapids occur. They can be descended by the largest steamers which navigate Lake Ontario; but as no force of steam is sufficient for their ascent, it has been necessary to construct canals, near the sides of the river, to overcome them. These canals, with that intended to overcome the falls of Niagara—the Welland—have been constructed at a cost to the Province of $15,000,000, the whole of them having been directly built as government works. By the aid of these canals, and that constructed at the Sault Ste. Marie, between Lakes Huron and Superior, vessels may descend from the head of the latter lake into the ocean; and as a matter of fact, several vessels have gone from Chicago, on Lake Michigan, to Liverpool. The Saskatchewan, which takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains and empties into Hudson Bay, through Lake Winnipeg and the Nelson River, is about 1800 m. long; but from the interruptions to navigation near its mouth, and the high latitude in which it lies, it is only the upper section, or Saskatchewan proper, that is valuable for navigation. The Mackenzie, which has a course over 10° of latitude, connects with the Arctic Ocean. The St. John in New Brunswick, the Fraser in British Columbia, the Ottawa and the Saguenay, are great highways and feeders to the commerce of the country; and the numberless tributaries to the larger streams, and the innumerable lakes, testify to the abundant manner in which the lands of the Dominion of Canada are watered.

POPULATION.

In 1861, the population of the Provinces now forming the Dominion was 3,207,636; and by the census of 1871 it was 3,672,325, exclusive of Indians in the North-west and Hudson Bay territories, distributed as follows: Ontario, 1,620,851; Quebec, 1,191,576; New Brunswick, 285,777; Nova Scotia, 387,800; British Columbia, 50,000; Manitoba, 13,600; and Prince Edward Island, 94,021, and North-west Territory, not included in organized Provinces, 28,700. At the same ratio of increase, which, however, has been exceeded by reason of increased immigration, the present population of the Dominion now would be 4,000,000. In Manitoba the increase by immi-

gration has been over 100 per cent., and there is no doubt that the Dominion now contains over 4,000,000 of people. The percentage of increase in the principal cities of the British Provinces, between 1861 and 1871, has been—

	Per ct.
Charlottetown, Pr. Ed.	31.3
Fredericton, N. B.	34.3
Halifax, N. S.	18.3
Hamilton, Ont.	30.1
St. John, N. B.	36.6
* Kingston, Ont. (decrease)	9.7
London, Ont.	36.9
Montreal, Que.	18.7
Ottawa, Ont.	46.1
* Quebec, Que. (decrease)	2
Toronto, Ont.	25.1
Three Rivers, Que.	24.9

The nationalities comprised were 1,082,940 French, 846,414 Irish, 706,369 English, 549,046 Scotch, 202,991 German, 29,622 Dutch, 23,035 Indian, 21,496 African, 7,703 Welsh, and the rest of various origin.

There were in 1871, in the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, 1,492,029 Roman Catholics, 494,049 Episcopalians, 490,093 Methodists, 417,148 Canada Presbyterians, 197,259 Church of Scotland Presbyterians, 225,745 Baptists, and numerous other denominations in smaller numbers.

About 500 newspapers and periodicals are published in Canada, one-tenth being daily; one-half that number tri-weekly; one-half of the latter number semi-weekly; 350 weekly, 50 monthly, a few quarterly and annually.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

The Constitution for the government of the Dominion is embodied in an imperial act, known as "The British North-American Act, 1867;" it received the royal assent on March 29 in that year. The passage of this act took place at the express desire of the Provinces interested.

The immediate reason for a change was that the old union between Upper and Lower Canada had become unsatisfactory. Based as this union was upon an equality of suffrages without regard to relative population, the increasing preponderance of Upper Canada, carrying with it no corresponding increase of political power, made itself felt in discontent with the existing political conditions. When it became manifest that Lower Canada would not consent to an increase of the representatives of Upper Canada, under the then existing legislative union, the upper Province sought a remedy in a change of the relations of the Provinces to one another and to those adjoining, but not united to them. The initiative was taken in 1864, by the parliament of Canada, a secret committee of the legislative assembly being appointed to inquire into the political condition of the Provinces, and exercise a remedy for the evils complained of. The proceedings of that committee have never been divulged.

Scarcely had it concluded its labours when the two political parties, hitherto separated by an antagonism which every year tended to make more acrimonious, united with the avowed object of bringing about a federal union of the whole of British America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, the latter of which, in the colonial system, is not considered part of British America. Delegates were appointed by the governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to arrange a basis of federal union. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland refused to co-operate; and the majority of the people of Nova Scotia, not sanctioning the action of their government, displayed a strong opposition.

When the basis of union had been agreed upon at the Quebec conference of delegates, it was submitted to the several legislatures for ratification. In Upper Canada there was no opposition; in Lower Canada opposition was confined to the usual political minority, relatively very small; in New Brunswick confederation, after a struggle, commanded a large majority; in Nova Scotia the consent of the legislature was not obtained. Delegates were now appointed by the governments of the several Provinces, to carry this basis of union to England and get it embodied in an act of the imperial parliament. That parliament would probably have refused to do violence to the wishes of any Province; but it was induced to believe that the question of confederation had not been an issue at the previous general election in Nova Scotia. To the united Provinces the name of the "Dominion of Canada" was given. At the time the confederation included four Provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. British Columbia and Prince Edward Island have since been brought in, and the whole of the Hudson Bay territory purchased and annexed. The executive authority is nominally vested in the Queen of England; and the Governor-General, the only officer in the Dominion who receives his appointment from the British government, carries on the government in her name. With the sole exception of the pardoning power, the authority of the governor is exercised under the advice of a privy council, appointed and removable by himself, with the approbation and assent of the House of Commons. The command of the land and naval militia, and of all naval and military forces, is vested in the Queen. Ottawa is the seat of the federal government. The legislative power is exercised by two houses of parliament, styled the Senate and the House of Commons, in connection with the Governor-General, whose assent to all acts of parliament is given in the name of the Queen. The Senate is not a representative body, in the sense of being periodically elected. Its members are nominally appointed by the Crown, in fact, by the Governor-General, on the recommendation of the privy council. Under the legislative union of the Canadas, the legislative council, which then formed the second chamber, had for some years been elected by the people. This practice had not prevailed in New Brunswick; and the Quebec conference decided upon going back to the principle of Crown nomination. Ontario has 24 senators, Quebec 24, Nova Scotia 12, New-Brunswick 10, Prince Edward Island 4, British Columbia 3, and Manitoba 2. The whole number cannot exceed 78. A senator must be 30 years of age, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, possessed of freehold property to the value of $4,000, and an equal amount in personal property, and a resident of the Province for which he is appointed. In the case of Quebec, senators are appointed to represent particular districts, and they must either be residents of those districts or have a property qualification therein. The appointments are for life, but a seat will be vacated by bankruptcy or loss of the required property qualification, transfer of allegiance to another country, treason, felony, or any infamous crime. The House of Commons now consists of 206 members, of whom 82 are for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 21 for Nova Scotia, 15 for New Brunswick, 6 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for British Columbia, and 4 for Manitoba. There is no fixed time for the annual meeting of parliament, that body is summoned, as in England, by the executive, at convenient times for the dispatch of business. The electoral divisions of Quebec (late Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, remained the same as before confederation was formed; those of Ontario (late Upper Canada) were somewhat altered. Except for Quebec, which is always to continue to have the fixed number of 65 representatives, there is to be a re-adjustment of representation after every decennial census, according to the changed proportions of the population. No Province is to have the number of its representatives reduced unless the decrease of population is as compared with the population of the whole of Canada, less than five per cent.

All appropriation and tax bills must originate in the House of Commons, and no money vote can be proposed unless it be recommended to the House by message from the Governor-General. The royal assent to certain measures of an unusual or extraordinary character, to which the Governor-General may refuse the royal assent, and which he may reserve for the signification of the Queen's pleasure, and the royal veto may be exercised at any time within two years. In addition to the federal government, there is a local government in each Province. The lieutenant-governors of the Provinces are appointed by the Governor-General, and hold office during pleasure, but are removable only for cause within five years, which is practically the term of their incumbency. They are advised by executive

* The apparent decrease in Kingston and Quebec arises from the fact that the troops stationed in these cities were included in the census of 1861, but omitted in the enumeration of 1871.

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most of whom act as heads of departments, who are responsible to the people's representatives. These governments are not uniform in structure, one of them, that of Ontario, having but one chamber. In the distribution of the powers between the general and the local legislatures, the Crown lands remained under the control of the governments of the Provinces in which they are respectively situated. To the charge of the general parliament were assigned public debt and property; the regulation of trade and commerce; the raising of money by any mode of taxation; borrowing on the public credit; postal service; census and statistics; militia, military and naval, and defence; beacons, buoys, lighthouses, Sable Island; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea-coast and inland fisheries; ferries between a Province and any British or foreign country, or between two Provinces; currency, coinage, and legal tender; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention and discovery; copyrights; Indians, and lands reserved for Indians; naturalization and aliens; marriage and divorce; the criminal law (from which the constitution of the courts is strangely excepted, and the anomaly is seen of local legislatures constituting or altering the constitution of courts to which the general government appoints the judges); the establishment, maintenance, and management of penitentiaries; and all subjects not expressly assigned to the local legislatures. The residuum of power therefore rests with the general legislature, not the provincial. The parliament of Canada has to enact uniform laws relative to property and civil rights in the several Provinces, and the procedure of any courts therein; but such laws can not go into effect until re-enacted by the provincial legislatures. The powers confided to the local legislatures are uniform. They include the right to amend the local constitutions, except as regards the office of lieutenant-governor; direct taxation to raise a revenue for provincial purposes, to borrow money on the credit of the Province; the establishment of the tenure of provincial offices, and the appointment and payment of provincial officers; the management and sale of the public lands and timber; public and reformatory prisons; local hospitals, asylums, and charities, other than marine hospitals; municipal institutions; shop, saloon, auction, and other licenses; local works, exclusive of lines of ocean and other ships, railways, canals, and telegraphs which extend beyond the limits of the Province, or, being situated wholly within one Province, have been legally declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, or of more than one Province; the incorporation of companies for provincial purposes; the solemnization of marriage; property and civil rights; the administration of justice; the enforcing of laws, by punishment, fine, or penalty, having relation to any of the subjects of which the provincial legislature has cognizance; and, generally, all matters of a local or private nature. Previous to the establishment of confederation, separate Roman Catholic schools had been established in Ontario, and dissentient or Protestant schools in Lower Canada, as part of the public-school system; and the continued existence of both is guaranteed by a constitutional prohibition to legislate on the subject. With regard to agriculture and immigration, the general and local legislatures have concurrent jurisdiction. The only judges appointed by the local governments are those of the probate courts in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The judges of the courts of Quebec, where there is a million of French-speaking people, must be selected from the bar of that Province. The judges of the superior courts hold office during good behaviour, but are removable by the Governor-General on address of both houses of parliament. The salaries, allowances, and pensions of the judges of the courts, except the probate courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, are fixed by the parliament of Canada. Parliament has recently established a general court of appeal, of which the powers are similar to the supreme court of the United States. Previously the Dominion government had to pronounce on the constitutionality of acts of the provincial legislatures, before exercising the authority to disallow them. The Dominion assumed the debts of the several Provinces

to the amount of $62,500,000; and the residue of the debt of Canada above that amount, not less than $10,500,000, was assumed by the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in proportions to be determined by arbitration. Nova Scotia became liable for whatever amount its debt was in excess of $4,000,000, and New Brunswick for whatever sum its debt might exceed $7,000,000. The Dominion government undertook the purchase and completion of the P. E. I. Railway, and in British Columbia the construction of the Pacific Railway to connect it with the Eastern Provinces. The Dominion obtained the customs and excise revenues, and agreed to pay each Province an annual subsidy of 80 cents per head of the population, besides a fixed yearly sum for the support of its government; Ontario, $80,000; Quebec, $70,000; Nova Scotia, $60,000; New Brunswick, $50,000. Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba have since had similar grants upon admission to the confederation.

This subsidy, and the lands, minerals and forests constitute the actual sources of the provincial revenues; but to them they can, if necessary, add the resort to direct taxation. To Nova Scotia an additional amount has since been granted.

New Brunswick was entitled to receive, in addition to the above amount, $63,000 a year for ten years. To the existing Dominion debt is to be added the further cost for the intercolonial Railway connecting Halifax and Quebec, sections of which were built many years ago, and the remainder of which is since completed; and the Pacific Railway, the construction of which was one of the conditions of the accession of British Columbia to the union.

In the division of assets, the Dominion took the canals, harbors, lighthouses, public vessels, river and lake improvements, debts due by railway companies (few of them of any value), military roads, custom houses and public buildings, except those required for the provincial government, armories, drill-sheds, munitions of war, and lands set apart for general public uses.

MILITIA.

The militia of the Dominion is in a state of efficiency very creditable to its organizers.

The number of active volunteer militia enrolled in the Dominion is about 44,000.

Of this number upwards of 20,000 performed the annual drill, the greater part for 12 days' continuous drill. The reserve militia now numbers about 700,000 men between the ages of 18 and 60. Scientific instruction in artillery exercise is provided for, and the batteries are being armed as fast as circumstances will permit, with the same description of field-guns as those lately issued to the horse artillery of the regular army. The cavalry are armed with Snider carbines in addition to their swords. The infantry are all armed with Snider breech-loading rifles, and use the same ammunition as the regular army. The active force is organized by corps, companies, battalions, and batteries into brigades of the three arms, and these rest upon a reserve organization of the whole manhood of the Dominion, as above stated. The Major-General reports that in some of the rural battalions of the active militia were whole companies equal in height and physical appearance to the English Guards, and that no finer material for soldiers could be found anywhere than amongst the backwoodsmen of Canada.

The command of the Canadian militia must, according to the statute, be filled by a person having attained a field officer's rank in the imperial forces, and was, in 1880, conferred on Major-General Luard, in succession to Major-General Sir E. Selby Smyth, who had recently resigned and returned to Great Britain.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND REVENUE.

Since the visitation of the "panic" in 1875, the amount of both imports and exports has been constantly diminishing, with some slight fluctuations, as will be seen from the figures we give below, which show a comparative statement of imports for five years since that [illegible] imports, exports and customs duties for the [illegible] will be noticed that the imports declined during year of the "panic" to the extent of $29,859

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Du
1875.....	.....	$123,070,283	.....
1876.....	$90,966,435	93,210,546	$12,83
1877.....	75,875,303	99,327,992	12,54
1878.....	79,323,067	93,081,787	12,79
1879.....	71,491,256	81,964,427	13,93

In the last mentioned year $80,341,608 imports were entered for "home consumption" amount $55,267,393 only were dutiable goo $24,911,596 on the "free list, notwithstandin ral extension of the customs system under th of the "National Policy," which, as will be the above figures, has resulted in the steady the customs revenue each year, in an inverse to the steadily decreasing list of imports.

The great importance of our American t imagined when we quote from the report of t of Customs, that of the total imports for th tioned year, $43,626,027 came from the Un the next country on the list being Great Br sent in $30,943,703, while France, which was $1,532,191.

The comparative quantities of imported a goods, by Provinces, for the last above-ment is shown by the following statement:

Provinces.	Imports.	
Ontario.....	$34,105,826	$2
Quebec.....	30,024,843	2
Nova Scotia.....	7,062,614	
New Brunswick.....	5,296,454	
Prince Edward Island.....	825,569	
Manitoba.....	1,140,871	
N. W. Territories.....	157,462	
British Columbia.....	2,440,789	

The difference in exports in favor of Quebe Ontario, and the *smallness* of the difference into Ontario as against Quebec, are both mo than real, as Montreal, being the great depôt pôt for both branches of commerce, a vast Ontario's imports and exports alike are offici to that city, and come under the official ret Province of Quebec.

The above returns of customs duties collec in each case a trifle more than one-half revenue of the Dominion, the balance bei from various sources, including the public office, government railways, canal tolls, leas &c., &c., besides excise receipts, which for important item next to customs.

Considering the stagnation of the lumbe 1874, the returns go to show that other sou duction continue in an active and healthy co that the substantial progression of trade country yearly continued up to that year.

The great increase of Canadian trade will striking if we take two decennial periods steady augmentation.

From $29,703,497 in 1850, the total trad then comprising only Ontario and Quebec, in 1859 to $58,299,142; and from $68,955,09 $94,791,860 in 1866-7.

Since the confederation of the Provinc trade of the Dominion is set down as follow

1867-68.....	$1
1868-69.....	1
1869-70.....	1
1870-71.....	1
1871-72.....	1
1872-73.....	2
1873-74.....	2
1874-75.....	1
1875-76.....	1
1876-77.....	1
1877-78.....	1
1878-79.....	1

e give below, which show a comparative state- imports for five years since that time, and of exports and customs duties for the last four. It oticed that the imports declined during the first he "panic" to the extent of $29,859,937.

	Exports.	Imports.	Duty.
	.....	$123,070,283	.....
	$80,966,435	93,210,346	$12,833,114 48
	75,875,393	99,327,992	12,548,451 09
	79,323,567	93,081,787	12,795,693 17
	71,491,255	81,964,427	12,939,540 66

last mentioned year $80,341,608 of the total were entered for "home consumption" and of this $55,267,393 only were dutiable goods, against 596 on the "free list, notwithstanding the gene- nsion of the customs system under the operation National Policy," which, as will be seen from e figures, has resulted in the steady increase of oms revenue each year, in an inverse proportion eadily decreasing list of imports.

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comparative quantities of imported and exported by Provinces, for the last above-mentioned year, n by the following statement:

Provinces.	Imports.	Exports.
tario	$34,105,826	$23,854,459
ebec	30,924,842	29,740,512
va Scotia	7,062,614	7,364,324
w Brunswick	5,296,454	5,371,471
nce Edward Island	835,569	1,831,389
nitoba	1,140,871	512,899
W. Territories	157,462	60,139
itish Columbia	2,440,789	2,755,972

difference in exports in favor of Quebec as against o, and the *smallness* of the difference of imports ntario as against Quebec, are both more apparent al, as Montreal, being the great depôt and entre- both branches of commerce, a vast amount of o's imports and exports alike are officially credited city, and come under the official returns for the ce of Quebec.

above returns of customs duties collected indicate h case a trifle more than one-half of the total e of the Dominion, the balance being made up arious sources, including the public lands, post- government railways, canal tolls, leased property, c., besides excise receipts, which form the most ant item next to customs.

sidering the stagnation of the lumber trade since he returns go to show that other sources of pro- n continue in an active and healthy condition, and he substantial progression of trade through the y yearly continued up to that year.

great increase of Canadian trade will appear more g if we take two decennial periods and note the augmentation.

n $29,703,497 in 1850, the total trade of Canada, omprising only Ontario and Quebec, had increased o to $58,299,142; and from $68,955,093 in 1860, to 1,860 in 1866-7.

e the confederation of the Provinces, the total f the Dominion is set down as follows:

67-68	$129,553,194
68-69	130,889,000
69-70	148,387,823
70-71	170,266,589
71-72	190,348,779
72-73	217,197,096
73-74	217,255,772
74-75	197,505,636
75-76	175,699,653
76-77	172,175,876
77-78	172,405,454
78-79	163,455,682

Nothing can more clearly show than these figures the very rapid expansion of the trade of Canada for the twenty-four years previous to 1874; and although the universally prevailing commercial depression has laid its hand heavily upon Canada since that time, the trade indications are again promising, and every circumstance points to a season of returning and continued prosperity for the Dominion.

MARINE MATTERS.

Ship-building is one of the most important industries of Canada, many vessels being built in favorable seasons for sale abroad, as well as those for home use.

The steady, progressive growth of this interest under the first twelve years of confederation may be seen at a glance in the following table. The number and tonnage of vessels built and registered each year since confederation is as follows:

YEARS.	BUILT.		REGISTERED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1868	355	87,230	.....	.....
1869	336	96,439	.....	.....
1870	339	93,166	.....	.....
1871	380	106,101	.....	.....
1872	414	114,095	.....	.....
1873	481	135,168	6,785	1,073,718
1874	426	120,756	6,950	1,158,363
1875	480	131,012	6,952	1,205,565
1876	420	130,901	7,192	1,260,923
1877	432	120,918	7,362	1,310,468
1878	340	101,506	7,469	1,333,015
1879	265	74,267	7,471	1,332,094

Taken by Provinces, the number and tonnage of vessels registered the last-named year were:

Nova Scotia	2,975 Vessels of	552,159 tons.
New Brunswick	1,135 "	340,491 "
Quebec	1,975 "	246,925 "
Ontario	1,966 "	186,987 "
Prince Edward Island	293 "	49,807 "
British Columbia	60 "	4,701 "
Manitoba	22 "	1,924 "
Total	7,471 "	1,332,094 "

The above figures show that the shipping and ship-building interests of the Dominion are of the most important character; also, that the year 1879 was the *first* in which there has been a decrease in the tonnage of registered shipping. Compared with other maritime countries, however, Canada is still forging ahead, and continually drawing nearer the first place. We extract the following statistics from the *Repertoire Général* for 1879-80, giving the number and tonnage of vessels of sea-going tonnage, and steamers of 100 tons burthen and over, belonging to all maritime states in the world, which have a total tonnage exceeding half a million of tons:

Country	No. Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
Great Britain and Colonies (except Canada)	2,658	11,770	6,807,6 9
United States	519	5,915	2,411,243
Norway	135	4,178	1,426,071
Canada	884	6,587	1,382,094
Germany	244	3,139	1,112,510
Italy	101	2,956	992,946
France	992	2,914	806,178
Russia	156	1,852	503,034

These figures show Canada to be the *fourth* maritime nation in the world, a position which she will certainly exchange with Norway for third place in the list in the near future.

THE LIGHTHOUSE SYSTEM.

The *Lighthouse* system upon the sea coasts and inland waters of the Dominion is very extensive, and constantly extending under the energetic administration of the Department of Marine. The lighthouses are classed in six general divisions. The first, known as the Ontario Division, embraces the lights and lightships extending between Montreal and the boundary-line of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as well as those on the Upper Lakes, the Ottawa River, and the St. Lawrence, from Montreal westward.

The next division, called the Quebec Divi... ...prises the St. Lawrence below Montreal, the ..., the Straits of Belle Isle, the coast of Labrador, and three lights maintained by the Dominion on the north-west coast of Newfoundland—a very extensive district, and requiring a considerable staff as well as steam vessels for its inspection and management.

The other four divisions are named respectively the "New Brunswick," "Nova Scotia," "Prince Edward Island" and "British Columbia," the name being in each case synonymous with the position and extent of the several divisions.

The two last-named have undergone very many changes since the admission of the respective Provinces to the Dominion, and are now in a condition which compares favorably with the older divisions.

The most important of all is the Nova Scotia Division, which embraces within its limits 118 lights, 10 steam fog-whistles, 1 light-ship, 3 signal-gun stations, 3 automatic signal buoys, 7 large iron bell buoys, 6 stationary beacons, and 285 iron and wooden can-buoys and spar-buoys, besides 3 humane establishments for the relief of distressed seamen, 7 life-boat stations and 4 signal stations. The number of lighthouse keepers, engineers of fog-whistles, and persons in charge of life-boats, humane establishments and signal stations in this Division, is 183.

Below is the number of stations, &c., &c., in the whole Dominion for each year of the twelve succeeding Confederation:

	Light Stations.	Light Shown.	Fog Whistles.	Automatic Fog Horns
1868	198	227	2	..
1869	219	233	2	..
1870	240	278	4	..
1871	264	297	8	..
1872	280	314	13	..
1873	316	363	17	..
1874	342	384	18	..
1875	377	444	22	..
1876	407	488	24	..
1877	426	509	25	2
1878	437	518	25	4
1879	443	542	28	6

FISHERIES

The fisheries of British America are of vast value, and are in a most flourishing condition under the fostering care of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The latest official statistics show steady increase in the number of vessels and men employed. Last year about 1,500 decked vessels, besides open boats, were engaged in fishing within these Provinces, employing some 63,400 men. The estimated number of persons supported almost entirely by this industry in the various fishing communities exceeds 300,000 souls.

[illegible] of the fisheries yearly improves, and [illegible] annually increases in quantity and value. [illegible] value of fish products for the past season [illegible]. The sum exhibits the value of [illegible] in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba. In addition to the above-mentioned value, it is computed that American fishermen have also caught on the coast of Canada between six and eight millions of dollars worth of mercantable fish. The whole value of the yield from these fisheries last year, therefore, exceeds twenty millions of dollars.

These figures show that the fisheries of Canada, as a resource of trade and a source of food, are of very great value to the Canadian people, and also to the citizens of the United States; and if any further proof were required of this latter fact, it is to be found in the fact of the recent international arbitration known as the "Fishery Award," whereby the Canadian Government were awarded the sum of $5,500,000 as compensation for the use of their fisheries by the Americans under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

The value of the annual consumption of oysters in Canada is $300,000. Of this only $100,000 worth are produced in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, mostly from the latter Province. There is no reason why this industry should not be very extended. The Canadian oyster grounds are very extensive, and the localities admirably adapted for the production of oysters. For delicacy of flavor and other properties, the Canadian oyster is not excelled by the choicest United States oyster. They might be produced in enormous quantities, if the natural facilities were enhanced by artificial aids.

In Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, which employ the bulk of the trade are salmon, herring, mackerel, and lobsters. In Ontario the white fish and salmon trout are the principal sources of [illegible].

The estuary, river, and inland fisheries, continue to improve under the protective system. In both the sea and fresh-water fishings, a point of productiveness has been gained, when the stock of fish will be sufficient to afford remunerative employment to double the men now employed.

Better and more economical modes of catching are also used, and profitable means of disposing of [illegible] have been secured. Instead of being salted and dried as formerly, salmon and white-fish are frozen or canned and sent fresh to our own markets and those of the neighboring States. 500,000 fresh salmon are now sent annually in these Provinces, equal to 8,000,000 lbs. of wholesome and delicious food, the bulk of which is used as fresh food, instead of salted as formerly.

There are seven establishments where artificial culture is carried on in the several Provinces of the Dominion, and the number of fry distributed during the spring of the year 1878 amounted to over two millions, and is continually being increased.

The fisheries of Newfoundland are noticed in an article on that Province.

BANKING.

The following statement shows the paid up capital and deposits of the chartered banks for two years succeeding Confederation (as reported in the statement to the Dominion Finance Department):

Years.	Paid-up Capital.	Deposits.
1868—June 30	$28,529,648	$30,...
1869— "	29,937,674	...
1870— "	31,440,597	50,...
1871— "	36,415,240	57,...
1872— "	45,134,609	64,...
1873— "	55,102,959	68,...
1874— "	61,143,415	73,...
1875— "	64,367,695	75,...
1876 Dec. 31	67,199,052	74,...
1877— "	66,656,876	71,...
1878— "	64,257,011	72,...
1879— "	64,159,427	71,...

But the deposits in the chartered banks do not by means represent the whole of the deposits of the country. The deposits in government and post office, savings banks, and building societies, amount considerably over fourteen millions of dollars, and the two or three chartered banks in the Maritime Provinces whose figures are not included in the foregoing, (not being by their charters obliged to render returns) have not done so.

CANALS OF THE DOMINION.

The canals of the Dominion overcome the difficulties of St. Lawrence navigation from the Straits of Belle Isle to the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2,384 miles, of which 71¾ are artificial or canal navigation.

Another canal system overcomes the difficulties of the Ottawa, between Montreal and the city of Ottawa, and a further system opens navigation between Ottawa and Kingston.

A still further system connects Lake Champlain with the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

In Nova Scotia the St. Peter's Canal crosses an isthmus of half a mile, connecting St. Peter's Bay on the eastern coast of the Island of Cape Breton with the Bras d'Or and Little Bras d'Or Lakes, possessing a natural outlet into the Atlantic.

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ng Confederation (as reported in the official
rt to the Dominion Finance Department):

ears	Paid-up Capital.	Deposits.
—June 30	$24,252,945	$40,[illegible]
— "	29,255,664	[illegible]71,4[illegible]
— "	31,[illegible]	50,2[illegible]
— "	36,415,249	[illegible]
— "	45,134,609	64,790,189
— "	55,102,959	68,677,337
— "	[illegible]443,445	78,810,367
"	63,367,[illegible]	75,[illegible]8,894
Dec. 31	67,199,052	71,594,[illegible]
"	[illegible]	71,[illegible]28
"	1,255,611	72,040,519
"	61,159,427	71,[illegible]5,[illegible]2

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le Bras d'Or Lakes, possessing a natural outlet
Atlantic.

The Caughnawauga Canal is proposed to be constructed to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, and its completion is expected to be of great benefit to the inland transportation trade of Canada and the trade of Montreal.

BAY VERTE CANAL.

A supplementary report of the Minister of Public Works gives the reports of the engineers on the route and construction of the proposed Bay Verte Canal, between Bay Verte and Cumberland Basin, connecting the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy. The total length of the canal will be 20½ miles; 4 locks will be required. The general depth of cutting through the marshes will be 22 feet; but on the water-shed, a mile and a half across, below the deep spongy moss, from 10 to 20 feet deep, filling the bed of a lake, there lies a barrier of soft red sandstone which will have to be cut to the depth of 15 feet The canal is to be 100 feet at bottom, with 16 feet of water. The mean level of the sea was found to be the same in Bay Verte and the Bay of Fundy. The water-supply will be furnished by the high water of the Bay of Fundy and the fresh-water lakes at the sources of the Laplanche. The estimate of the cost is $5,000,000

POST OFFICE.

The wonderful strides which the Post Office of Canada has made towards perfection in the past few years, must be regarded as an indication of the energy displayed by the heads of the Department.

In 1873 the money order system was extended to Manitoba and to British India, and the interchange of postal cards with the United States took place at the same period, while for some years the free delivery of letters in large cities and towns has been inaugurated with success, and the Canadian postal system is fast approaching an equality with that of the most advanced in other countries. At the beginning of the year 1875 extra postage to and from the United States was abolished, and a letter or postal card now goes between any part of Canada and the United States at the home rates of three cents and one cent, an immense concession on both sides to the public when the enormous correspondence between the two countries is considered

A steady advance in the revenue is noticeable; but, on the other hand, the acceleration of mail travel by the opening of new routes of railway, the increased mileage caused by serving the new Provinces, and the more frequent service of the older portions of the Dominion, have made the expenditure more than keep pace with the receipts, so that there is still an excess of outlay over income

Closed mails passing through the United States are regularly exchanged with the distant Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, a fortnightly mail contract having been entered into between San Francisco and Victoria, B. C., the time now occupied between these two points being four days.

The most perfect arrangements exist for paper, book, parcel, and sample posts within the Dominion, and with the United States and other countries, and the money order system is being rapidly extended to meet the growing wants of the country. A comparison of the number of post offices in the Dominion at fixed dates is interesting as showing the growth of towns as well as population. In 1868 there were 3638; in 1870, 3820; in 1872, 3943; in October, 1874, 4662; and at the present time there are very nearly 6,000.

Following the example of Great Britain, the Post Office Department some years since introduced Savings Banks in connection with various offices, which are very popular with, and extensively taken advantage of by the masses.

THE LAND SYSTEM OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

As regards the land system of the Dominion, it may be stated that in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, with the exception of a tract in the last-named Province, ceded to the Dominion for the purpose of the Pacific Railway, the lands are held by the several provincial governments. In several of the Provinces free grants are given to immigrants, and in almost all cases in which government land is for sale, it is offered at prices which are merely nominal, and which really only amount to settlement duties.

The lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territory are held by the Dominion Government, and are surveyed according to the following system:

The lands are first laid out into blocks of 12 miles square by north and south and east and west lines, the outlines of each block being marked off in the survey monuments every mile and half mile.

These square blocks, which are defined at each of the four corners by an iron bar boundary, are subdivided as the necessities of settlement may require into 4 townships of 6 miles square each; these into 36 sections of one mile square or 640 acres each, and each of such sections into quarters of half a mile square or 160 acres each.

The lands in such block are then ready for settlement.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Dominion lands in the North-west may be obtained either free by actual settlers, on certain conditions of residence, or simply purchased at the rate of from $1 to $5 per acre, according to its location and (in Manitoba and the North-west) proximity to the Canada Pacific Railway.

Free Grants.—Any person of 21 years of age, being a British subject either by birth or naturalization, may make an application to the Land Officer to be entered for a free grant of one quarter section of 160 acres, or for any less quantity, for a homestead, and then by a continuous residence thereon for three years, and not having alienated the same, or any part thereof, he will be entitled to a Crown deed; upon receiving which the land becomes his absolute property in fee simple.

Purchase of Lands.—Any person can buy vacant lands open for settlement from the Dominion Government in Manitoba or the North-west Territory, by paying therefor in cash as above. But no sale of more than a single section of 640 acres will be made to one person.

Pre-emption Rights.—Any person of 21 years of age, being a British subject, either by birth or naturalization, who may build a dwelling upon, and inhabit and improve any quarter section (160 acres) of land, or any smaller quantity, will have the right of pre-emption thereto; he may have his application entered with the Land Officer, and may at any time obtain a patent by paying from $1 to $2.50 an acre, being the price fixed by government for the pre-emption of such land.

But the claimant, before entering his application, must make an affidavit before the Land Officer that he has not previously exercised his right of pre-emption; and he must further furnish, by his own affidavit, together with the testimony of two credible witnesses, proof to the Land Officer of the settlement and improvement of the land.

No assignment of pre-emption right prior to the issuing of the patent will be recognized by the government.

A settler on land which he may have entered for pre-emption, may subsequently, on application to the Land Officer, have a homestead right substituted therefor

Reservations.—The following lands are reserved from the operation of the regulations above stated:

1. The lands allotted to the Hudson's Bay Company.
2. Lands reserved for schools.
3. Woodlands set apart for supplying settlers with timber.

The above is a bare outline of what the Dominion land regulations generally embrace; but as they have been altered somewhat from time to time, we have simply included general principles, avoiding details.

The Mennonites of Russia have flocked by families into Manitoba the past year; and people desire to leave the older Provinces, great North-west of their own to move to—n desert region like Arizona, Colorado, and comprised in the great American Desert, wh dreds of miles no vegetation for the sustena can exist (see Bell's New Tracks in Americ lions of square miles of the most fertile lands watered by streams, rivers, and lakes—and w resources are literally inexhaustible, immo coal being found on the wide plains, and gold etc., among the Rocky Mountains. The cl found not to be surpassed in salubrity America. Already access to these Province tories is easily attained, and before many timous track of railway will stretch acro continent, from the Atlantic seaport of H Pacific port of Victoria—through the enti the Dominion—a line of railway which will b whether for its great extent, its completen art, or the magnificent results which will when completed.

IMMIGRATION.

The history of Canada previous to 1867 is separate Provinces, often told heretofore, plicable to a work like this. The history o *ion* begins in 1867, with the Act of Confede we have briefly sketched, and beyond that w only for useful and necessary statistics; b close this chapter without some brief rema who may look it over in other countries perhaps seeking information as emigrants.

There is no country in the world that pr European emigrant finer prospects than t of Canada, with her millions of acres of th and cheap lands, a healthy climate, an u demand for labour of all kinds, and high w with institutions and laws that are just, r obeyed.

Immigration has attracted much attent last few years, and from year to year the l liament voted very large sums for the enc the movement, besides which extensive gra made by the various separate Province progress of the country caused great dema The Hon. Mr. Pope, the Canadian Ministe immigration, says in his report of 1872:

"The numbers of immigrants which mig ed by the immense agricultural and other of the Dominion are practically unlimited that more than treble the number of the o arrivals of immigrants could be absorbed ing any glut in the labour market."

These statements of the Minister refe ordinary labour demands of the Dominio more applicable to the present time; b ordinary increasing labour demands of C at present springing up an extraordina very considerable magnitude, for the con Pacific Railway, the enlargement of canals, and other public works in prog status observed by Hon. Mr. Pope, as ex has since then continued, if not actually i

The unoccupied lands of Canada can, t lions of agricultural settlers. In fact, the and increase of wealth in Canada is qui any person who resides there even for and during the last few years there has l cedented demand for all kinds of labour, agriculturists.

Small farmers, with some capital, c land to clear in any part of Canada; or chase, in part or entirely cleared. But class who come here will act wisely if money in the bank immediately after lan work and learn the nature of the land a the country before locating or making a

Passing over the very large number who availed themselves of the nearer

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assing over the very large number of immigrants
availed themselves of the nearer route through

Canada to the Western States, than via New York, the numbers of those reported by the Dominion agents at the several ports to have settled in Canada since Confederation are as follows:

1867	14,666
1868	12,765
1869	18,630
1870	24,706
1871	27,773
1872	36,578
1873	50,050
1874	39,373
1875	27,382
1876	25,633
1877	27,082
1878	29,807
1879	40,492

Besides these, an unusually large number of Canadians have returned from the United States—a movement which, as these lines are written, is rapidly going forward. The number of these arrivals for 1876 was upwards of 12,000, and statistics since published show that this class of immigration and repatriation has been steadily going on, at least in so far as regards the former residents of Quebec and Ontario, the movement not being so marked in respect to the Maritime Provinces; but as very many of those who have removed from this portion of the Dominion have gone to the Canadian North-west, the general effect on the country will be a gain rather than a loss, on account of the greater facilities there offered.

It may be remarked, with reference to these figures, that the settlement of the great North-west of the Dominion is only just beginning, while that of the United States is being checked by having reached the borders of the American Desert, which begins at about the 100th degree of west longitude, and stretches across the continent to the Rocky Mountains.

Great acceleration of the ratio of the increase of population in Canada may therefore be looked for, while that of the United States has already been checked.

The classes recommended to emigrate to Canada are—

Persons with capital, seeking investment.

Tenant farmers with limited capital who can buy and stock a freehold estate with the money needed to carry on a small farm in England.

Agricultural labourers, skilled and unskilled, for whom there is a large and increasing demand. But there is also a very large demand for the classes of common able-bodied labourers, arising from the numerous and extensive public works and buildings everywhere in progress in the Dominion, and this demand will be largely increased by other large public works projected, notably the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian canal system.

The handicrafts and trades generally, which are, so to speak, of universal application, can also always absorb a large number of artisans and journeymen, and female domestic servants of good character.

Children of either sex, respectably vouched for, and watched over upon their arrival by parties who bring them out, may be absorbed in very considerable numbers.

The various manufactures incident to a comparatively new country constitute an important and rapidly increasing branch of industry, and they cause a large demand for immigrant labour.

The getting out of timber from the forests, and its manufacture, form a leading industry of the Dominion, but not one to be much relied on for newly arrived immigrants, the various descriptions of labour which it requires being best performed by persons who have had special training in this country. The various industries, however, which have immediate sympathy with it, make a large demand for immigrant labour.

Skilled farm-hands get from £30 to £40 a year, with board and lodging; labourers, from 5*s.* to 6*s.* a day; mechanics and skilled artisans, from 6*s.* to 16*s.* a day; female servants, from 16*s.* to £2 a month.

It may be stated in connection with the rates of wages, that food is plentiful and cheap in Canada; and the Dominion is, therefore, a cheap country to live in.

The following are average prices: 4lb. loaf of white bread, 5*d.* to 6*d.*; salt butter, 9*d.* to 13*d.* per lb.; meat, 3½*d.*, 5*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.; cheese, 4½*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb.; potatoes, 1*s.* to 2*s.* per bushel; sugar (brown), but dry and superior quality, 4½*d.* to 5*d.* per lb.; tea, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; eggs, 6*d.* to 9*d.* per dozen; milk, per quart, 2½*d.* to 3*d.*; beer, 2*d.* to 5*d.* per quart; tobacco, 1*s.* to 2*s.* per lb.; and other articles in proportion

The purchasing power of the dollar in Canada is much greater than in other parts of America, especially in those things which go to make the cost of living, and this fact should always be kept in mind in making comparisons between the rates of wages paid in Canada and the United States. It has happened that considerable numbers of persons who had left Canada, attracted by the higher apparent rate of wages paid in the United States, returned during the past year

Families with fixed incomes will find in Canada, with much less difficulty than amidst the crowded population of the mother country, a suitable and pleasant home, with every facility for educating and starting their children in life. Persons living on the interest of their money can easily get from 7 to 8 per cent. on first-class security

Money deposited in the post-office savings banks (government security) draws 4 per cent. interest.

The rate allowed for the deposit of money on call in other savings banks and banks is from 4 to 5 per cent., with undoubted security

It may be remarked that the classes which should not be induced to emigrate to Canada, unless upon recommendation of private friends, and with a view to places specially available, are professional or literary men, and clerks and shopmen. As a rule there is a tendency towards an over-supply of applicants for these callings from within the Dominion itself, and unknown or unfriended emigrants seeking employment in them might encounter painful disappointments

The fisheries of the Dominion, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coast, are of almost unlimited extent, and afford a field for the particular kind of labour adapted to them.

The Dominion possesses very extensive mining resources of almost every kind. These offer a wide field for explorations, and hold out much promise for the future. Their present state of development calls for a considerable amount of labour, which, it is expected, will be increased to a very large extent in the immediate future

Contrast the recent surveys and reports of *our* great North-west with those relating to the unsettled lands of our republican neighbours, and we must inevitably conclude that the time has come for Canada to offer to the emigrants from the Old World those prairie homes which the United States no longer can supply

Very thorough explorations by General Hazen, of the United States Army, whose report lately issued, leave no doubt that the interior of the Continent, not only in the vicinity of the proposed Northern Pacific Railway, but along all the proposed transcontinental lines in United States territory, is, to all intents and purposes, one vast desert, of no value for any use or purpose under the sun

"The great middle region" has been opened up with a definiteness and with results that are a surprise and a disappointment to the American nation. According to General Hazen, whose opportunities for informing himself could not be surpassed, Arizona is so desolate that a large portion of it is destitute even of game. The eastern half of Kansas and Nebraska is valuable, the western half worthless. Not more than a fifteenth or a thirtieth of Colorado is arable. The Mormons, having settled on all the available land in Utah, are now obliged to find new land in adjoining territories for new arrivals of immigrants. On the northern line of California there are 2[illegible] square miles of [illegible]ed, not yet [illegible]vered with mould or vegetation. Nearly all the agricultural portion of Nevada is in use, yet it has only 40,000 people; and in the territory of New Mexico, the land fit for cultivation is found only in the narrow valleys along the margin of streams. Water is wanted everywhere; and the winter storms, say along the lines of the Northern Pacific Railway, are described as terrific, and calculated to destroy all animal life not protected

General Hazen estimates that, from the 100th to the Sierra Nevada mountains, 1200 miles, no in one hundred is of use for agricultural purp the limits of settlement in the West have alr reached, and that the phenomenon of the su springing of new and populous States will no seen in the neighbouring republic.

While we in Canada have every reason to wi publican neighbours well, we have, at the same satisfaction of knowing that the dreary waste interior regions, as described by General Haze extend into Dominion territory

In *our* great North-west there are the soil, the the combination of wood and prairie, the rivers leys, which are so attractive to a European pe particularly from northern latitudes. The Can fic Railway and Canadian ocean steamers will, years, place our North-west within three wee from Germany, Scandinavia, or Britain, and millions of Europeans who are yet to leave thei will find such homes as they might look for i any other part of the world; and the unveili Great American Desert will doubtless aid in fresh attention to a country the very opposite graphically described in the report above refer

The agent-general of the Dominion, resident don, has general supervision over all emigratio who are established by the general or local gov in most foreign ports, to assist intending emigr the system of giving assisted passages, by passenger warrants, has, doubtless, important in increasing the number of settlers to Canada these warrants approved immigrants could ob sages in 1872 for £4 5*s.* sterling per steamshi of £6 6*s.*, the conference rate; and in 1873 fo In 1873, moreover, special warrants were grant government of Canada, under which the fa agricultural labourers and domestic female could obtain passages per steamship for £2 5 per adult. The usual reductions were made fo in both these classes of warrants

Of late years the majority of the immigrants of English or Scandinavian birth, and to the especially no country offers such inducement genial climate and society, and such familiar el industry and wealth as Canada. Although t lately been signs of general unwillingness to any emigration from the United Kingdom, yet Englishmen are promoting the true interest mother country by encouraging and assisting e to Canada, for, as it appears from the returns by the Registrar-General that the increase of p in Great Britain is very nearly a quarter of a year over both the deaths and the outflow fro tion, it may be concluded that emigration is ne prevent the overstocking of the labour market tainly also building up a great and prospero in Canada, which, in its turn, promotes pro Great Britain by becoming a customer

No more loyal or warmly attached colony Great Britain than Canada, and no more ce exists of perpetuating such feelings than for heartily to assist in peopling it with Englishme

ONTARIO.

The *Province of Ontario* is bounded on the e Province of Quebec; on the south by the midd of the St. Lawrence, and the great lakes which source of that great river; and on the west and an undetermined line which is to separate it Province of Manitoba and the vast North-west an area of about [illegible] acres of land, th part of which is fertile soil, and the worst abounds in forests and mineral product. On it and western boundaries it has the five great Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Superior, and H Georgian Bay, of which the total length is n and area 80,000 square miles. A main water-s rates the waters of the St. Lawrence from the Ottawa

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e waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the

The system of inland navigation is the most extensive and perfect in the world.

The population, by the census of 1870, was 1,620,850, and at the present date is estimated at fully 1,900,000, which is the largest of all the Provinces. It has doubled its population within the last 20 years.

The soil varies in different localities, but a large proportion is of the very best description for agricultural purposes; water communication, by means of the great lakes, is unsurpassed, and the Province is everywhere intersected by railways. In mineral wealth (excluding the one article, coal) Ontario probably equals any part of the world, abounding as it does in iron, copper, lead, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, etc., etc. Its immense forests of pine timber are too well known to need any description. The great lakes abound with fish, and the forests with game.

A reference to the display of cereals and other agricultural productions made by Canada, at the exhibitions of London and Paris, might be considered sufficient to illustrate the remarkable adaptation of the soil to their growth and cultivation; but so limited a notice would leave the question of permanent fertility still unanswered. When, however, it is known that the area in which the astonishing crops of wheat are raised, for which the Province of Ontario is so justly distinguished, extends over three fourths of the present inhabited parts of the country, and that the prevailing soil consists of rich clays of great depth, the question of permanent fertility resolves itself into one of husbandry.

The average yield of wheat in some townships exceeds twenty-two bushels to the acre, and, where an approach to good farming prevails, the yield rises to thirty and often forty bushels to the acre. On new land, fifty bushels is not a very uncommon yield; and it must not be forgotten that Canadian wheat, grown near the city of Toronto, won a first prize at the Paris Exhibition. It may truly be said that the soil of what may be termed the agricultural portion of Canada, which comprises four-fifths of the inhabited portion, and a vast area still in the hands of the government and now open to settlement, is unexceptionable; and when deterioration takes place, it is the fault of the farmer and not of the soil.

Barley is now extensively cultivated, and is a very remunerative crop; but the same remark will apply to peas, which are generally, like the two former, of excellent quality. Oats, in moist seasons, yield abundantly, and Indian corn succeeds in all the warmer districts. The south-western portion of the Province contains soils of a similar character to those of the celebrated Genesee Valley in the opposite State of New York, and are remarkable for producing the finest varieties of winter wheat. The midge, which in some sections has of late years been very mischievous, seems now to be generally subsiding. Potatoes, turnips, mangels, carrots, etc., are extensively cultivated as field crops in the older settled sections, and in ordinary seasons, after good cultivation, they yield abundantly. Of late years more attention has been given to the dairy, whereby both cheese and butter have been greatly increased in quantity and improved in quality. Cheese-making, on what is termed the "Factory System", that is, a number of farmers co-operating in one neighbourhood in supporting a common dairy, has been extensively carried out in several parts of the Province with very satisfactory results.

Flax culture has recently been added to the other numerous branches of Canadian industry, and is found to be a remunerative crop. At present there are some sixty scutch mills in the country, many of them at work and doing a profitable business. Prices of fibre prepared and ready for market will command from $290 to $325 per ton of 2000 lbs. net, and seed from $2 to $2.50 per bushel of 56 lbs. The produce of the latter will average from 8 to 12 bushels per acre. White, clean, scutched flax of good quality will produce from 200 to 3 lbs. weight per acre. The demand for fibre in the American market far exceeds the supply at the above prices, and this season the quantity sown will be largely increased.

Hemp, tobacco, and sugar-beet can also be profitably raised.

The high position which the Province of Ontario occupies, both in the Dominion of Canada and the North

American continent, in relation to agricultural and industrial progress generally, is largely to be ascribed to the very liberal manner in which public aid has been brought to second individual and voluntary effort.

There are in Ontario upwards of three hundred societies, organized according to law, for the promotion of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanical arts, principally by holding annual exhibitions for public competition in their several localities. In addition to the large sums raised by members' subscriptions, the government encourage their efforts by an annual grant amounting, on the whole, to nearly $70,000. This large sum is given to the different societies in proportion to the amount which each raise, respectively. The stimulus thus given to agricultural improvement generally has induced, of late years, several enterprising farmers to import from Britain pure-bred animals of the Short-horn, Hereford, Devon, and other breeds, at an immense expense; and this may be said also of horses, sheep, and swine, so that the Province now contains a large amount of breeding stock of the highest character and value.

Taking as a basis of calculation the official returns of each country, it can be demonstrated that Canada, and Ontario especially, instead of lagging behind the United States in every element of progress, can put the tabular statements of her products and her progress side by side with those of the Great Republic on her borders, and not suffer from the comparison; on the contrary, she is shown to be considerably ahead of the United States in many important indications of a skilled and productive agriculture, and a rapid general advancement. The comparison as regards the Province of Ontario is very favourable. It showed that the cash value of her farms, per head of the population, was greater in Ontario than in the United States. That the capital invested in agricultural implements was greater in Ontario than in the United States, in proportion to the breadth of land cultivated, being $186 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in Ontario, and $150 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in the United States. That the value of agricultural implements *manufactured* in Ontario did not fall very much behind the value of agricultural implements manufactured in the United States, in proportion to population, being $0.41 per head of the population in Ontario, and $0.55 per head of the population in the United States. That, in proportion to population, she produces more than three times as much wheat as the United States, raising 17.64 bushels for each inhabitant, while the United States raised only 5.50 bushels for each inhabitant. That she was greatly ahead even of the Western States as a wheat-producing country, the average production of wheat in the whole of the Western States being only 10 bushels for each inhabitant. That, of the eight leading staples of agriculture, common to both countries—wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas and beans, and potatoes—she produced 55.95 bushels for each inhabitant, while of the same articles the United States produced only 43.42 bushels for each inhabitant. That, excluding Indian corn from the list, she produced of the remaining articles 54.34 bushels for each inhabitant, against 16.74 bushels for each inhabitant produced in the United States. That, in proportion to population, she had more capital invested in live stock than the United States, the value of live stock owned in Ontario being $38.13 per head of the population, while in the United States it was $34.64 per head of the population. That for every hundred of the population Ontario owned 27 horses, and the United States only 20. That for every hundred inhabitants Ontario owned 32 milch-cows, and the United States only 27. That for every hundred inhabitants Ontario owned 84 sheep, and the United States only 71; and that of live stock, in the number of pigs only was she exceeded by the United States in proportion to population. That she produced 19.22 pounds of butter for every inhabitant, while the United States produced only 14.62 pounds. That she produced 2.62 pounds of wool for each inhabitant, while the United States produced only 1.92 pounds. That in ten years she increased her annual production of butter by 67 per cent., while in the United States the increase was only 46½ per cent. And that she increased her production of wool 40 per cent., while the United States increased their production only 15 per cent.

These facts need no comment. They s
selves.

MINES AND MINERALS.

The mineral wealth of Ontario is not s
riety and richness, but may be said to be
undeveloped.

Iron in large quantities is found a short
from Lake Ontario, in the country betwee
Bay and the Ottawa; also, in the same
lead, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, man
spar, calc-spar, gypsum or plaster of Pari
nounced by good judges as fully equal to
obtained in Vermont), and building stone,
large quantities near the surface. Gold
found in the same region, but not as ye
sufficient to pay well. Mica is also found
quantities, and is very profitably worked.

On the north shore of Lake Huron are
Bruce mines of copper, from which ore a
value of about £50,000 are exported annu
found on the shores of Lake Superior,
the neighbourhood of Thunder Bay. Silve
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Petroleum is got in the westerly part o
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The first wells were struck at Oil Spri
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The production at present is about
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Salt is obtained at Goderich and the nei
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Large peat-beds exist in many parts o
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MANUFACTURES.

The almost unlimited supply of water-p
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The principal articles manufactured are c
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ments, etc.

RAILWAYS.

The railway system has made rapid st
during the last fifteen years. In the year
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EDUCATION.

The school system of Ontario is admir
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MINES AND MINERALS.

The mineral wealth of Ontario is not surpassed in va- y and richness, but may be said to be almost entirely leveloped.

ron in large quantities is found a short distance back n Lake Ontario, in the country between the Georgian and the Ottawa; also, in the same region, copper, l, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, heavy r, calc-spar, gypsum or plaster of Paris, marble (pro- nced by good judges as fully equal to Carrara, or that ained in Vermont), and building stone, all of them in ge quantities near the surface. Gold has also been nd in the same region, but not as yet in quantities icient to pay well. Mica is also found in considerable ntities, and is very profitably worked.

On the north shore of Lake Huron are the celebrated ce mines of copper, from which ore and metal to the ue of about £50,000 are exported annually. Silver is nd on the shores of Lake Superior, particularly in neighbourhood of Thunder Bay. Silver Islet, a small nd in this bay, contains one of the richest veins of metal ever discovered. There are other veins on the inland, almost, if not quite, as rich.

Petroleum is got in the westerly part of the Province mmense and apparently inexhaustible quantities.

The first wells were struck at Oil Springs, county of mbton, in 1860, and by March, 1863, over four millions gallons had been obtained. Other regions have yield- this valuable mineral in large quantities—Bothwell, the county of Kent, and Petrolia, in Lambton, being principal. The last-mentioned place is now the larg- producing district.

The production at present is about 438,200 barrels rly. Large refineries have been erected at London l elsewhere, and the trade is assuming proportions of gnitude both for home and export use.

alt is obtained at Goderich and the neighbourhood, in shape of brine from wells sunk to a great depth be- the surface.

Large peat-beds exist in many parts of the Province, l the manufacture of peat for fuel is now being car- l on by several companies.

MANUFACTURES.

The almost unlimited supply of water-power through- Ontario affords unusual facilities for manufactures which that power is adapted, and in consequence va- us descriptions of industry are springing up in all di- tions. Steam-power is also used to a large extent. e principal articles manufactured are cloth, linen, fur- ure, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, soap, ton and woollen goods, steam-engines and locomotives, oden ware of all descriptions, agricultural imple- nts, etc.

RAILWAYS.

The railway system has made rapid strides in Ontario ring the last fifteen years. In the year 1852 there was a single mile open in the whole Province. At the esent moment there are not less than 5,000 miles in eration, and, as may be seen by reference to the maps ere their proposed routes are laid down, many new ds are projected or being already constructed or ex- ded

As to ordinary roads—in the settled parts of the Pro- ce these are excellent, being generally gravelled or cadamized, and kept in good order. In the unsettled rts, with a view of opening them up, the government nstructs out of the public money what are called colo- ation roads.

EDUCATION.

The school system of Ontario is admirable. It affords e children of the rich and poor alike the means of free ucation. It now forms one of the chief departments the administration, and is under special charge of the inister of Education. The schools are supported by a rect tax on property, supplemented by the Legislature, d education is not only free but compulsory. Town- ips are generally divided into "sections," with a board of three trustees for each. This board employs the teacher and controls the school. There are 53 inspectors of schools for the entire Province, but no inspector has the supervision of more than 120 or less than 50 schools. They are paid partly by the council and partly by the government. These gentlemen visit their respective schools twice a year, examine into the state of educational matters, and send an elaborate report to the Minister of Education of the result of their inspection, and the exact standing of the schools. Roman Catholics may, if they think proper, establish separate schools, and are in such cases exempted from supporting public schools, and receive a separate grant from the government. There are nearly 5,000 public schools, of which nearly 200 are Roman Catholic separate schools, with 490,537 pupils attending them. The amount of money expended in their support exceeds $3,000,000 yearly.

The School Act of 1871 has given an immense impetus to public school education, and each year shows a greater increase in educational statistics.

The high (formerly grammar) schools of Ontario are principally confined to cities, towns and villages. Pupils enter them from the public schools, and thence to college and the university.

The Normal Schools at Toronto and Ottawa have been the means of training an immense number of teachers for the profession. Over 8,000 have passed through the former and about 300 through the latter, which has only been a few years in operation. There are about twenty Universities and Colleges in the Province, of which three are Roman Catholic, and exactly one hundred High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. The total number of educational establishments (private and public) exceeds 5,500; the attendance thereat aggregates 520,000; and the yearly expenditure (public) in connection therewith is over $4,250,000.

GOVERNMENT.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Assembly of eighty-eight members, elected every four years.

The laws and the mode of administering them are mainly the same as in England; the practice, however, is simpler, and far less expensive. The courts are the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery, each presided over by a chief-justice and two assistants, and a Court of Appeal, composed of a Chief Justice and four other judges, who hold court four times a year. In each county there is a County Court, presided over by a county judge. The judges of the Superior Courts (who are all appointed by the Dominion Government) go circuit to each county throughout the Province twice a year, to hold assizes for the trial of civil and criminal cases. The judges of the Court of Chancery also hold their courts in various counties as well as at Osgoode Hall.

TAXATION.

In Ontario there is no taxation answering to the State taxation in the United States, the provincial expenditure being far more than covered by the share of the Dominion taxes which the Dominion hands over to each Province.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Vast tracts of uncleared land are still in the hands of the government of Ontario awaiting the advent of the settler. The best locations in a new country are usually taken up first; but there are large quantities of wild land inviting the labour of the backwoodsman, which, when cleared and improved, will be equal to not a few of the older and improved settlements.

Thus there are some three millions and a half acres of surveyed government lands not yet taken up, and more than fifty millions of acres not yet surveyed. The greater part of these lands lie in the region bounded at the east by the Ottawa River, at the west by the Georgian Bay, and at the south by the more northerly of what are called the front townships, and which are more or less improved and settled up.

There is, in the basin of Lake Nipissing and the water-

shed of the Ottawa, both in Ontario and Quebec, a most extensive tract of excellent land, nearly as large as the peninsula of Ontario, much of it deep-soiled as the basin of the St. Lawrence, timbered with a heavy growth of mixed white pine and hardwood, much of it as level as the St Lawrence valley, and some as even as a prairie. It lies, moreover, near waters which either are or can be easily made navigable.

The price of such government lands as are for sale varies with the situation. In the Algoma district it is ten pence per acre, but that is a somewhat remote region. The usual price for the more accessible tracts is from 2s. to 15s. per acre.

FREE GRANT LANDS.

The free grant lands in the Province of Ontario are especially worthy the attention alike of the immigrant and of parties already resident in the country who are desirous of possessing freehold farms, but whose means are limited. Anxious to promote the improvement of the yet uncleared districts, the provincial government have thrown open, upon the most liberal terms, a number of townships, containing over 3,000,000 acres, into any of which parties may go and select for themselves the site of a future home. Every head of a family can obtain, gratis, two hundred acres of land, and any person arrived at the age of eighteen may obtain one hundred acres in the free grant district. This offer is made by the government to all persons, without distinction of sex, so that a large family, having several children in it at or past eighteen years of age, may take up a large tract, and become, in a few years, when the land is cleared and improved, joint possessors of a valuable and beautiful estate.

The settlement duties are: to have fifteen acres on each grant of one hundred acres cleared and under crop, of which at least two acres are to be cleared and cultivated annually for five years; to build a habitable house, at least sixteen by twenty feet in size, and to reside on the land at least six months in each year.

In the older settled townships, farmers possessing moderate means can readily purchase or lease suitable farms of from one to two hundred acres, more or less cleared and improved.

Cleared and improved farms, including the farm-buildings, can be bought at prices ranging from £1 10 to £10 an acre. The money can nearly always be paid in instalments, covering several years. The leasing of farms is an exception to the general rule, as most men desire to own the land they cultivate.

There are several large and influential land and building companies in Ontario.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

The most extensive and influential of these corporations was a similar land company of English capitalists who, having the great support which £289,737 sterling, ($1,412,000 00 of paid up capital can give, entered into a contract with the Earl of Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, whereby they were to obtain all the public lands of the then Province of Upper Canada, which were surveyed subsequent to March 1st, 1824, and known respectively as Clergy Reserves and Crown Reserves, each of which (by the provisions of 31st Geo. I. cap. xxxi.) comprised one-seventh of the total quantity so surveyed. This agreement, which was entered into November 26th, 1824, stipulated that the price to be paid for 820,430 acres of Crown Reserves, and the same quantity of Clergy Reserves, was to be 3s 6d.stg per acre, one-third in improvements on the land, and the other two-thirds in cash payments extended over sixteen years of time. "The Clergy" (then the magnates of the Anglican Church) opposed this grant so violently that the home government were induced to enter into a new arrangement with the Canada Company, whereby the latter in the place of receiving the 829,430 acres of Clergy Reserves, obtained a block of land described as follows in the official despatch of Earl Bathurst to Sir Peregrine Maitland, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and dated 24th May, 1826: . . . "In lieu of the before-mentioned 829,430 acres of C "Reserves, His Majesty's Government will grant and "vey to the Canada Company for the same price (3 "1 50 8s. cy.) a block of land containing one million "in the territory lately purchased from the Indians "London and Western Districts." This agreement subsequently so far modified as to include 1,0 acres at the same price, and did not interfere w original grant of "Crown Reserves," which, on were found to contain 1,384,413 acres instead of making a total of two and a half millions of all, which this powerful Company became Most of this was in the best parts of the Province which was granted *en bloc* comprised probably the fertile section of equal area in America, and in the present Townships of Biddulph, McGillivra East and West Williams, in the County of Mid Blanchard, Downie, Easthope North and South Fullarton Hibbert and Logan, in the County of Colborne, Goderich, Hay, Hullett, McKillop, S Stephen, Tuckersmith and Usborne, in the C Huron; and Bosanquet in the County of L These townships were all named after prominent holders or directors of the Canada Company.

This Company laid out several towns which hav been to commanding importance, including Galt after the manager and chief commissioner in C father of Sir Alex. T. Galt and Mr. Justice Galt), Stratford and Goderich. As a financial enter proved a great success, the profits exceeding the investment many times over; and as an agent settlement it was equally advantageous to the P thousands of Old Country immigrants being ind come in and settle on their lands, which hav developed into one of the most wealthy and pr sections of the whole Dominion.

The Company's head office is in Toronto, an still own about 205,000 acres of land chiefly, h of the "Crown Reserve" grant, and scattered those parts of the Province which have been since 1828.

THE CANADA LAND AND EMIGRATION COMP

Bought so recently as 1865 the ten townships of Dudley, Harcourt, Guilford, Harburn, Bruton, lock, Eyre, and Clyde (in Peterborough Count Longford (in Victoria County). These townsh in one block—were unsurveyed, and after a survey cost the company $31,810, it appeared that they 143,125 acres. From which, after deducting 41 for the area covered by swamps, etc., there re 362,125 acres, to be paid for at the rate of 5 acre: the amount paid by the company to gov being $181,062. The ordinary settlement dut these lands are to be performed within eighte from January, 1865, and ten per cent. of the p money is to be refunded to the company for struction of leading lines of road, subject to gov inspection. Besides these expenses, the comp paid nearly $10,000 more for additional surveyi making, etc., and also considerable sums in pr of their estate for settlement, the furtherance of tion, etc. In all, besides payments to governm $100,000 have been expended to date.

Some twenty-five miles of new road have b structed, and twenty-five miles of the old gov Peterson road have been brushed out and repair company has shared the expense of many of t provements with municipalities interested.

It should be mentioned that the Company Township of Longford entire to John Thompso celebrated "Longford Mills," and now retain t nine town-hips, which form a square. As lo 1868 a charter was obtained for building a rail this territory, but through some "hitch" of a nature the scheme failed to secure the govern which was looked for, and was temporarily ab The charter remained in force however, and in

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manding importance including Galt named
manager and chief commissioner in Canada,
Alex. T. Galt and Mr. Justice Galt, Guelph,
l Goderich. As a financial enterprise it
reat success the profits exceeding the original
many times over: and as an incentive to
it was equally advantageous to the Province
f Old Country immigrants being induced to
settle on their lands, which have since
ome of the most wealthy and prosperous
the whole Dominion

mpany's head office is in Toronto, and they
bout 203,000 acres of land chiefly, however,
rown Reserve" grant, and scattered all over
of the Province which have been settled

NADA LAND AND EMIGRATION COMPANY

county as 1805 the ten townships of Dysart
Harcourt, Guilford, Harburn, Bruton, Have-
and Clyde (in Peterborough County), and
(in Victoria County). These townships all
were unsurveyed, and after a survey, which
ately $81,812, it appeared that they covered
res, from which, after deducting 41,000 acres
covered by swamps, etc., there remained
, to be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per
amount paid by the company to government
1,662. The ordinary settlement duties upon
are to be performed within eighteen years
ary, 1805, and ten per cent. of the purchase-
to be refunded to the company for the con-
of leading lines of road, subject to government

Besides these expenses, the company has
y $100,000 more for additional surveying, road-
and also considerable sums in preparation
tate for settlement, the furtherance of emigra-
In all, besides payments to government, over
ave been expended to date.

wenty-five miles of new road have been con-
nd twenty-five miles of the old government
ch have been brushed out and repaired. The
has shared the expense of many of these im-
ts with municipalities interested.

ld be mentioned that the Company sold the
Longford entire to John Thompson, of the
Longford Mills," and now retain the other
hips, which form a square. As long ago as
arter was obtained for building a railway into
ry, but through some "hitch" of a political
heme failed to secure the government aid
looked for, and was temporarily abandoned.
r remained in force however, and in 1874 the
company (known as the Victoria Railway Company) having obtained the promise of $65,000 by way of bonus from the District, or Provisional County of Haliburton, the Government were prevailed upon to grant the very liberal sum of $12,000 per mile to the enterprise, as a "Colonization Road." The Canada Land and Emigration Co also extended liberal encouragement, and the result was the completion of the road from Lindsay to Haliburton during the year 1878. The people of Peterboro' town and county Haliburton originally belonged to that county opposed the building of this railway with might and main, and it was not until the people of the north withdrew from the south, and formed themselves into the Provisional County of Haliburton, that they succeeded in their efforts to extend sufficient encouragement to the railway to ensure its completion. The length of this road from Lindsay to Haliburton is 50 miles. The Land Company gave them a bonus of $3000 per mile for that portion north of Kinmount

The scheme of free grants which the Ontario Government introduced in their wild lands of the Muskoka District, immediately adjacent to Haliburton, for many years seriously impeded the settlement of the lands of the Canada Land and Emigration Company. Now, however, that a railway has been built into the heart of the territory and the enterprise and liberality of the company have supplied it with a system of highways, people desiring homes are beginning to realize the fact that it is better to pay something for the advantages they offer than to get land free, but without facilities of this description, and under the stimulus of this last impression, the settlement of their territory has lately received an impetus which promises at no distant day to make Haliburton a populous and wealthy county.

There are unmistakable signs that a prolonged period of unexampled prosperity is dawning on Ontario, and it may fairly be assumed that her growth and population must for several decennial stages equal, if not exceed, those recorded in the past. Amongst other reasons for arriving at these conclusions the following are suggestive: The migration of the native-born from Ontario has almost ceased, while numbers of American citizens farmers, manufacturers, miners, or lumber merchants, are now settling in the Province their home. Emigration from the European continent and Great Britain is encouraged by reduced rates of passage-money and free grants of 100 acres to actual settlers. The legislature, moreover, votes large funds for the construction of national colonization roads, extending into the unoccupied public domain. Railways liberally subsidized, either under construction or projected, and intersecting every district, connect every section of the Province with that great railway artery of the Dominion, the Grand Trunk, thus affording facilities for the conveyance of emigrants to public lands, enhancing the value of farm produce and real estate, and calling into activity long dormant manufacturing and mining industries.

No language can convey so vivid a picture of the prodigious strides in population and civilization of counties a few years since wild and untenanted, like the present Nipissing region, as the passionless figures of the census. In 1827 the Huron country was an unbroken wilderness; in 1841 the counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce counted only 5000 inhabitants; in 1851 the number had risen to 37,580; while in 1871 the enumeration was 161,216—being nearly thirty fold within thirty years; a rate of progress rarely paralleled amongst a population exclusively devoted to agriculture, and without the attractions of manufacturing centres.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, the seat of the provincial government, with a population in 1871 of 56,092, is now estimated at upwards of 90,000. Its port opening on Lake Ontario, is the principal inland port of the Dominion.

Toronto Bay, which was until recently formed by a low narrow peninsula running from the east of the mouth

of the Don River, and extending crescent-like for a distance of over six miles into and along the lake, is a beautiful sheet of water nearly two miles wide along the whole city front. The entrance was formerly at the south-western quarter, but the action of wind and wave has formed a second "gap" to the south-east, and the former peninsula is now an island. The harbor, however, is the best on the lakes.

Six lines of railways run through the city—the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Northern and North-Western, Toronto and Nipissing, Toronto Grey and Bruce, and Credit Valley.

The city generally is built of a light-colored brick, of a soft, pleasing tint.

The public buildings of the city are substantial in workmanship, and some of them beautiful in architectural design. Many of the stores, especially the wholesale stores, and private dwellings, are quite palatial in their outward aspect and interior structure. It is the seat of Law and the headquarters of the Educational Department of Ontario. The principal buildings are Osgoode Hall, a fine classic structure, containing all the Superior Law Courts of the Province; the Parliament buildings, of plain exterior, but now being replaced by a structure more in keeping with the growing requirements of the Province; the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, a princely mansion; the Normal School buildings, of Italian design, containing offices and depositaries of the Council of Public Instruction; two model schools; one model grammar school and educational museum. There are several handsome common and grammar schools. In connection with higher education there is the University of Toronto, one of the finest buildings on the continent of America, and reckoned second to none on this side the Atlantic as a seat of learning. It is of Norman architecture in its principal features, with massive tower and richly sculptured doorway for its main entrance. It is beautifully situated at the western side of the Queen's Park, a noble public park for the recreation of the citizens, whose spacious avenues are ornamented with rows of stately trees. In the centre of the Park is a finely modelled and well executed bronze statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by Marshall Wood, England, and a short distance from this there is a monument erected in honour of those Toronto Volunteers who sacrificed their lives in defence of their country during the first attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenian miscreants (1866). Trinity College is another educational institution in connection with the Episcopalian Church; and there is also Knox College, for the theological training of students in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church. The Upper Canada College is an extensive range of buildings, and has a high repute as a grammar school and boarding school for boys. There are two schools of medicine in Toronto, each having an efficient staff of professors. There is also an ably conducted veterinary college.

Toronto possesses a large number of exceptionally fine Hotels, the Rossin, Queen's, Walker, Windsor and American being a credit to any city. The first-named is an immense structure, and, as a hotel, has no equal in the Dominion, with the single exception of the Windsor of Montreal.

The city also has the two finest opera houses in the Dominion, besides one theatre, and a number of magnificent music halls.

The public institutions are numerous, and many of the buildings appropriated for their purposes have striking features of architectural beauty. Amongst these may be enumerated the lunatic asylum; the Crystal Palace, for holding the provincial agricultural exhibitions; the Boys' Home; the Girls' Home; the House of Providence; the Protestant Orphans' Home; the custom-house; the Government School of Technology; the new post-office, a fine specimen of the Italian order of architecture.

The manufacturing interests of Toronto are varied. There are several extensive iron foundries and engineering establishments, railway car-building shops, rolling mills, several breweries and a mammoth distillery, carriage factories, tanneries, soap-works, cat one of which is the largest in the Domin works, machine-shops of all kinds, pork-p sewing-machine, sash and door, and boot tories on a large scale. Its wholesale trac tensive and rapidly increasing.

Some twenty chartered banks have a city, nearly one-half of which have also th here, besides a very large number of mort insurance companies, and private broke general banking business. Of over a churches, the seven finest are the St. Jam and St. Michael's (R. C.) Cathedrals, the (Meth.), St. Andrew's (Pres.), Jarvis Street Street (Cong'l), and Gerrard Street (Pre all magnificent structures. The spire of S highest on the American continent, and its the finest in the world, with the single ex Strasbourg cathedral clock.

The assessed value of real estate—abou in 1874—had increased by 1880 to $52,53

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, the capital of the Dominion beautifully situated on the right bank o River, at the outlet of the Rideau, and o Central, Q., M., O. and Occidental, and St. Ottawa railways. It is one of the most flou in Ontario, being the *entrepôt* of the great of the Ottawa River and its tributaries. It Upper and Lower Town by the Rideau connects it with Kingston. The locks he number, and are very massive.

The town was founded in 1827 by Col It was incorporated a city, and its name Ottawa in 1854, and selected by Queen V capital of Canada in 1858. Its population 21,545, and is now, with suburbs, about 35,

The chief attraction in Ottawa is the buildings, which occupy an elevated piece of twenty-five acres in extent and 150 feet a known by the name of "Barrack Hill." T this natural terrace is superb. The great moving rafts, steamers, barges, and canoes on through splendid hill-ranges towards t the distance the fine suspension-bridge wh majestic river just above the Chaudière Fal eye, even though it be tempted to rest u beauty of the cascade sweeping by craggy abrupt islands, and plunging into the basin part of its waters disappear in a mysterio beyond the cascade glitters the broad river ing down the rapids Des Chênes; and i background rise towering hills and mou brilliant with purple and gold when the s view and gilds their lovely summits wit beams.

The government buildings, the corner-st was laid by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales 1860, are constructed of a light-coloured sa in the township of Nepean, in the valley o The walls and arches are relieved with cu ings of Devonian sandstone from Ohio, s dstone from Potsdam, N. Y. The roof with purple and green slates, and the pi mented with wrought-iron castings. The tecture is the Italian Gothic, and the south quadrangle is formed by the Parliament feet in length. The two departmental buil feet long. The rear is open, and will be ra suitable ornamental screen. The committe by the front of the building. The librar detached circular building, with a dome 9 in the rear of the central tower, 250 feet h legislative halls are on each side of the libr main building. The dimensions of these same as those of the House of Lords, name 45; they are situated on the ground-floo from above. The library is constructed af

factories, tanneries, soap-works, cabinet factories, of which is the largest in the Dominion, car-wheel s, machine-shops of all kinds, pork-packing houses, ng-machine, nash and door, and boot and shoe fac- s on a large scale. Its wholesale trade is very ex- ve and rapidly increasing.

me twenty chartered banks have agencies in the nearly one-half of which have also their head offices besides a very large number of mortgage, loan and ance companies, and private brokers who do a ral banking business. Of over a half hundred ches, the seven finest are the St. James' (Episcopal) St. Michael's (R. C.) Cathedrals, the Metropolitan h.), St. Andrew's (Pres.), Jarvis Street (Baptist), Bond et (Cong'l), and Gerrard Street (Pres.) Churches— agnificent structures. The spire of St. James' is the est on the American continent, and its tower clock is finest in the world, with the single exception of the sbourg cathedral clock.

ie assessed value of real estate—about $38,000,000 74—had increased by 1880 to $52,533,270.

OTTAWA.

TTAWA, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, is tifully situated on the right bank of the Ottawa r, at the outlet of the Rideau, and on the Canada ral, Q., M., O. and Occidental, and St. Lawrence and wa railways. It is one of the most flourishing cities ntario, being the *entrepôt* of the great lumber trade e Ottawa River and its tributaries. It is divided into er and Lower Town by the Rideau Canal, which ects it with Kingston. The locks here are eight in ber, and are very massive.

e town was founded in 1827 by Colonel By, R.E. as incorporated a city, and its name changed to wa in 1854, and selected by Queen Victoria as the al of Canada in 1858. Its population in 1871 was 5, and is now, with suburbs, about 35,000.

e chief attraction in Ottawa is the government lings, which occupy an elevated piece of ground, about ty-five acres in extent and 150 feet above the river, vn by the name of "Barrack Hill." The view from natural terrace is superb. The great river with its ng rafts, steamers, barges, and canoes rolls swiftly rough splendid hill-ranges towards the south. In listance the fine suspension-bridge which spans the stic river just above the Chaudière Falls attracts the even though it be tempted to rest upon the wild ty of the cascade sweeping by craggy rocks between pt islands, and plunging into the basin below, where of its waters disappear in a mysterious way. Far nd the cascade glitters the broad river swiftly rush- down the rapids Des Chênes; and in the remote ground rise towering hills and mountains, often iant with purple and gold when the sun dips from and gilds their lovely summits with his parting ns.

ie government buildings, the corner-stone of which laid by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in September, , are constructed of a light-coloured sandstone found ie township of Nepean, in the valley of the Ottawa. walls and arches are relieved with cut-stone dress- of Devonian sandstone from Ohio, and with red stone from Potsdam, N. Y. The roofs are covered purple and green slates, and the pinnacles orna- ted with wrought-iron castings. The style of archi- re is the Italian Gothic, and the south front of the rangle is formed by the Parliament building, 500 in length. The two departmental buildings are 375 long. The rear is open, and will be railed off with a ble ornamental screen. The committee-rooms occu- he front of the building. The library, a beautiful ched circular building, with a dome 90 feet high, is ie rear of the central tower, 250 feet high. The two slative halls are on each side of the library, but in the building. The dimensions of these halls are the e as those of the House of Lords, namely, 80 feet by they are situated on the ground-floor and lighted above. The library is constructed after the plan of the new library of the British Museum, and will hold 500,000 volumes. The two departmental buildings contain over 300 rooms, and are intended to accommodate all the departments of the government of the Dominion, and are so constructed as to be capable of extension at any future time without injuring the general architectural effect. The buildings cover nearly four acres, and cost over $1,000,000.

Ottawa contains seventeen churches and many charitable and educational institutions, large mills and manufactories, and seven banks. The Governor-General's residence is "Rideau Hall," a handsome stone structure, with thirty-five acres of well laid-out grounds, and beautiful avenues of shade-trees. It is situated in the suburb of New Edinburgh, connected with Ottawa by a street railway. Hull, also connected with Ottawa by bridges, but situated on the other side of the river, in the Province of Quebec, is a thriving town full of mills and manufactories.

HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, one of the most rapidly growing and enterprising cities of the Dominion, is beautifully situated on the south-western curve of Burlington Bay, at the western extremity of Lake Ontario. It occupies a delightful position on a plateau of slightly elevated ground, winding around the base of a mountain, and has superior facilities for becoming a large manufacturing city, being accessible from all points by railway and lake navigation, and being situated in the very centre of the finest grain-producing country in the Dominion. The Great Western Railway and its branches, passing through the most fertile and populous portions of Ontario, has done much to advance the prosperity of Hamilton. Here are located the chief offices, workshops, rolling-mills, grain elevators, etc., connected with the company, in which hundreds of men find employment. The Great Western forms part of the great central route running from the Atlantic to the Pacific, comprising the Hudson River, Boston and Albany, New York Central, Great Western of Canada, and Michigan Central railroads, passing daily through Hamilton, and connecting at every important point with all other railway and steam navigation. The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, and Hamilton and Lake Erie, lately amalgamated with the Hamilton and North-western Railway (projected to connect with the Northern Pacific), further tend to increase the mercantile and manufacturing establishments in the city, and add still more to its general prosperity. In addition to the extensive works of the Great Western Railway, Hamilton boasts of other large manufactories which will bear favourable comparison with any in the Dominion.

There are several large sewing-machine manufactories here, the largest of which, the "Wanzer," has a world-wide reputation, and does an enormous business. Its wholesale houses rank with those of Montreal and Toronto, and its merchants are noted for their enterprise and liberality. It is the head-office of the Bank of Hamilton, and several banks have branches here, and these buildings, as well as the public buildings, churches, and many of the stores, are handsome and costly structures. The city is well lighted with gas, has an excellent system of drainage, and possesses magnificent water-works, the supply to the reservoir of which is brought from Lake Ontario, a distance of nine miles.

Five miles from Hamilton, connected by rail, and by the Desjardins Canal, is Dundas, a thriving manufacturing place, having the advantage of a stream which rushes with great impetuosity through its centre, working on its way numerous mills. The well-known machinery and agricultural works of McKecknie & Bertram, and Forsyth & Co. are situated here. Population of Hamilton, 42,000.

KINGSTON, at one time capital of Upper Canada, is pleasantly situated at the head of the Thousand Islands, River St. Lawrence, where Lake Ontario, the last link of the chain of the inland seas of the West, together with the Bay of Quinté and the great Cataraqui Creek, are united with the mighty channel which conveys and empties their waters into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It is, after Quebec and Halifax, the strongest fort in the Dominion of Canada. There is a fort on Messessaga Point, and all other accessible points are secured by batteries. There are extensive military works on Navy Point, and on Point Henry is a fortress which completely commands the harbour and town.

It has recently been selected for the site of the new military college of the Dominion.

Kingston possesses good wharves, and is in every respect well adapted for the large grain shipping trade carried on here. It has also the best facilities for building ships and steamboats. Locomotives, cars, steam engines, agricultural implements, stoves of every description, pianos and melodeons are manufactured in Kingston. There are several large foundries, tanneries, breweries etc.

Adjacent to the city is Portsmouth, a flourishing village, where the Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum are located. Kingston possesses two colleges—Queen's and Regiopolis—and has several handsome public buildings, such as the court house, custom-house, city hall, banks, post office, hospital, and churches. The Grand Trunk Railway has an important station in rear of the town; freight trains run to the harbour. A railway has lately been constructed from Kingston to Pembroke, distant 120 miles. The Rideau Canal, connecting this port with the Ottawa River, has made it a place of considerable commercial importance. Population, about 10,000.

London, the westernmost city in the Dominion of Canada, is beautifully situated on the River Thames, county of Middlesex. It is the chief seat of the county, and honestly boasts a more rapid and prosperous growth than any city in British North America. Forty years ago its present site was a wilderness; now it is a fine city, regularly laid out, having wide streets, well built upon with handsome buildings, and has the best of railway communication with all parts of Canada and the United States. By bestowing on its streets, bridges, and surroundings familiar names to former residents of the metropolis of the world—such as, among others, Pall Mall, Hyde, Piccadilly, Oxford, Waterloo, and Clarence streets, Westminster and Blackfriars' bridges, etc.—it endeavours to cluster round it fond recollections of its great namesake. Its situation has justly earned for it the title of the "Forest City." It is surrounded by a rich agricultural district, which furnishes it with a large trade in wheat and other produce. In the city are a number of manufactories, mills, machine-shops, foundries, and breweries, while immediately outside its limits are very extensive petroleum refineries. These all give employment to a large body of men, and add greatly to the wealth and importance of the city.

London contains seven branch banks, a number of fine hotels, a host of stores, an exhibition building, a lunatic asylum, orphan asylum, hospital, nine schools, a convent, four colleges, and nineteen churches (including Church of England and Roman Catholic cathedrals). St. Paul's Church (Church of England) is one of the few in Canada possessing a peal of bells.

On an eminence in the northern part of the city, surrounded by extensive grounds, is Huron College, established in 18[illegible]; Hellmuth College, established 1865, and Hellmuth Ladies' College, established 1869. These are all fine buildings, and have at their head the Lord Bishop of Huron. The best professors are attached to the staff of these institutions, and education is taught [illegible] in accordance with the principles of the Church of England. The Bishop of Huron is also the Primate of all the Dominion of Canada.

London is one of the two excellent railway stations on the Great Western Railway, the other being Hamilton. Four railways converge here, the Great Western, Grand Trunk, Canada Southern, Port Stanley, and recently the London, Huron and Bruce, a very important line. The Great Western Railway have a large fine brick building here, and they have also extensive workshops here.

During the summer months large numbers of invalids and holiday seekers visit London to enjoy the benefit of its well-known saline springs, famed for their medicinal [illegible].

Population in 1851, 11,555; 1871, 15,826; and at present, including suburbs, about 30,000.

St. Catharines is celebrated for its mineral springs and for its excellent hotels. For this reason it is called the Saratoga of British America. The value of the waters as a remedial agent was first brought to the notice of the public by Col. Stephenson, who likewise erected the Stephenson House, a delightful hotel, large enough to accommodate 400 visitors. The spring first discovered, the water of which is used both externally and internally, supplies, on an average, 130,000 gallons per day. Of this amount a large quantity, partially evaporated, is sent throughout the country in its concentrated form, and although saline in its nature is, nevertheless, unfit for the manufacture of salt. A second boring in this vicinity has resulted in the discovery of another well, the properties of which are similar to those of the one first discovered.

The Welland House and these two others are equal to any in the Province, and are fitted up with a chaste elegance adapted to the taste of the most fastidious. The Great Western and the Welland railways have stations here. Manufacturing of machinery and agricultural implements is carried on to a large extent, and it contains seven churches, four banks, several assurance and insurance companies, a commercial college, collegiate institute, convent, general hospital, and five or six large flouring mills. St. Catharines is incorporated as a city, and its present population approaches 15,000.

Guelph is the capital of the county of Wellington, on the River Speed, and on the G. T. and W. G. & B. railways, 48½ miles W. of Toronto. The town is built on a number of hills, which give it a picturesque appearance. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of seven denominations, four branch banks, several assurance and insurance agencies, a library and reading room, several newspaper offices, two telegraph offices, several hotels, and about a hundred stores. The Speed here falls about thirty feet, furnishing abundant water-power to about three or four large flouring mills, two saw mills, two planing mills, and two woollen factories. The town has also manufactories of iron castings, machinery of every description, several large breweries, three sewing machine and two melodeon establishments.

This town is the centre of a rich agricultural district. It has a large retail country trade, and exports considerable quantities of wheat and flour. No place in Canada presents more excellent manufacturing facilities. Here are several beds of whitish, sub-crystalline, dark brown and black dolomite, which is an excellent building stone. Valuable quarries are worked near the town. Some of the beds are burned for lime. Here is the northern terminus of the Galt and Guelph branch of the Great Western Railway, and the southern terminus of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce. This is also one of the chief stations of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Guelph may be taken as a shining example of a prosperous and rapidly-growing Canadian town. Its population in 1851 was only 1800; in 1861, 5070; in 1871, 6878; incorporated as a city in 1879, with a population at that time of 10,000.

Brantford. An incorporated city in the township of Brantford, county of Brant, admirably situated on a high ridge skirting the north bank of Grand River. It is the chief town of the county, and derives its name from Brant, the celebrated Indian chief. It is an important station on the Buffalo and Goderich branch of the G. T. R. A branch of the G. W. R. connects the town with the main line at Harrisburg, and with the Air Line at Tilsonburg, forming a direct through line from Toronto to Toronto. Brantford has agencies of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Canada Bank of Commerce, and several assurance and insurance companies, and contains churches of various denominations, about eighty stores, a handsome stone court-house, widows' and orphans' home, and other public buildings. The buildings erected by the Grand Trunk are on a very extensive scale, occupying eleven acres. They consist of a repair-shop, engine-house, and round-house, built of white brick. Among the manufactures of the town may be mentioned brass and iron castings, tin and japan ware, sashes and blinds, engines and mill machin

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BELLEVILLE, an incorporated city at the mouth of the River Moira, on the Bay of Quinté, the southern terminus of the Grand Junction and North Hastings Railways, and one of the chief depôts on the whole line of the Grand Trunk, is the seat of Albert University, and a very important lumber, milling, manufacturing, railway and commercial centre, with a population exceeding 12,000.

Stratford and Peterboro' each contain over 10,000; and Brockville, Chatham, St. Thomas and Windsor each between 8,000 and 10,000; while among the towns containing between 4,000 and 8,000 inhabitants are Barrie, Berlin, Bowmanville, Cobourg, Collingwood, Cornwall, Galt, Goderich, Ingersoll, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Paris, Petrolea, Port Hope, Sarnia, St. Mary's, Whitby and Woodstock.

...

QUEBEC.

THE *Province of Quebec* covers that vast extent of territory which extends from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the point where the 45th parallel of N. latitude strikes the course of the gigantic river of the same name, occupying both sides of its valley for a distance of 950 miles; is bounded on the south by the Baie des Chaleurs, the Province of New Brunswick, and the United States, and on the north by an undetermined line, embracing within its limits the extensive watersheds of a number of rivers, amongst which the most remarkable are the Saguenay, the St. Maurice, and the Ottawa, the latter being the dividing line between this Province and the Province of Ontario along the greatest part of its course. The area of the Province of Quebec may be set down at about 129,000,000 acres of land of all descriptions.

The Province of Quebec had in 1871 a population of 1,191,576 inhabitants; at present estimated at about 1,300,000, the great majority of whom cultivate the soil. The magnificent fishing grounds of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence engage the labour of a great portion of the inhabitants of the lower part of the Province; while the immense forests of the interior, and the mines distributed from one end of the country to the other, afford a constantly enlarging field for human skill, labour, and capital.

The historical city of Quebec, containing over 60,000 inhabitants, is the seat of the Provincial Government, and the most important port of export of the Dominion; while Montreal, with a population now estimated at 200,000, is the commercial metropolis, and the principal port of entry of British North America.

The Province of Quebec is chiefly peopled by the descendants of the early French colonists, who are for the most part settled in the fertile valley of the St. Lawrence; but in the Eastern Townships, and in the towns and cities, there is a large English-speaking population. The French still preserve with rare fidelity the language, customs, laws, and religion of their former mother-country; thrifty, clean and frugal, light-hearted and cheerful, there is not a more happy or contented population on the face of the earth.

The people of the Eastern Townships are industrious and enterprising. Many of them are descendants of the United Empire loyalists, and numbers are from New England, who have crossed over the line. Some of the neatest homesteads and finest farms in Canada are to be found in these townships; and perhaps the best stock on the American continent is bred and raised there.

The soil in many parts of Quebec is exceedingly fertile, and capable of high cultivation; the cereals, hay, root crops, and fruits grow in abundance and perfection.

The winters are cold, and the summers somewhat similar to those of France. But very exaggerated ideas prevail abroad as to the severity of the winters in this Province. The atmosphere is generally dry and exhilarating, and the cold, therefore, is not felt to be unpleasant. The snow serves a double purpose of a warm covering for the ground and making winter roads over which heavy loads can be drawn in sleighs with the greatest facility. In the newer parts of the country, before the regular summer roads are made, the winter is almost the only time when heavy teaming can be done.

Ploughing generally commences in April. The only disadvantage the farmer has, is in the shortening of his season in which to do his work; he has none in respect to the ripening of his crops.

The climate of this Province is altogether one of the healthiest under the sun, as well as one of the most pleasant to live in. Fever and ague, those scourges of the South-western States, are unknown here, every climatic influence being healthy and pure.

The great river St. Lawrence flows through the Province. Just above Montreal it receives from the north-west the Ottawa, a river 800 miles long, and in no degree inferior to it in interest. Below Montreal it receives, on the right, the Richelieu River, having its source in Lake Champlain; the St. Francis, rising in Lake Memphremagog; and the Chaudière, the outlet of Lake Megantic; and, on the left, the St. Maurice, the Batiscan, and the Saguenay Rivers, from 200 to 400 miles in length. The latter is the outlet of the large and beautiful Lake St. John.

The Province of Quebec is richly endowed with mines of gold, copper, iron, and other ores. Gold is found chiefly on the banks of the Chaudière. Copper is found in large quantities in the Eastern Townships. Iron is found almost everywhere, and is of superior quality. Lead, silver, zinc, platinum, etc., also occur in various sections. At the present time there are over 6,000,000 acres of Crown lands surveyed and ready to be disposed of, and over 100,000,000 unsurveyed.

LANDS.

Lands purchased from the government are required to be paid for in the following manner: One-fifth of the purchase money is required to be paid the day of the sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly instalments bearing interest at six per cent. But the price at which the lands are sold is so low, that is, from 20 cts. to 60 cts. per acre (10*d.* to 2*s.* 5½*d.* sterling), that these conditions are very little burdensome. In fact, it is equivalent to the same thing as giving them away in the wilderness form, for the price at which they are sold barely covers the cost of making the survey and opening roads.

The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold within six months from the date of sale, and to reside on or occupy the same at least two years, and to clear and have under crop within four years ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least sixteen feet by twenty feet. The letters patent are issued free of charge.

On eight of the great colonization roads 84,050 acres are set apart for free grants, and in lots of 100 acres each. Any person over eighteen years may demand a permit of occupation from any Crown lands agent, and if at the end of four years he has cleared twelve acres and built a house, he may take out letters patent free of charge.

The parts of the Province of Quebec now inviting colonization are the valleys of the Saguenay, St. Maurice, and the Ottawa; the Eastern Townships; the Lower St Lawrence; and Gaspé.

The settlement in the valley of the Saguenay is much higher in latitude than Quebec, lying between the 48th and 49th parallels; but the climate is about the same as that of Quebec, and around Lake St. John it is said to be even more moderate. There are about 610,000 acres in this district surveyed and divided into farm lots for sale to settlers at 20 cts. (10*d* stg.) per acre. The soil in this locality is very rich, being argillaceous, mingled with a small quantity of sand. The ordinary crops ripen very well, and a road is being completed across the country to make direct communication with the city of Quebec

The territory watered by the St. Maurice taries covers an immense region of 24,140 There are at present surveyed and divided 180,000 acres, for sale at 30 cts. per acre (

The recent exploration in the valley of a tributary of the Upper St. Maurice, dra tract of land about seventy-five miles be rentian chain, has revealed the existence o tract of fertile land which is now attracting of colonists.

Two parallel roads, the first starting fro Joliette, the second from Terrebonne— thirty-six miles apart—have already been as the Matawan. Settlement is taking pl

In the Ottawa valley the number of a and divided into farm lots is 1,035,931, o at 30 cts. per acre (1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg.) The these lands is going on very rapidly, and are being opened. The valley of the Otta cipal seat of the lumber operations of the

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The survey of the Intercolonial Railway opening up of a new township in Metape soil of which is reported very good. Co doubtless soon follow the railway.

To the east of the Metapediac road district of Gaspé, forming an area of 8613 ficies, bounded by the St. Lawrence a Chaleurs. It is in great part rocky and u tion; but there are many portions which fertile, and its fishing grounds are said advantageous in the Dominion. Both sea are used for manure by the farmer. offers for sale 741,000 acres of land in G to 30 cents per acre (10*d.* to 1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg

The greater portion of the Province forests consisting chiefly of white and re quantities of this timber are annually s The other kinds of timber are ash, bi hickory, black-walnut, maple, cherry, but

The lumber regions of Canada must, management, long remain a fruitful sour the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. ing and progressive demand in Great United States, the West Indies, and Sou rough and manufactured timber has giv value within the last decade to timber l natural result, explorations have been the interior, and regions long neglected commercial value. Timber limits vary i to the standing of the lessees, many of th ing establishments holding hundreds The governments of Ontario and Quel quish their proprietary rights; they inva *fond* of proprietary right, merely leasi Formerly the leases were of short durat moderate rates; but experience taught

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establishments holding hundreds of square miles.
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sh their proprietary rights; they invariably retain the
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rmerly the leases were of short duration and at very
derate rates; but experience taught the Crown land
departments that, under long leases, the limit-holders would have a direct pecuniary interest in protecting the forests from disastrous fires, and judiciously selecting their annual cuttings, so as to permit the growth of the young timber.

The following limits yet await purchasers:

	Miles.
St. Maurice territory, limits yet vacant	6,378
Gatineau " " "	1,190
Upper Ottawa " " "	9,433
Other sections of the Province, including Labrador and Gaspé	80,668
Total miles awaiting purchasers	100,670

Being equivalent to 68,259,794 acres of unsurveyed lands.

The timber limits of Gaspé only acquired a commercial value within the last few years; but now they are attracting attention, and beginning to bring in a revenue.

Under the existing system of granting licenses, the leases continue in force for twenty-one years, with the right of renewal at such bonus as the commissioners may stipulate when the lease expires. Thirty years since, two dollars per square mile was regarded as a high rate to pay for a timber limit, but the rates have advanced so rapidly, consequent on the United States' demand for lumber, that thirty and thirty-five dollars were freely paid in 1872 per square mile, for twelve hundred miles. The thirty dollars is a prime or bonus for a twenty-one years' lease, but there are annual charges attaching to each mile of limit worked, called ground rent and stumpage, amounting to some four dollars per square mile per annum.

GOVERNMENT.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of seven members, a Legislative Council of twenty-four members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of sixty-five members. The judicial department comprises a Court of Queen's Bench, with a chief-justice and four assistants; a Superior Court, with chief-justice and twenty-six assistants; a Court of Vice-Admiralty; Courts of Quarter Sessions; and courts for the summary trial of small causes.

Public instruction is under the control and direction of the Provincial Secretary, who is also called the Minister of Public Instruction, and who is assisted by a council of twenty-one members, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, fourteen of whom are Roman Catholics and seven Protestants. Primary education is so far compulsory that every citizen is bound to contribute a moderate tax assessed on his property. In municipalities where there are different religious denominations the school commissioners of the majority govern. The schools of the minority are called dissentient schools whose trustees are invested with the same authority as the commissioners of schools of the majority. In the cities of Montreal and Quebec there are separate boards of commissioners for the Protestant and Roman Catholic schools. Teachers are trained in normal schools, supported at the expense of the Province. There are in the Province nearly 4,000 elementary schools, about 250 model schools, and over 150 agricultural, commercial and special schools, besides some 20 classical colleges and seminaries. The Protestant Universities are McGill, of Montreal, founded in 1827, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, founded 1843. The Roman Catholic University of Laval was founded by the Quebec Seminary in 1852.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, considerably over 1,000,000 of the inhabitants being of that religious persuasion.

There are about 1,750 miles of railway in operation in the Province, of which the North Shore line from Quebec City to Ottawa is owned and run by the Provincial Government. The extent of this road now in operation is 300 miles (with some short branches); and the Dominion Government own and operate the same extent of road within its limits—that portion of the Intercolonial from Point Levis to the New Brunswick frontier.

The Province of Quebec takes an active and liberal part in encouraging immigration. Agents are established abroad and at home, and at a late session of the legislature laws were passed for the encouragement of colonization railways, granting, on certain conditions, an annual subsidy to seven different companies incorporated for that purpose, and also an act for the encouragement and formation of colonization societies.

These societies may also act as immigration societies. Their objects are defined as follows:

1. To aid in promoting the establishment of settlers on Crown lands; to attract emigrants from other countries, and to restore to this Province such of its inhabitants as have emigrated.

2. To open, with the permission of the government, and to aid the government and municipalities in opening roads through wild lands of the Crown, or leading thereto.

3. To direct settlers or emigrants towards the localities which the commissioner of Crown lands shall, as hereinafter provided, have assigned to and reserved for them,

4. To provide settlers with seed-grain, provisions, and implements suitable for the clearing and cultivation of land.

5. To aid the department of agriculture and the department of Crown lands in the diffusion of knowledge and information calculated to extend colonization.

6. To promote colonization and assist settlers, by all means and proceedings which they shall deem desirable to adopt, in conformity with regulations to be provided by the Lieutenant-Governor in council.

The department of agriculture and colonization watches over the organization and working of these societies; and there is every reason to hope that a certain number of them will take an active part in promoting immigration.

The five principal cities of the Province are Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, and St. Hyacinthe. The principal manufactures are cloth, linen, furniture, leather, sawn lumber, flax, hardware, paper, chemicals, soap, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, steam-engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, ships, etc. The facilities for manufacturing afforded by abundant water-power are excellent.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, the commercial capital of Canada, and the most populous city in British North America, is situated at the head of sea or outward navigation, and at the foot of the great chain of river, lake, and canal navigation which extends westward to Chicago and Fond du Lac, a distance of about 1400 miles, embracing an almost unequalled extent of inland water communication. It occupies one of the most commanding positions in America, and stands on a large, fertile, and beautiful island of the same name, thirty miles in length by ten miles of extreme breadth, formed by the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, and on the north bank of the latter. Thus situated near the junction of two very important rivers, with a free communication seawards (though 90 miles above the influence of the tides, and 300 miles from salt water), Montreal possesses all the advantages of both an inland city and a seaport accessible to steamships and other vessels of over 4000 tons burden.

The quays are unsurpassed by those of any city in America; built of limestone, and uniting with the locks and cut-stone wharves of the Lachine Canal, they present, for several miles, a display of continuous masonry which has few parallels. A broad terrace, faced with grey limestone, the parapets of which are surmounted with a substantial iron railing, divides the city from the river throughout its whole extent.

From whichever side approached, Montreal and its vicinity (the wood-clad "Mont Royal" forming a magnificent background), with its numerous beautiful villas, orchards, and delightful drives, its grand and stately edifices, and many elegant public and other buildings of cut stone, adorned with glittering roofs and domes, tall spires and lofty towers, present to the view of the beholder a vast, picturesque, and grand pano city is the chief seat of manufacturing opera Dominion, and it has many extensive and c lishments, the productions of which will com bly with those of other countries.

There are 81 cathedrals, churches and s 9 fire stations, 25 banks, over 70 assurance and loan associations; 44 homes, dispensari lums, for infants, aged, reformed criminals, females, deaf, dumb, etc., etc.; 2 general, 1 lying-in and 1 women's hospital; 33 news periodicals—7 of which are daily; 13 buildi and a very large number of literary, sci national societies. Education is represente large number of common schools—the *Asil vidence* (with 8 infant schools under it), 3 academies, 7 R. C. convents, academies and McGill University, Bishop's College, and V versity, Medical Colleges (affiliated) -Colle cians and Surgeons for Lower Canada, Pha Association of Quebec, College of Pharmacy and Presbyterian Theological Colleges, St. Montreal R. C. Colleges, and the National Fine Arts, Sciences and Industries

Montreal is the chief depôt of the G. The head offices and chief works are at Point a suburb in the western part of the city. T Bridge here spans the River St. Lawrence stone of this great masterpiece of Stephens July 20th, 1854, and the first train crossed ov ber 19th, 1859. It is 9184 lineal feet in leng four spans of 242 feet each, and one (the cent above the river) of 330 feet. The bridge $7,000,000. Its construction gave the Grand way a continuous and unbroken line of co from Rivière du Loup and Portland to Lake Detroit, and Montreal unrivalled facilities an for commerce, whether foreign or domestic the great central depot for the traffic of Can Western States. The cars of the Grand Trunk the longest line owned by one company and management in the world, and the building placed Canada in the proud and prosperous occupies to-day—run daily east and west, m connections in Ontario with the Great West ville and Ottawa, St. Lawrence and Ottaw Peterborough and Marmora, Midland, North to, Grey and Bruce, Toronto and Nipissing, Grey and Bruce, and Whitby and Port Perr also with the Canada Air-Line and Southern Province of Quebec with the Vermont Centra Shefford and Chambly, South-eastern Counti and Massawippi Valley railways; and with ing lines, besides several others already co in partial operation: Kennebec, North Sh Central, Richelieu, Drummond and Arthaba Gosford, St. Francis and Megantic Internati great Intercolonial. The two latter roads g direct rail communication with St. John and largely increase its trade with the Maritin The New Brunswick Railway, now extended stock to Edmonton, N. B., will also conn Grand Trunk at Riviere du Loup. In the E the Grand Trunk connects with several line off from its principal stations, and at Portl Allan line of steamers in winter, and with St. John and Halifax the year round. T Central and Montreal and Province Line r their connections, also afford direct commu New York, Boston, and the principal cities States. The Canada Central and North Sh (the former road is now being rapidly pro will prove of incalculable benefit to Montre increasing its trade with the many prosperou country through which they will pass, and rapid extension of its limits eastward as well

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treal is the chief depôt of the G. T. Railway ead offices and chief works are at Point St. Charles, arb in the western part of the city. The Victoria e here spans the River St. Lawrence. The first of this great masterpiece of Stephenson was laid oth, 1854, and the first train crossed over it Decem- th, 1859. It is 9184 lineal feet in length—twenty- pans of 242 feet each, and one (the centre, sixty feet the river) of 330 feet. The bridge cost nearly ,000. Its construction gave the Grand Trunk Ra. continuous and unbroken line of communication Rivière du Loup and Portland to Lake Huron and it, and Montreal unrivalled facilities and advantages mmerce, whether foreign or domestic, making it eat central depot for the traffic of Canada and the rn States. The cars of the Grand Trunk Railway ngest line owned by one company and under one gement in the world, and the building of which has l Canada in the proud and prosperous position she ies to-day—run daily east and west, making close ctions in Ontario with the Great Western, Brock- and Ottawa, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, Cobourg, borough and Marmora, Midland, Northern, Toron- ey and Bruce, Toronto and Nipissing, Wellington, and Bruce, and Whitby and Port Perry railroads. ith the Canada Air-Line and Southern; and in the ace of Quebec with the Vermont Central, Stanstead, ord and Chambly, South-eastern Counties Junction, Massawippi Valley railways; and with the follow- nes, besides several others already completed, or tial operation; Kennebec, North Shore, Canada al, Richelieu, Drummond and Arthabaska counties, d, St. Francis and Megantic International, and the Intercolonial. The two latter roads give Montreal rail communication with St. John and Halifax, rgely increase its trade with the Maritime Provinces. New Brunswick Railway, now extended from Wood- to Edmonton, N. B., will also connect with the Trunk at Riviere du Loup. In the Eastern States and Trunk connects with several lines branching m its principal stations, and at Portland with the line of steamers in winter, and with steamers for hn and Halifax the year round. The Vermont l and Montreal and Province Line railways, and connections, also afford direct communication with York, Boston, and the principal cities in the United . The Canada Central and North Shore railways ormer road is now being rapidly proceeded with) rove of incalculable benefit to Montreal, by largely sing its trade with the many prosperous sections of y through which they will pass, and causing the extension of its limits eastward as well as westward.

re are several lines of European steamers running ntreal during the season of navigation, the princi- which, the Allan line of splendid, powerful, fast screw steamers, performing regular mail service, ply weekly between Liverpool and Montreal in summer, and between Liverpool and Portland in winter. During season of navigation, daily lines of steamers, propellers and other vessels, run between Montreal and Quebec, Ottawa, Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Rochester, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, Hamilton, and many other lake and river ports, eastward as well as westward.

The city is well governed by a corporation composed of a mayor, nine aldermen, and eighteen councillors, has a fine police force, an efficient fire brigade, and the best fire-alarm telegraph system in the world. It is the principal port of entry in the Dominion, and is rapidly increasing in population and extending its city limits.

The commercial progress of Montreal is best shown by comparison. In 1863, 504 vessels arrived of 209,224 tons; in 1872, 872 vessels of 696,795 tons. In 1854 the imports were $18,729,612, and in 1874, $44,320,646, or nearly 250 % of an increase in twenty years.

The population in 1851 was 37,715; 1861, 90 323; 1871, 107,225; and now it is estimated at 175,000, with suburbs containing 25,000 more.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, the stronghold of military power in British North America, and capital of the Province, is situated on a rock-bound promontory formed by the confluence of the rivers St. Charles and St. Lawrence, 180 miles below the city of Montreal. It is very strongly fortified, completely commanding the navigation, and by military authorities is declared impregnable.

Quebec is divided into two parts, called Upper and Lower Towns. The Upper Town occupies the highest part of the promontory; it is surrounded with walls, and otherwise fortified. The ancient citadel, which crowns the summit of Cape Diamond, covers, with its numerous works, an area of forty acres, and from its position is probably the strongest fortress in America.

The chief ascents to the Upper Town are by a steep and narrow winding street and by a flight of steps.

The Lower Town, which is the seat of commerce, is built around the base of Cape Diamond, where, in many places, the rock has been cut away to make room for the houses. On the side of the St. Charles the water at flood tide formerly washed the very foot of the rock, but from time to time wharf after wharf has been projected towards low water mark, and foundations made sufficiently solid on which to build whole streets, where boats and even vessels of considerable burden once rode at anchor. The banks of both rivers are now lined with warehouses and wharves, the latter jutting about 2 5 feet into the stream, and along which the water is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of the largest size. The streets are generally irregular and narrow; in few instances are they well paved and lighted. The houses are principally of stone and brick, two or three stories high, the older ones with steep and quaint-looking roofs.

The city has several times suffered from disastrous fires, but the result has been the erection of more attractive buildings, and, a consequent great improvement in the general appearance of the city.

In the Upper Town are several squares and public walks commanding views unrivalled for their varied and picturesque beauty. In one stands a substantial monument, erected to the joint memory of Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, the English and French commanders who fell at the taking of Quebec in 1759. It consists of an obelisk resting on a granite pedestal, the whole 65 feet high. A monument 40 feet in height marks the spot where General Wolfe fell on the Plains of Abraham; while on the St. Foy road stands an iron pillar surmounted by a bronze statue, presented by Prince Napoleon Bonaparte in 1855, intended to commemorate a fierce struggle which took place here in 1760 between the British and French troops. There are also other interesting objects throughout the city—the Roman Catholic Cathedral, with its many fine old paintings; the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and other churches; the Esplanade, Houses of Parliament, hospital, new gaol; "Spencer Wood," the residence of the Governor; Morrin College; the Laval University, erected at a cost of nearly

half a million dollars; the beautiful new custom-house at Point à Carey, etc., etc. The Montmorenci Falls, a magnificent sight at almost all seasons of the year, are situated about nine miles from the city. Between them and Quebec is the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, the largest and finest building of the kind in the Dominion.

The educational institutions comprise three Roman Catholic colleges, viz.: Laval University, with faculties of law, medicine, and arts; the Grand Seminary, and the Minor Seminary; the Ursuline convent, an extensive establishment founded in 1641; several nunneries; Morin College, with ten professors; Laval Normal and Model School; the Quebec High School; and a number of academies and private and public schools.

Quebec ranks third as a seaport town, or first after Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B. She carries on a considerable trade with the surrounding country and with the ports and fisheries below, but her principal business is ship-building and the lumber trade. She annually launches a large number of vessels, rigged and equipped, and of varying tonnage (from 1000 to 2000 tons and more), and exports millions of feet of timber, besides other produce of the country. The building of the Gosford Railway, together with the recent construction of the North Shore and Levis and Kennebec railways, will prove of incalculable benefit to Quebec, and add much to her commercial prosperity. The North Shore Railway now gives her direct communication with the places lying westward between her and Montreal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, as she also has with the south by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Levis and Kennebec Railway, with the State of Maine and Province of New Brunswick. Quebec is well lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with excellent water from Lake St. Charles, at an elevation of several hundred feet above the highest level of the town. A continuous stream of water can be thrown, by its own pressure, over the highest buildings in the city, rendering next to impossible, with the assistance of a good fire brigade and an excellent fire alarm telegraph system, recently introduced, the recurrence of any of those serious conflagrations which have acted so injuriously on Quebec's prosperity. Opposite the city are two very important and flourishing towns—Levis and South Quebec. With these there is constant communication by steam ferries. The depot of the Grand Trunk Railway is situated in the latter town. From thence trains proceed to all points west, and eastward to the railway system of the Maritime Provinces.

There are two weekly lines of steamers for the Gulf ports and Maritime Provinces. From April to November, the Richelieu Company's palace steamers ply daily between Quebec and Montreal, and during the hot months the Canadian Navigation Company's steamers make four trips a week to the Saguenay and fashionable watering places. Population, over 70,000.

THREE RIVERS, the third city in the Province, and capital of the district of Three Rivers, is most pleasantly situated on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the River St. Maurice, which is included within its limits, together with the several islands there lying. It is equi-distant (90 miles) from the cities of Montreal and Quebec. Three Rivers is the seat of a Roman Catholic Bishop, and the cathedral is one of the finest edifices in British North America. The improvement of the River St. Maurice by the government, in 1853, gave additional impetus and life to Three Rivers; about $200,000 having been expended in erecting booms and slides on the river, which has already attracted the investment of more than $1,000,000 in lumber operations. The source of supply of lumber furnished by the St. Maurice and its tributaries extends over a territory of about 200,000 miles. Messrs. Geo. Baptist, Son & Co., and Messrs. Ross, Ritchie & Co. have very extensive steam mills and machine shops at the mouth of the St. Maurice. The former firm also have mills of very large capacity some miles up the river. There are numerous other mills in the city and vicinity, this being the chief depôt of the St. Maurice Valley and the great shipping point of lumber to the Quebec, English, West Indian, United States and South American markets. The largest glove, mitt and mocassin factory in the Don situated here; also several extensive iron works, the Radnor and St. Maurice l'Islet; besides a factory of very large capacity; while the public ments of the city embrace a magnificent wat system on the Holly principle

The causes that have hitherto militated ag development of the numerous resources of trict,—namely, the lack of railway communica the extent of impracticable navigation of the St in rear of the city,—have been greatly remove building of a first-class branch of the Grand Tru way connecting Three Rivers with Arthabas opening a direct communication with five New States, all requiring lumber, and Three Rivers nearest and cheapest market whence they could The North Shore Railway also adds very m to its commercial and manufacturing facilities Rivers has a population of over 12,000

SHERBROOKE, the principal town in the Easte ships, is situated on the River St. Francis, on b of the River Magog, and on the Grand Trunk sawippi Valley Railways, and at the western te the St. Francis and Lake Megantic International It is chiefly famous for its water-power, which f and availableness is scarcely equalled in any ot in Canada. It contains the head offices of the Townships Bank, two branch banks, the chief Canada of the British America Land Company assurance and insurance agencies, churches of fi denominations, and manufactories of woollen a cloths, flannels, iron castings, machinery, axes, also saw-mills, breweries, etc. Population, 8,0

ST. HYACINTHE.—A city on the Yamaska Rive ory and county of St. Hyacinthe, *chef-lieu* of th of St. Hyacinthe, which comprises the county of cinthe and the counties of Bagot and Rouv Hyacinthe is one of the most flourishing plac Province of Quebec. The local business is cons and the markets are second only to those of Mo regards the variety, quality, and value of the brought in. It possesses many public establish great importance. The college is a fine cut-sto ing, over 700 feet long, and is surmounted by from the top of which there is an extensive vie institution possesses an excellent library, phys astronomical apparatus, chemical laboratory, grounds around the college are very fine. T office of the St. Hycinthe Bank is here, and manufactories of various kinds. The Grand Tru way passes through the city, and places it at tw distance from Montreal, seven hours from Quel teen hours from Portland. Population, 5,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK

NEW BRUNSWICK is bounded on the north the Province of Quebec, from which it is sepa the River Restigouche; north by the Baie Chale by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northu Straits, the latter separating it from Prince Island; south by the Bay of Fundy and part Scotia; and on the west by the State of Mai which it is separated by the St. Croix and rivers; extending from latitude 45° 5′ to 48° longitude 63° 50′ to 68° west; greatest leng north to south, 230 miles; breadth, 190 miles; ar square miles, equal to 17,486,280 acres. Its co about 500 miles in length, interrupted only at of junction with Nova Scotia, where an isthmu more than eleven miles in breadth connects territories and separates the waters of the Nor land Strait from those of the Bay of Fundy, a it is proposed to unite by means of a canal, c Bay Verte Canal.

The surface of the country is generally flat or ing. There are some hills skirting the Bay and the rivers St. John and Restigouche, but where assume mountain summits. The shore Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberlan

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a. It contains the head offices of the Eastern
os Bank, two branch banks, the chief office in
of the British America Land Company, several
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ssume mountain summits. The shores of the
St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait abound in fine ship-harbours (each at the mouth of a considerable river) from which is exported much fine timber. For about twelve miles inland the country is low and skirted with marshes

The face of the Province is traversed in all directions by navigable rivers, chief of which is the St. John 500 miles in length. It is navigable for steamers of 1000 tons to Fredericton, ninety miles from the sea. Above this point smaller steamers ascend sixty-five miles, to Woodstock, and occasionally make trips as far as the Tobique, seventy-five miles further up, and even to the Grand Falls, a magnificent cataract seventy or eighty feet perpendicular, 225 miles from the sea. Above the falls the St. John has been navigated by a steamer to the mouth of the Madawaska, forty miles; from this point boats and canoes may ascend almost to its sources. The Madawaska River is also navigable for small steamers to Lake Temiscouata, a sheet of water twenty-seven miles long, from two to six miles broad, and of great depth throughout. From the upper part of this lake to the River St. Lawrence, at Trois Pistoles, the distance is only about eighteen miles. The country drained by the St. John and its tributaries comprises about 9,000,000 acres in New Brunswick, 2,000,000 in Quebec, and 6,000,000 in Maine. The valley is remarkable for its fertility and picturesque beauty. After the St. John, the largest river of New Brunswick is the Miramichi, flowing north-east into an extensive bay of its own name. It is 225 miles in length, and seven miles wide at its mouth. It is navigable for large vessels twenty-five miles from the Gulf, and for schooners twenty miles further, to the head of the tide, above which, for sixty miles, it is navigable for tow-boats. The river has many large tributaries, spreading over a great extent of country

The Petitcodiac, the Richibucto, and the Restigouche are noble rivers, navigable for from fifteen to twenty-five miles above their mouths for large vessels, and draining over 8000 square miles of fertile and finely timbered country.

Among the numerous bays with which the coast is indented, the most important is the Baie des Chaleurs, an immense haven ninety miles in length and twelve to fifteen in breadth, with many excellent harbours. Throughout its whole extent there is neither reef, rock, nor shoal, nor any impediment to navigation.

The climate of this Province is exceedingly healthy. Disease, peculiar to the country, is unknown. Its beautiful scenery, sometimes wild and picturesque, with its hills and mountains; its beautiful rivers, brooks, and lakes abounding in fish; its sunny dales and wooded valleys, have their attractions.

The autumn is a season of exceeding beauty, the air being dry and clear, and the woods glowing with innumerable tints of the richest and most brilliant hues.

The prevailing summer winds are from the W.S.W. and S.; when from the S.W. dense fogs are often produced on the Bay of Fundy, and extend from fifteen to twenty miles inland.

Of the soil and capabilities of New Brunswick it is impossible to speak too highly. There is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered. A large portion of the surface is covered with dense forests of pine, hackmatack, spruce, cedar, etc., etc., which provide immense quantities of timber both for export and ship-building. All kinds of cereals and fruits (except peaches) ripen perfectly and are of excellent quality. The potatoes raised in this Province are the best in the world. Turnips, peas, beans, and other leguminous plants thrive admirably. A most profitable crop is grass, which occupies about four-fifths of the land on every large farm. Agriculture, however, has made but slow progress, and the demand for food is far beyond the supply raised on the soil. The inhabitants generally find it more profitable to follow the lumbering business. The rivers, lakes, and sea-coast of New Brunswick abound with fish of almost every variety. In Baie des Chaleurs immense shoals are seen, darkening the surface of the water. The Bay of Fundy has long been celebrated for its fisheries.

The salmon fisheries of New Brunswick are among the finest in the world. The Buctouche, Caraquette, and Cocagne oyster-beds are as prolific as they are famous, and the finest lobsters are found in profusion.

Ship-building is extensively prosecuted in the Province, more especially at St. John and on the Miramichi. Vessels are also built at St. Andrew's, at various coves and harbors on the Bay of Fundy, along the banks of the St. John and Petitcodiac, and at Cocagne, Richibucto, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, and other ports on the north shore. The statistics of these two industries are given among the "Dominion Statistics."

Coal is plentiful and iron ore abundant; the former is said to extend over 10,000 square miles. The Albert coal mine is the most valuable deposit of bituminous matter on this continent. It produces 100 gallons of crude oil per ton, and the coal is worth for gas making $14 to $17 per ton at the shipping port.

Copper and manganese also abound. A large deposit of the former has been discovered on the banks of the Nepisiquit River, which falls into Bathurst Bay, and another of plumbago within half a mile of St. John. The supply of the latter is said to be inexhaustible. Gypsum, limestone, freestone and grindstone abound.

The principal articles manufactured in New Brunswick are sawn lumber, leather, cotton and woollen goods, wooden ware of all descriptions, paper, iron castings, mill and machinery, locomotives, steam engines, etc. The number of saw mills in the Province is very large.

The great extent of sea coast, with its numerous bays and navigable rivers flowing into them furnish admirable facilities for commerce. The principal exports are timber and lumber, iron, coal, gypsum, shooks, hay, etc. The chief imports are wheat, flour and cornmeal, corn and other grain, salted meats, coffee, sugar, tea, molasses, tobacco, woollen, cotton and silk manufactures, fruits, etc. The value of import into the Province has exceeded $1[illegible] in a single year, the exports aggregating two-thirds of that amount. The imports at the Port of St. John alone have aggregated between [illegible] and [illegible] in a single season, while the exports from the same port during the same time exceeded $[illegible].

There are six railways in the Province, three of which—the Albert, the Intercolonial and the New Brunswick railways—have been only recently completed, the last in [illegible]. The Intercolonial in this Province runs from St. John to Halifax, with branch to Shediac. The head [illegible] are at Moncton. The St. John and Maine Railway (late European and North American) runs from St. John westward to the State of Maine, connecting at Fredericton Junction with the Fredericton Branch Railway, at McAdam with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, and at Vanceboro with the railway system of the United States. This road forms a connection with the St. [illegible] and Lake Megantic International Railway [illegible] Sherbrooke eastward. By this connection the [illegible] between Montreal and St. John [illegible] to 4[illegible] miles. By the Intercolonial the [illegible] miles. The New Brunswick and Canada [illegible] St. Andrews to Woodstock, [illegible] St. Stephen [illegible] Houlton, Maine. [illegible] at Woodstock with the N. B. Ra[illegible] [illegible] It also has a branch up the [illegible] Maine. [illegible] the Grand Southern starting from Bay of [illegible] St. Stephen and the Kent Northern [illegible] with the Intercolonial.

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[illegible]

Under the land system of this Province, as e[illegible] by the Act of 1872, Crown lands suitable for s[illegible] and cultivation are set apart, and public r[illegible] through the same.

These lands are granted to actual settlers [illegible] one hundred acres. The terms of settlement [illegible] settler build a house, not less in dimensions th[illegible] by twenty feet, and shall clear and cultivat[illegible] than three acres within one year, and further cultivate not less than ten acres in all within th[illegible] and reside actually and continuously on such [illegible] three years, necessary absence excepted.

By the Act of 1868, a grant of one hundre[illegible] land could be *purchased* for $20 cash, or $[illegible] annual instalments, all to be expended in ma[illegible] through the settlement; but the new Act is in [illegible] terms. Several hundred thousand acres wer[illegible] applied for and settled under the old Act, and [illegible] new one large tracts are settled by immigran[illegible] English and Scotch.

The affairs of the Province are administered [illegible] tenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Coun[illegible] members, a Legislative Council of eighteen me[illegible] pointed for life, and a House of Assembly of [illegible] representatives elected every four years. [illegible] department comprises a Supreme Court, with [illegible] four puisne judges having law and equity [illegible] Court of Marriage and Divorce, a Vice-Admir[illegible] and a County Court for each county in the Pr[illegible]

New Brunswick was first settled by the Fren[illegible] It continued to form part of Nova Scotia un[illegible] the present limits of New Brunswick were div[illegible] Nova Scotia and erected into a separate Prov[illegible] special constitutional charter. When the Uni[illegible] had gained their independence a considerable [illegible] exiled loyalists, about two thousand persons [illegible] in 1783 to New Brunswick, where they were [illegible] with land, provisions, tools and clothing by [illegible] government. These loyalists may be [illegible] founders of New Brunswick, and their descen[illegible] form a considerable part of the population.

It is urged and believed that this Province is [illegible] congenial to English, Scotch and Scandinav[illegible] grants; the climate is no more severe in w[illegible] theirs, and the soil is better. But more th[illegible] order and good government inherent in them[illegible] consequence the laws and political institutio[illegible] country suit them better than those of a repu[illegible]

The Maritime Provinces afford a fine field [illegible] In no part of the world, excepting, perhaps, th[illegible] of Mingan, in the Province of Quebec, are [illegible] rivers for trout or salmon than those of New [illegible]

On the whole, to the laboring man who [illegible] of industry, of liberty, independence, and roa[illegible] where the tax gatherer's visits are, like angel[illegible] far between, where he can worship God as [illegible] and where the means are not wanting, where [illegible] established Church, but all the [illegible] side by side [illegible] terms, and all respectably supported by will[illegible] [illegible] where the schools are free alike to all [illegible] him the words starvation and want [illegible] convey [illegible] this Province offers a most desirable home [illegible]

The chief cities and towns of New Brunsw[illegible] [illegible] with Portland and Carleton as its sub[illegible] [illegible] St. Stephen, St. Andrew's, Chatha[illegible] [illegible] Sackville, Newcastle and Moncton.

ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN, the commercial metropolis [illegible] [illegible] largest city in the Dominion [illegible] at the mouth of the noble River St. John [illegible] county of St. [illegible] [illegible] commanding position, and [illegible]

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Brunswick was first settled by the French in 1699 ued to form part of Nova Scotia until in 1784 ent limits of New Brunswick were divided from otia and erected into a separate Province by constitutional charter. When the United States ted their independence, a considerable number of y dists, about five thousand persons in great to Nova Brunswick, which they were supplied d provisions tools and clothing by the Britis hent. These loyalists may be looked upon as the s of New Brunswick, and their descendants now considerable part of the population

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hief cities and towns of New Brunswick are St th Portland and Carleton as its suburbs, Fre St. Stephen, St. Andrew's, Chatham, Woodackville, Newcastle and Moncton.

ST. JOHN.

OHN, the commercial metropolis of the Pro st fourth largest city in the Dominion is situat mouth of the noble River St. John in the county of St. John. It [illegible] and when ap Bay of Fundy presents an imposing The whole of the elevated portion of the [illegible] appearance of [illegible]

ing tolerable streets has had to be cut down at an incredible expense.

St. John is the *entrepôt* of a wide extent of country, abounding in agricultural resources, minerals, and valuable timber. Its admirable situation at the mouth of one of the largest rivers in North America, with a harbor open all the year round, with regular steam communication with all the main ports of Nova Scotia and the northern portion of the United States, with first-class railways running from it in every direction, with extensive maritime and manufacturing interests, insures the certainty of its becoming a city of the greatest commercial importance.

In 1873 (by the official report published) the imports were $8,118,758, and the exports $4,107,550; and the government statistics for 1874 (the most prosperous in its commercial history) showed an unparalleled increase—the customs duties for that year exceeding those of 1873 by nearly 25 per cent.

The position of its harbor, and its entire freedom from obstruction by ice—the only harbor in America, north of Cape Hatteras, which *always* preserves this immunity—owing to the tide falls of the Bay of Fundy, which vary between twenty-one and twenty-five feet, gives it great advantages over all other ports in the Dominion, and tends largely to its commercial importance. Its facilities for ship-building are very extensive. A large trade is carried on in this important branch; also in its principal article of export—lumber. The latter includes the shipment of deals to England, pine timber to the United States, and shooks to the West Indies. Numerous mills and manufactories surround the harbor, which is almost at all times covered with shipping

The entrance of the River St. John into the harbor, about 1½ miles above the city, is through a rocky gorge, [illegible] yards wide and 400 yards long, occasioning very remarkable falls. At low water, the waters of the river [illegible] about twelve feet higher than those of the harbor, at [illegible] water the waters of the harbor are five feet higher than those of the river, hence the phenomena of a fall upwards and inwards at every tide. Above the falls the [illegible]dom rises more than four feet. When the waters [illegible] harbor and river are on a level, vessels can pass the falls, and this can be effected only during a period of fifteen or twenty minutes at each ebb and flow of the tide. At times of great freshets, occasioned by the sudden melting of the snow, the tides do not rise to the level of the river, and consequently it is not possible for vessels to ascend the fall. The depth of the fall is about 17 feet. Spanning the rocky gorge about 100 feet above low water, is a magnificent suspension bridge 640 feet in length, 182 feet shorter than the bridge at Niagara. A fine view of portions of the city and surrounding district is to be had from the bridge, as also of the rushing waters immediately beneath it, which at times present a splendid scene.

St. John has the largest and finest rolling and iron-mills—the Coldbrook Iron-works and Rolling-mills—in the Dominion, and manufactories of iron castings, steam-engines, machinery, edge-tools, nails, cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, leather, wooden ware, soap and candles, carriages, locomotives, agricultural implements, lumber, paper, sugar-boxes, etc. Its most important branch of industry, however, is ship building.

The streets of St. John are wide and chiefly laid out at right angles. King and Prince William Streets are the principal thoroughfares. On the western side of the harbor is Carleton, a thickly settled district and part of the city; and joined to the city but not incorporated thereto is the populous suburb of Portland. The city is lighted with gas, and has an excellent fire brigade and unsurpassed water supply. There are six banks in the city: Bank of Montreal, Bank of New Brunswick, Bank of British North America, Maritime Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia, and a savings bank.

St. John boasts of numerous handsome public buildings, [illegible] and private residences. Among the former may be noticed the churches, especially the Cathedral of [illegible] Exhibition, banks, Dominion building,

court house, gaol, city hospital, marine hospital, lunatic asylum, and post office.

St. John, in point of registered shipping, stands first in rank of all cities in the Dominion of Canada, and fourth in rank of *all in the British Empire*, a fact worth boasting of, and which elicited much discussion when, a few years since, the figures were first compared and published by John Boyd, Esq., of St. John, in his since celebrated lecture, "They that go down to the sea."

On December 31st, 1873, the tonnage of St. John was 806 vessels, measuring 247,228 tons, and on December 31st, 1874, 808 vessels, measuring 263,410 tons. In the whole British Empire, the list stood thus (this being the latest date for which comparative statistics are at hand):

Liverpool	1,411,232 tons.
London	1,096,937 "
Glasgow	414,581 "
St. John	263,410 "

Ranking her the *fourth* port of the Empire, Sunderland being the only other place registering over 200,000 tons.

This tonnage represents a capital of more than $12,000,000, or about $200 for every inhabitant, great and small, in the city and county of St. John!

As an evidence of its lumber export trade, we may mention that one man alone (Alex. Gibson, of Nashwaak), in 1875, shipped to Great Britain and continental and African ports 136,000,000 feet of lumber, employing 212 vessels, of a capacity of 170,000 tons, while for the four seasons last past the totals foot up to over 430,000,000 of feet. His operations in the woods during the winter season employ over 1,200 horses and 3,000 men.

With respect to the *size* of the vessels composing this grand fleet, we may mention that St. John has eight times as many full-rigged ships as the port of Halifax, and more full-rigged ships, both in tonnage and number, than the whole Province of Nova Scotia. St. John has five times as many full-rigged ships as the port of Quebec, and four times as many as the whole Province of Quebec. St. John has three times as many barques as the port of Quebec, and nearly three times as many as the whole Province of Quebec. While St. John, therefore, stands far ahead of all other Canadian ports in point of tonnage, its superiority over them all becomes greater the more it is examined, for the bulk of the tonnage of St. John is of the large and expensive class of vessels engaged in foreign voyages; 90 ships, 127 barques and barquentines, 73 brigs and brigantines, and over 100 schooners, belong to this class, and there are no finer vessels afloat on the sea, built of wood, copper and iron, than the larger craft that hail from the port of St. John. In this respect, St. John is the first port in America, as it is the fourth in the whole British Empire. We have yet to learn the name of any other port on this continent that has as large a fleet of clipper ships and barques on the sea as St. John. This is certainly something for Canada to be proud of.

The railway system of New Brunswick centres here, and, looking at the many natural advantages which St. John possesses, especially its free open harbor at all seasons of the year, and its unsurpassed facilities for manufacturing purposes, it bids fair to become, since completion of the great Intercolonial Railway, which connects it with Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the chief seaport city in the Dominion.

The population of St. John, including Carleton and Portland, in 1871 (latest official census), was 41,325.

This is St. John previous to 20th June, 1877. On that day one of the most destructive conflagrations that has ever occurred visited this fair city, and swept away the great business centre, including all the public buildings and the most costly edifices. An area of 200 acres, or two-fifths of the entire city, was swept clear; 1,612 houses were destroyed, 13,000 people rendered homeless, and $27,000,000 worth of property consumed in the short space of nine hours. Since then, however, the city has been very rapidly rebuilt, its people exhibiting an amount of energy and enterprise under the sorest of trials, which has commended them to the admiration of the whole world; and with the unveiling of the country at large from the late universal commercial depres will undoubtedly assert her old-time supre

FREDERICTON.

FREDERICTON, a small but beautiful city of York, is the capital of the Province, and situated on a level plain, on the left bank St. John, eighty-four miles from the Ba The city is well and regularly laid out; it wide and airy, crossing each other at Queen is the chief business street, and on i most of the public departments, law offices, etc. At the east end were the Province bui the Provincial Legislature held its sittings; Court also met there. These having b burnt, new ones are about to be erected vincial Legislature. At the west end stand ment house, a fine stone structure, with n to architectural beauty, yet possessing a modation as the residence of the Lieuten On the north side of Queen street are the and city hall, two large brick buildings, racks, a stone structure, capable of acco regiment of infantry. On York street is depot of the Fredericton Railway, and the and on Westmoreland street is the Exhibiti handsome wooden structure, covering nea ground. In rear of the city, on a hill, sta versity, a large, substantial, stone building. dowed, has a good staff of professors, and learning is in high standing in the Provinc eight churches in the city—Episcopal, Ro Church of Scotland, Presbyterian, Methodis Free-Will Baptist. Christ Church Cathe stone edifice, and a good specimen of churc It was built after designs by the late Mr. W exact model of his last work, Christ Church Montreal. The see house of the Lord B dericton is situated almost opposite. The s Fredericton is very pleasing; a fine view n ed from the University building of the riv cent country. The St. John River is navig John to this city for large steamers and oth during high water steamers can proceed t Tobique, and Grand Falls.

Fredericton is becoming a considerab 10,000 tons of shipping now annually clearing for foreign ports. It is almost c shipping trade with foreign countries mus increase, as it is favorably situated for cer vessels; but it needs better wharf accom some improvements in the bed of the St. Jo Oromocto, where the shoals are troubleson

Opposite the city is the pretty town terminus of the New Brunswick Railway, n to Edmondton, and in contemplation to Ri Lower down is the River Nashwaak, a which is the extensive lumbering establish ander Gibson, one of the wealthiest and mo merchants in the Dominion, and the "lun New Brunswick. Fredericton is the chie the Fredericton and the New Brunswick r former connects with the St. John and M E. and N. A.) Railway at Fredericton Jun latter is in course of construction to Rivièr

Population in 1871, 6,006; now, about

ST. STEPHEN.—A thriving town in the same name, county of Charlotte, pleasan the banks of the River St. Croix. It is a and the south-western terminus of the St. S of the New Brunswick and Canada Railwa bridge connects St. Stephen with Calais, a in the State of Maine, from whence it is gas. The prospects of the town are highl Merchants here have stores also in Calais, an extensive business. Heavy lumbering carried on in both towns. There are five

he late universal commercial depression, St. John ndoubtedly assert her old-time supremacy.

FREDERICTON.

'DERICTON, a small but beautiful city in the county rk, is the capital of the Province, and is pleasantly ed on a level plain, on the left bank of the River hn, eighty-four miles from the Bay of Fundy. ity is well and regularly laid out; its streets are and airy, crossing each other at right angles. n is the chief business street, and on it are situated of the public departments, law offices, banks, hotels. At the east end were the Province buildings, where ovincial Legislature held its sittings; the Supreme also met there. These having been recently new ones are about to be erected by the Pro- l Legislature. At the west end stands the Govern- house, a fine stone structure, with no pretensions chitectural beauty, yet possessing ample accom- tion as the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. e north side of Queen street are the court-house ity hall, two large brick buildings, and the bar- a stone structure, capable of accommodating a ent of infantry. On York street is situated the of the Fredericton Railway, and the skating rink. n Westmoreland street is the Exhibition building, a ome wooden structure, covering nearly an acre of d. In rear of the city, on a hill, stands the Uni- y, a large, substantial, stone building. It is well en- l, has a good staff of professors, and as a seat of ng is in high standing in the Province. There are churches in the city—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, ch of Scotland, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Will Baptist. Christ Church Cathedral is a fine edifice, and a good specimen of church architecture. s built after designs by the late Mr. Wills, and is an model of his last work, Christ Church Cathedral at real. The see house of the Lord Bishop of Fre- ton is situated almost opposite. The scenery around ericton is very pleasing; a fine view may be obtain- m the University building of the river and adja- country. The St. John River is navigable from St. to this city for large steamers and other vessels, and g high water steamers can proceed to Woodstock, ue, and Grand Falls.

edericton is becoming a considerable port, over o tons of shipping now annually entering and ing for foreign ports. It is almost certain that its ing trade with foreign countries must continue to ase, as it is favorably situated for certain classes of ls; but it needs better wharf accommodation, and improvements in the bed of the St. John River above nocto, where the shoals are troublesome in summer. pposite the city is the pretty town of Gibson, the inus of the New Brunswick Railway, now completed dmondton, and in contemplation to Rivière du Loup er down is the River Nashwaak, a few miles up h is the extensive lumbering establishment of Alex- r Gibson, one of the wealthiest and most enterprising hants in the Dominion, and the "lumber king" of Brunswick. Fredericton is the chief terminus of Fredericton and the New Brunswick railways. The er connects with the St. John and Maine (formerly nd N. A.) Railway at Fredericton Junction, and the r is in course of construction to Rivière du Loup.

ppulation in 1871, 6,006; now, about 8,000.

. STEPHEN.—A thriving town in the parish of the e name, county of Charlotte, pleasantly situated on banks of the River St. Croix. It is a port of entry, the south-western terminus of the St. Stephen branch he New Brunswick and Canada Railway. A covered ge connects St. Stephen with Calais, a beautiful town he State of Maine, from whence it is supplied with

The prospects of the town are highly encouraging. chants here have stores also in Calais, where they do xtensive business. Heavy lumbering operations are ied on in both towns. There are five churches in St. Stephen, several schools, and a number of handsome residences.

Population in 1871, 6,515; 1880 (estimated), 8,000.

CHATHAM.—A beautiful town on the right bank of the Miramichi River, county of Northumberland. It is the largest and one of the most thriving towns on the north shore. Millions of feet of lumber and large quantities of fish, especially salmon, are annually exported from here. Chatham is a port of entry, is lit with gas, has a number of steam mills and foundries, and possesses several handsome buildings, a Roman Catholic cathedral, hospital and college, four churches, etc. Six miles above the town is Newcastle, the shire town of the county, and a principal station of the Intercolonial Railway. A branch railway has been built between the two towns. During the season of navigation the steamers of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company call here weekly.

Population, 1871, 4,202; 1880 (estimated), 5,500.

ST. ANDREW'S.—A prettily situated town at the mouth of the St Croix River. It is the shire town of the county, is a port of entry, has a good harbor, and from the healthfulness of its situation and the beauty of its scenery, offers many attractions to the tourist and pleasure-seeker. The prospects of the town were at one time highly encouraging, the harbor being almost always covered with shipping, and a very large trade done; but of late years it has lost considerable by the withdrawal of the Reciprocity treaty and the energy of its rival St. Stephen. The continuation of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, the first line built in the Province, and the head-offices of which are located here, to Rivère du Loup, would be of great benefit to this town, and make it one of the principal ports in the Maritime Provinces.

Population, 2,961.

WOODSTOCK.—An incorporated town in the parish of Woodstock, county of Carleton, pleasantly situated on the banks of the beautiful River St. John, in the centre of a fertile and thriving agricultural district. It is the shire town of the county, and the northern terminus of the Woodstock branch of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

It has now direct communication by two different lines of railway—one recently completed—with Fredericton and St. John. Considerable lumbering operations are yearly carried on in Woodstock, and an iron mine discovered a few years ago has been worked most successfully. Population, 1871, 3,963; 1880 (estimated), 5,000.

NEWCASTLE.—A prettily situated town on the left bank of the Miramichi River, thirty miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is the shire town of the county, and one of the most important places on the North shore. A large amount of ship-building, facilities for which are unsurpassed, is carried on here, and a very extensive trade done in lumber and fish. The Miramichi, which is navigable to this point for vessels of the largest class, and for miles further up for smaller craft, is noted for its rich fisheries. Large quantities of salmon, herring, bass, and mackerel are annually taken from its waters, and exported from here and Chatham. A good business is also done in oysters, and in preserved salmon and lobsters. Newcastle is one of the principal stations of the Intercolonial Railway; is a port of entry; is well lighted with gas; and during navigation the North Shore and Gulf Port steamers call here regularly.

Population, 1871, 3,584; 1880 (estimated), 4,500.

SACKVILLE.—A rising village in the parish of the same name, county of Westmoreland. It is pleasantly situated at the head of the Bay of Fundy; possesses a good harbor and excellent facilities for ship-building, a number of pretty buildings, eight churches, two hotels, a steam tannery, several mills, and a foundry turning out 3000 stoves per annum. The Mount Allison Wesleyan college and academies are situated here. These are under the control of a board of trustees and governors appointed by the Wesleyan Conference of eastern British America, but are conducted on entirely non-sectarian

principles. The male academy was founded by Mr Charles F. Allison, of Sackville, who has also aided in the subsequently erected institutions by gen[illegible] gifts and devises. Sackville will be the outlet of the proposed Baie Verte Canal.

Population, 1871, 4[illegible]; 1880 estimated, 6[illegible].

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia [illegible] between 43° 25' and 46° N. lat., and between 59° 45' and 66° 25' W. long. It consists of a large peninsula called Nova Scotia proper, and the Island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso. It is bounded N. by Northumberland Strait (which separates it from Prince Edward Island) and by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; N. E. S., and S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean; W. by the Bay of Fundy; and N. by New Brunswick, with which it is connected by an isthmus only eleven miles wide, separating the Bay of Fundy from Northumberland Strait. Greatest length from S. W. to N. E., 350 miles; greatest breadth, about 120 miles; area, 21,731 square miles, equal to 13,382,[illegible] acres.

The country is beautifully variegated by ranges of lofty hills and broad valleys, both of which run longitudinally through the Province. Its Atlantic frontier, for five to ten miles inland, is composed chiefly of a poor soil, though rich in gold and other minerals. The Cobequid range of mountains, as they are called, run through the interior of the Province. The summits of a few of the conical mounts of this range ascend 1,200 feet, and are cultivable nearly to their tops. On each side of these mountains are two extensive ranges of rich arable lands, where agricultural operations are carried on extensively and with profit. The traveller through these will see thriving villages, well-stocked farms, and all the evidences of plenty, as well as some charming instances of refined taste and culture.

The streams, too, with which the Province is beautifully watered, abound with brook trout, which is found in every lake and stream, and in some instances salmon too, of excellent quality.

The whole sea-coast abounds with fish of various descriptions, as well within the Bay of Fundy as the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Gut of Canso; the principal fisheries being those for cod, haddock, hake, pollock, mackerel, and herrings, and are extensively prosecuted by the inhabitants, as well for home use as for exportation.

The climate of Nova Scotia is both healthful and agreeable, as the robust bodies, stalwart frames, and large families of its inhabitants abundantly testify. Its fitness for agriculture may be judged of by its staple products, which are precisely those of the British Isles, with the addition of Indian corn.

No country in the world produces better crops of potatoes, turnips, and mangel wurzel, and large quantities of the former as well as beef and other products are annually exported to the United States.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and other garden fruits attain the utmost perfection. In some sections of the country peaches and grapes ripen in the open air. The apple orchards of Annapolis and King's counties are very productive, and extend along the roadsides in an unbroken line for fifty miles.

The climate varies considerably in the different counties. The western counties average from six to eight degrees warmer than the eastern. In Annapolis county, for instance, the mercury in the coldest winters rarely falls below zero. The coldest season is from the last week in December until the first week in March. The springs are tedious, the summer heats being for a brief season excessive; vegetation is singularly rapid, and the autumn is delightful.

Fogs are frequent in summer on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, but extend a short distance only into the interior, and where the air in summer is much warmer than on the coast.

Fever and ague, those curses of some [illegible] western States, are unknown, and there [illegible] disease, chronic or otherwise, that can claim [illegible] as its home.

The south-eastern coast of Nova Sc[illegible] for the number of its capacious harbours, t[illegible] fewer than twelve ports capable of receiv[illegible] and fourteen of sufficient depth [illegible] between Halifax and Cape Canso, a [illegible] than 110 miles. There are a [illegible] on the south-west coast of Nova Sco[illegible] ports. The island of Cape Br[illegible] Scotia proper, [illegible] The Bay Bras d'Or is one grand harbour [illegible] coast and in the Strait of Canso [illegible] harbours.

Nova Scotia is beautifully diversified w[illegible] lakes, covering an area estimated at [illegible]

The lakes of Cape Breton are much lar[illegible] important. The principal of these, howev[illegible] seas, rather than lakes. The Great Bras[illegible] magnificent expanse of water, of great dep[illegible] miles in length, and abounding with the b[illegible] fish. Of the rivers of Nova Scotia, fifteen fl[illegible] umberland Strait, four into St. George's B[illegible] into the Atlantic, and twenty-four into the [illegible] The most important are the Shubenacadi[illegible] and the Annapolis, flowing into the Bay of [illegible] St. Mary's, Musquodoboit, La Have, and L[illegible] ing into the Atlantic. All the rivers are w[illegible] tions, navigable for coasting vessels for dist[illegible] from two to twenty miles.

The Province of Nova Scotia is rich in [illegible] sources, all the rocks from the crystalline [illegible] the new sandstone series being here met [illegible] isthmus connecting the peninsula with Ne[illegible] the underlying rocks consist of grey, red, an[illegible] sandstones of the coal-measures, containing [illegible] seams of good bituminous coal, many of [illegible] sufficient magnitude to be profitably worke[illegible] abutting on the sea-coast at the South Jog[illegible] the most beautiful sectional profiles of the [illegible] strata, with curious fossils, both of vegetabl[illegible] origin. Coal is elsewhere found, more [illegible] Pictou County and on the island of Cape B[illegible] and valuable mines have also been recen[illegible] Spring Hill, and a railway built to conn[illegible] with the Intercolonial Railway and with [illegible]

The gold yield of Nova Scotia, from the [illegible] of the mines in 1860 to the close of 18[illegible] £948,000 stg, and has steadily increased s[illegible]

The manufactures of Nova Scotia are [illegible] limited; although with her immense adva[illegible] and position, she must in time become the [illegible] facturing Province of North America.

Coarse flannels, bed-linen, blankets, carpe[illegible] are manufactured. Tanning is carried on to[illegible] and in the towns and villages, boots, sh[illegible] harness, household furniture, and agricu[illegible] ments are made in large quantities. In [illegible] hood of Halifax, tobacco, printing and w[illegible] machinery, nails, pails, fuse, gunpowder, [illegible] some other articles are manufactured.

The geographical position of Nova Sc[illegible] favorable to commercial pursuits, and as [illegible] sources become more fully developed the[illegible] her commerce will very largely increase [illegible] within the last decade have on some occas[illegible] and in others very nearly approached [illegible] the exports averaging, during the same pe[illegible] of that sum. The largest portion of the [illegible] drawn from the fishing and mining int[illegible] except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia m[illegible] possess the finest fisheries in the world. [illegible] port of its coast of 1000 miles, where a p[illegible] may not be pursued. Its bays and harbo[illegible]

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lakes and rivers, teem with salmon, cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, shad, lobsters etc. The value of fish caught [illegible] amounted to [illegible], number of men employed in the fisheries, over 18,000.

Ship building is very extensively engaged in in Nova Scotia. On the 1st of January, 1875 there were registered in the ports of Nova Scotia 3,000 vessels, with a tonnage of very nearly half a million of tons, being over two-fifths in number and tonnage of the total registry of the Dominion, and placing Nova Scotia at the head of all the Provinces in this respect.

There are 418 miles of railway in operation in the Province. The Intercolonial proceeds from Halifax to Amherst [illegible] miles, and thence to St. John, N.B., and from Truro to Pictou, 52 miles, and Springhill branch, 4 miles. The Windsor and Annapolis proceeds from Windsor Junction to Annapolis, 146 miles. The extension of the latter road to Yarmouth is projected. Another line, to run from New Glasgow to Louisburg, is building. The Parrsboro road is also being constructed. Louisburg is one of the finest harbors in the island of Cape Breton. It is open all the year round, and admirably adapted as a winter port.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of twenty-one members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty-eight members, elected every four years. The laws are dispensed by a Supreme Court, composed of a chief and nine assistant justices, a Court of Error, of Vice-Admiralty, and of Marriage and Divorce. In each county there is a Court of Probate, which has control of the property of deceased persons.

Education is free to the children of all classes in Nova Scotia. There are numerous public schools and academies, besides a normal and model school, several convents and six colleges—namely: Dalhousie College and University, St. Mary's College (R.C.), and the Presbyterian College, Halifax; Acadia College (Baptist), Wolfville; St. Francis College (R.C.), Antigonish; and King's College and University, Windsor. The latter, belonging to the Church of England, was founded in 1787.

There are two Roman Catholic dioceses in the Province, the Archdiocese of Halifax and the Diocese of Arichat, and one Church of England.—Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Nova Scotia contains all the elements of wealth and future greatness, and is the nearest Province of the Dominion to the motherland; in other respects she also comes nearer than any of the other Provinces: in soil, in climate, and mineral productions; in her situation, nearly surrounded by water; in her laws and institutions; and in the character, energy, and impulses of the people. She is also one of the oldest of the colonies; her population is dense. As such she offers excellent opportunities to immigrants of a class that have a limited capital to employ in agriculture, and who would prefer farming lands of their own in preference to those of other people, and paying as much in rent in a single year as would buy the fee simple of an estate there. For this class of people Nova Scotia offers better opportunities than any of the western countries.

The chief cities and towns are Halifax, Yarmouth, Sydney, C. B., Pictou, Windsor, New Glasgow, Truro.

HALIFAX.

Halifax, the chief commercial city and political capital of Nova Scotia, was founded in the year 1749, by the Lords of Trade, and was named in compliment to George Montague, Earl of Halifax, then at the head of the Board. The scheme for the establishment of the town is said to have originated with the people of Massachusetts, who used as an argument for the formation of the settlement, the growing encroachments of the French upon the territory of Acadia. A plan submitted to the government in 1748 being warmly supported by Lord Halifax, received the royal assent, and the sum of £40,000 sterling being voted by Parliament in furtherance of the under-

taking a fleet of thirteen transports accompanied by the sloop-of-war *Sphynx* set sail for Chebucto in the early part of May, 1749, arriving on the 14th day of July following. The colony consisted of 2,376 souls under the control of Colonel the Honorable Edward Cornwallis, M.P., with the title of Captain-General and Governor of Nova Scotia.

On the day of arrival, but previous to debarkation, civil government was organized on board the *Beaufort* by the election of and swearing in of the following Councillors: Col. Paul Mascarine, Capt. Edward Howe, Capt. John Gordon, Benj. Greene, John Salisbury, and Hugh Davidson; and the balance of the day was spent in festivities and rejoicing. The table around which this Council sat is still preserved in the City Council Chamber. The city was laid out as at present by Messrs. Bruce and Morris, Government Engineers, the same year.

Palisades and blockhouses were at once built, and the French and Indian residents of the locality came in and tendered their allegiance to the Governor. Dartmouth, the chief suburb, was settled next year (1750) by 350 immigrants per ship *Alldaby*; and during the fall and winter of 1751-2, 1,058 German immigrants arrived in the colony, 1,500 of whom, however, embarked in June, 1763, to Mahone Bay, where they afterwards built the Town of Lunenburg.

The great importance attributed to Halifax by the home authorities may be judged from the fact that during the first seven years of its existence the Government had expended over £560,000 stg. in its settlement. Its importance as a military and naval station were early recognized, and the fleet and troops sent out under Howe and Linden for the capture of Louisburg, made this place their rendezvous: while it was again the resort of the army and navy under Wolfe in 1759; and in 1763 quite a large force was again assembled here, ever since which time it has been a military and naval station of lesser or greater importance, but generally the chief, and at present the *only* one of the Imperial Government, in that portion of British North America now included in the Dominion.

It is protected by a large number of very strong fortifications, and has a noble harbor, which has been pronounced by the very highest authorities as "one of the best in the world." It is easy of access for ships of every class, is capacious enough to afford anchorage for all the navies of Europe, and is so situated as to afford protection from every wind. It runs over fifteen miles inland, and after passing the city, and narrowing considerably about three quarters of a mile above the city, suddenly expands into Bedford Basin, a beautiful sheet of water covering an area of nine square miles, completely shut in from the sea and affording good anchorage throughout, with from four to thirty fathoms of water.

At the north end of the city is a large dockyard for the accommodation of British ships of war. It covers fourteen acres, and is one of the finest dockyards in the British Colonies.

Though Halifax proper is not a manufacturing city, Dartmouth, its chief suburb, contains over half a dozen large iron foundries and machine shops, in some of which steam engines and the heaviest description of machinery are constructed. Richmond, another suburb, contains railway machine shops, several tobacco factories, piano factories, cabinet factories, fuse and powder mills, and several large nail factories, while both places contain a large number of establishments representing varied industries, including the manufacture of agricultural implements, cordage, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, all descriptions of wooden ware, soap and candles, leather, paper, sugar refineries, breweries and distilleries.

The religious and educational institutions are in every way worthy of the place. There are twenty-six churches (including Episcopal and Roman Catholic cathedrals), one university, one non-sectarian and three theological (Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic) colleges, two commercial colleges, one convent, a grammar school, a large number of public schools, some of which are elegantly built structures, seven asylums and and a number of national and benevolen There are seven chartered banks, three savin number of private bankers, several building insurance associations, fifteen newspapers a cals, three public halls, over twenty hotels, number of mercantile establishments, man compare favorably with anything in their American continent.

Halifax is the nearest Canadian city to the markets of the Old World; is the "wint the Dominion; is the eastern terminus of colonial, and of a railway system having with all chief points in Canada and the Uni and has extensive steam communication by leading ports of Canada, Newfoundland, States, the West Indies, Central and Sout Great Britain and Continental Europe. The of the city proper in 1871 was 29,582; at time, with its suburbs, it exceeds 40,000.

WINDSOR.—A large and flourishing town the river Avon, at the head of Minas basin. Sh is extensively carried on. Immense quantities or plaster of Paris, existing in beds and in quarried in the vicinity. It is chiefly used in States for Agricultural purposes. Windsor p of the best educational institutions in the Prov College, founded in 1787, and chartered by George III., in 1802. It is the western term Nova Scotia Railway, and the north-eastern the Windsor and Annapolis Railway. Train in connection with the steamers from Anna John, New Brunswick. Population, 2,715.

YARMOUTH.—A wealthy and flourishing t Atlantic and south-western coast. It is the sec importance in Nova Scotia, not exactly in pop in the wealth and enterprise of its inhabitant ship-building and fishing trade is carried on, second port in the whole Dominion in its reg nage, ranking between St John and Halifax vessels, of 124,741 tons, showing an *average* vessel more than twice as great as Halifax, greater number of ships and large sea-going

It is increasing in ship-building importance its general commercial importance will be creased on the completion of the railway to giving it direct land communication with John, Montreal, and the United States. Th sesses several handsome buildings, churches, institutions, three banks, etc. Population, 5

PICTOU.—A wealthy and flourishing town, importance in the Province, on the north si harbor. It stands upon a steep hill-side, ma appearance from the water, and is surroun scenery. The principal trade is in coal, the the Albion mines being conveyed and large from here. The harbor is safe and commod building is carried on. There are several st grist mills, two steam carding mills, two toba an iron foundry, and several tanneries. Log distant three miles, is one of the largest in th Splendid freestone quarries are worked ne Pictou has many fine public buildings, churc court-houses, a county academy, masonic an Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation steamers ply between here and Charlott steamers run weekly from Pictou to Quebe intermediate ports. A steamship line runs to Montreal fortnightly. A steam ferry pli between Pictou and Fisher's Grant, the ter Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 3,462.

SYDNEY, C. B.—A flourishing and impo pleasantly situated on the south-west arm o This was the seat of government when Cap a separate colony. The principal trade is i important mines at Cow Bay, Bridgeport, I Bay, and Port Caledonia are within a few ho

ly built structures, seven asylums and hospitals, number of national and benevolent societies, are seven chartered banks, three savings banks, a r of private bankers, several building societies and ce associations, fifteen newspapers and periodi- ree public halls, over twenty hotels, and a vast r of mercantile establishments, many of which re favorably with anything in their line on the an continent.

fax is the nearest Canadian city to Europe and rkets of the Old World; is the "winter port" of ominion; is the eastern terminus of the Inter- l, and of a railway system having connections l chief points in Canada and the United States; s extensive steam communication by sea with all ports of Canada, Newfoundland, the United the West Indies, Central and South America, Britain and Continental Europe. The population city proper in 1871 was 29,582; at the present with its suburbs, it exceeds 40,000.

DSOR.—A large and flourishing town situated on r Avon, at the head of Minas basin. Ship-building nsively carried on. Immense quantities of gypsum ter of Paris, existing in beds and in veins, are d in the vicinity. It is chiefly used in the United for Agricultural purposes. Windsor possesses one est educational institutions in the Province, King's e, founded in 1787, and chartered by His Majesty III., in 1802. It is the western terminus of the Scotia Railway, and the north-eastern terminus of ndsor and Annapolis Railway. Trains run daily nection with the steamers from Annapolis to St. New Brunswick. Population, 2,715.

MOUTH.—A wealthy and flourishing town on the ic and south-western coast. It is the second town in ance in Nova Scotia, not exactly in population, but wealth and enterprise of its inhabitants. A large ilding and fishing trade is carried on, and it is the port in the whole Dominion in its registered ton- ranking between St John and Halifax, with 422 , of 124,741 tons, showing an *average* tonnage per more than twice as great as Halifax, owing to the r number of ships and large sea-going vessels. increasing in ship-building importance yearly, and neral commercial importance will be largely in- d on the completion of the railway to Annapolis, it direct land communication with Halifax, St. Montreal, and the United States. The town pos- several handsome buildings, churches, educational tions, three banks, etc. Population, 5,335.

TOU.—A wealthy and flourishing town, the third in tance in the Province, on the north side of Pictou r. It stands upon a steep hill-side, making a good rance from the water, and is surrounded by fine y. The principal trade is in coal, the produce of lbion mines being conveyed and largely exported here. The harbor is safe and commodious. Ship- ng is carried on. There are several steam saw and ills, two steam carding mills, two tobacco factories, n foundry, and several tanneries. Logan's tannery, t three miles, is one of the largest in the Dominion. did freestone quarries are worked near the town. has many fine public buildings, churches, schools, houses, a county academy, masonic and other halls. Edward Island Steam Navigation Co.'s mail ers ply between here and Charlottetown. Gulf ers run weekly from Pictou to Quebec, calling at ediate ports. A steamship line runs direct hence ntreal fortnightly. A steam ferry plies constantly en Pictou and Fisher's Grant, the terminus of the Scotia Railway. Population, 3,462.

DNEY, C. B.—A flourishing and important town, ntly situated on the south-west arm of the harbor was the seat of government when Cape Breton was rate colony. The principal trade is in coal. The tant mines at Cow Bay, Bridgeport, Lingan, Glace nd Port Caledonia are within a few hours' drive by stage. A railway, twelve miles long, to the International Co.'s mines at Bridgeport, has been put in operation at a cost of $800,000. The terminus is on the eastern side of the harbor, within two and three-quarter miles by land from the town. It is proposed by an English company to construct another line to connect with the other mining localities on the coast. Cattle and butter are largely exported to Halifax, Newfoundland, Miquelon, and St. Pierre. There are six churches here of different denominations, besides several fine buildings. The court-house is considered one of the best in the Province. Pop. 2,900.

TRURO.—A wealthy and flourishing town, two miles above the head of Cobequid Bay, on a handsome and picturesque site. Its first inhabitants were Acadians; after them it was settled by Irish and Scotch. The country contains rich iron mines. A large market is held here regularly. The chief pursuit of the inhabitants is farming. Fishing and ship-building are also carried on. The provincial normal school is located here. An extensive boot and shoe factory employs a large number of men. The Intercolonial Railway forms a junction here with the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 3,999.

NEW GLASGOW.—A flourishing and picturesque town on the East River, township of Egerton, county of Pictou. It contains two foundries, several tanneries, a pottery, and steam bakery. The Albion, Acadia, International and Nova Scotia coal mines are in the immediate vicinity. Ship-building is carried on. Several of the largest ships hailing from Nova Scotia were constructed here. It is a station of the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 2,499.

There are a number of other flourishing towns throughout the Province, the chief of which are Amherst, with a population of 3,606; Antigonish, 3,319; Dartmouth, 4,358; Liverpool, 3,104; Lunenburg, 3,129; Shelburne, 2,789; and St. Andrews, 2,297. All the above figures (Nova Scotia) are taken from the census reports of 1871. In a number of instances the population has very materially increased since then; while in others it has remained stationary or nearly so, though on the whole the improvement has been of a satisfactory nature.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° and 47° 7' N. latitude, and 62° and 64° 27' W. longitude. It is washed by the Gulf on the north, and separated by Northumberland Strait from New Brunswick on the east, and Nova Scotia on the south. Greatest length, 130 miles; breadth, thirty-four miles—in its narrowest part, near the centre, it is only four miles wide. Area, 2,134 miles, or 1,365,760 acres. The coast-line presents a remarkable succession of large bays and projecting headlands. The largest bays are those of Richmond on the north-west, Egmont on the south-west, Hillsborough on the south, and Cardigan on the east. These bays, by penetrating into the land from opposite directions, form narrow isthumses which make a natural division of the island into three distinct peninsulas. This natural division has been adopted as the basis of a nearly corresponding civil division into Prince's County in the west, Queen's County in the centre, and King's County in the east.

The surface of Prince Edward Island undulates gently, nowhere rising so high as to become mountainous, or sinking so low as to form a monotonous flat. At one time the whole island was covered with a dense forest of beech, birch, maple, poplar, spruce, fir, hemlock, larch, and cedar; and though destructive fires, lumbering, and cultivation have made large gaps in it, a considerable part of the original forest still remains. The whole island is eminently agricultural and pastoral. The soil consists generally of a light reddish loam, sometimes approaching to a strong clay, but more frequently of a light and sandy texture. The prevailing rock is a reddish sandstone, but a large part of the surface is alluvial

and entirely free from stone. No minerals of the least consequence have yet been discovered, and even limestone and gypsum appear to be wanting. The climate is much milder than that of the adjoining continent, and the air, generally free from the fogs which spread along the shores of Nova Scotia, is remarkably salubrious.

The scenery is charming, small game, wild fowl, and fish abundant, and the island should become popular as a Canadian summer resort.

The principal crops are wheat, barley, and oats; all of these abundant and of excellent quality; peas and beans are equally good, and potatoes and turnips are nowhere surpassed. The land not cultivable consists of soft, spongy turf, or deep layer of wet, black mould, which may prove valuable for fuel. The fisheries are very valuable, especially on the north coast, which is much frequented by mackerel and cod. The manufactures are chiefly for domestic use. Ship-building is prosecuted with considerable enterprise, and is yearly increasing in magnitude and importance.

More than in name Prince Edward Island is a "Maritime Province," there having been over 25,000 tons of new shipping built in single years in her ports, since her admission to the Confederation.

As may be imagined, the fisheries interests command a very large share of attention, not only from the inhabitants but from the outside world.

The imports consist almost entirely of manufactured articles of various kinds, and the exports of fish, grain and potatoes. The former last year came within a trifle of $2,000,000. The exports generally exceed the imports by several hundred thousand dollars, and it may be remarked that this is the only Province in the Dominion to which this statement applies.

The products of the fisheries fluctuate very much, varying all the way from one-quarter of a million to nearly a million dollars yearly.

The following table shows the counties, with the capital of each:

[illegible]	Capital
[illegible]	Charlottetown
[illegible]	Georgetown.
[illegible]	Summerside.

The counties are divided into sixty-seven town-ships and three royalties. The inhabitants consist of descendants of Scottish, Irish, Acadian, French English, and other settlers.

The free school system was introduced in 1853. There are about 400 district schools, 17 grammar schools, various private schools, a normal and model school, and 3 colleges—Prince of Wales Protestant, St. Dunstan's Roman Catholic, and the Wesleyan College. It is the law of the island that the Bible be read in the public schools.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia exercises episcopal authority over the island. The Roman Catholics have one bishop, Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island has telegraphic communication with the continent of America and Europe by means of a submarine cable, eleven miles in length, connecting the island with New Brunswick.

In 1872 the building of a railway to connect Charlottetown with the principal places on the island was commenced. This railway was opened in 1874, and is 201 miles in length, viz.: Trunk line, from Cascumpeque to Georgetown, 143 miles; western extension, from Cascumpeque to [illegible], 16 miles; eastern branch from Mount Stewart to Souris, 42 miles.

The Prince Edward Island Railway now extends nearly across the island, from Tignish on the north, to Georgetown and Souris on the east, connecting also with Summerside and Bedeque Harbor and Charlottetown on the south. Summerside is about three and a half hours' sail by steamer from Point du Chene, the northern terminus of the New Brunswick railways. Charlottetown is about sixty miles or five hours' run by steamer from Pictou the northern terminus of the Nova Scotia railways. Tignish, and Cascumpeque are depots of the Gulf fisheries. Georgetown and Souris harbors are open in the ally for two or three weeks after the other ports by ice. The construction of the railway now en pers in all parts of the island to take advant important addition to the open season.

During the season of navigation there is communication with Pictou, N. S., and Shedia addition to which there are steamers connec Quebec and the Gulf ports to the north, and H Boston to the south. The Baie Verte Canal jected, will greatly facilitate communication wi of Fundy and the New England ports. generally closes about the middle of Decemb resumed about the end of April or beginnin During this time mails and passengers are across the Strait in ice-boats, which ply betw Traverse in Prince Edward Island and Cape T in New Brunswick. The passage is not at all and it is believed that powerful steamers migh navigation open nearly all, if not all, the year undertaking which the Dominion Goverame the terms of union, bound themselves to inau

The public affairs of Prince Edward Isla ministered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Council of nine members, a Legislative Council members, and a Legislative Assembly of th sentatives. Justice is administered according of England.

The total population of the Island in 1871 an increase of 13,160 since 1861, and of 89,9 became a British possession 1758); and it i mated at upwards of 105,000.

CHARLOTTETOWN, the capital of Prince Edw is prettily situated on gently rising groun toward the south, parish of Charlotte, county It is on the north side of the East River, near i with the North and West Rivers. The tow by gas and is well laid out; the streets cross at right angles, and several of them are 100 The harbor is safe and commodious. The col ing is the most handsome edifice in the place, of Nova Scotia freestone, and cost over $85 other principal buildings are the new post-o house, market, athenæum, public hall, exch shed: Prince of Wales, St. Dunstan's and colleges; normal school, convent, lunatic as government house.

There are also four banks, a savings b factory, iron foundry, ship-building yards, et

The merchants are enterprising and weal very large export trade is done here with G and the United States.

An immense impetus would be given to t Charlottetown by the renewal of the Recipro with the United States. Population, over 12

SUMMERSIDE, the second town of import island, is situated on Bedeque Bay, and on Edward Island Railway, forty miles north-w lottetown, forty-five miles north-east of Shed an excellent harbor with good anchorage for vessels, and contains churches of seven den three banks, a public hall, market, convent several mills and factories.

Ship-building is carried on to a large exten potatoes, oysters, sheep, horses, and oats are exported. Summerside has daily comm summer, by steamer with Nova Scotia and N wick. In Bedeque Bay, opposite the town, i island of about 200 acres, on which has be one hotel capable of accommodating 100 which is a favorite summer resort. A steam between the island and the town. The Pri Island Railway has a first-class station, engin car-sheds in the town. Population, nearly 5

Georgetown and Alberton are also rapidly with a population of about 1,500 and 1,000

town and Souris harbors are open in the fall generally two or three weeks after the other ports are closed. The construction of the railway now enables shipments from all parts of the island to take advantage of this extra time in addition to the open season.

During the season of navigation there is tri-weekly communication with Pictou, N. S., and Shediac, N.B., in connection to which there are steamers connecting with Boston and the Gulf ports to the north, and Halifax and other ports to the south. The Baie Verte Canal, now progressing, will greatly facilitate communication with the Bay of Fundy and the New England ports. Navigation is generally closes about the middle of December, and is not resumed about the end of April or beginning of May. During this time mails and passengers are conveyed across the Strait in ice-boats, which ply between Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick. The passage is not at all times safe, but it is believed that powerful steamers might keep the communication open nearly all, if not all, the year round—an undertaking which the Dominion Government have, by the terms of union, bound themselves to inaugurate.

The public affairs of Prince Edward Island are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of thirteen members, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty representatives. Justice is administered according to the laws of England.

The total population of the island in 1871 was 94,021, showing an increase of 13,160 since 1861, and of 89,921 since it became a British possession (1758); and it is now estimated at upwards of 105,000.

CHARLOTTETOWN, the capital of Prince Edward Island, is finely situated on gently rising ground, looking to the south, parish of Charlotte, county of Queen's. It is on the north side of the East River, near its Junction with the North and West Rivers. The town is lighted with gas, and is well laid out; the streets cross each other at right angles, and several of them are 100 feet wide. The harbor is safe and commodious. The colonial building is the most handsome edifice in the place. It is built of Nova Scotia freestone, and cost over $85,000. The other principal buildings are the new post-office, court-house, market, athenæum, public hall, exchange, drill-shed, Prince of Wales, St. Dunstan's and Methodist colleges, normal school, convent, lunatic asylum, gaol, government house.

There are also four banks, a savings bank, a woollen factory, iron foundry, ship-building yards, etc.

The merchants are enterprising and wealthy, and a large export trade is done here with Great Britain and the United States.

An immense impetus would be given to the trade of Charlottetown by the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Population, over 12,000.

SUMMERSIDE, the second town of importance on the island, is situated on Bedeque Bay, and on the Prince Edward Island Railway, forty miles north-west of Charlottetown, forty-five miles north-east of Shediac. It has a magnificent harbor with good anchorage for the largest vessels, and contains churches of seven denominations, three banks, a public hall, market, convent, schools, and [illegible] Factories.

Ship-building is carried on to a large extent, and eggs, [illegible], sheep, horses, and oats are extensively exported. Summerside has daily communication, in summer, by steamer with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In Bedeque Bay, opposite the town, is a beautiful island about 200 acres, on which has been erected a large hotel capable of accommodating 600 guests, and which is a favorite summer resort. A steam ferry runs between the island and the town. The Prince Edward Island Railway has a first-class station, engine-house, and workshops in the town. Population, nearly 5,000.

Georgetown and Alberton are also rapidly rising towns, with a population of about 1,500 and 1,000 respectively.

MANITOBA.

The whole of the vast territory hitherto held by the Hudson Bay Company, under Royal Charter issued in the twenty-second year of the reign of Charles II., and transferred to the Imperial Government on the 1st day of December, 1869 (the company receiving an indemnity from the Canadian Government of £300,000 sterling), was by order of H. M. the Queen in Council, dated 23rd day of June, 1870, admitted into the union or Dominion of Canada.

The portion of the territory hitherto known as the Selkirk or Red River Settlement has been erected into a Province, to be called the Province of Manitoba.

It is bounded on the south by the United States, and on the north, east, and west by the North-West Territories of the Dominion. It extends from 49° to 50° 30' north latitude, and from 96° to 99° west longitude, and comprises an area of 14,340 square miles, or 9,177,600 acres.

The name *Manitoba*, taken from a large lake, a part of which lies in the Province, is a contraction made by the old French Canadian *voyageurs*, of the Cree word *Manitowabau*. *Manitou* signifies *supernatural, divine, spirit*; and *wabau* means a *strait*. As the waters of a strait in that lake are agitated in an unusual way, the Indians believed formerly there was therein something supernatural, a spirit that moved them, and they called the lake *Manitowabau*.

The agricultural capabilities of its soil cannot be exceeded for many things. The most part of the Province is prairie land, diversified by groups of elm, ash, oak, poplar, basswood, and ash-leaf maple. It is a rich, black mould, resting partly on a limestone formation and partly on a thick coat of hard clay. Manure, not indispensable at first, is as useful here as elsewhere. It has not been used much so far, on account of the large amount of land possessed by each of the inhabitants, which circumstance enables them to sow the same grain several years running. Wheat ripens in 110 days, and gives an average return of twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. All kinds of garden vegetables, as well as oats, barley, Indian corn, hops, flax, hemp, potatoes, and other root-crops are easily raised. The grassy savannas of Red River afford unlimited pasturage ranges, as long as unploughed. The authority of the scientific gentlemen connected with the Pacific Railway surveys exists for the statement that a large part of this Province is excelled by no portion of America as a cereal-producing country, and for the generally exceeding beauty of the newly-surveyed districts.

Though the winter is cold, it is mitigated by a clear, dry atmosphere. A population more healthy than the Manitobans cannot be met anywhere.

The Province is provided with a liberal homestead law, which exempts (with stock, implements, &c.) 160 acres of land. Every male adult is entitled to 160 of "homestead" land free (except such as are included in the various reserves); and a further 160 acres of "pre-emption" land at prices ranging from $1.00 to $2.50 per acre, according to the "belt" in which it is situated, these "belts" running parallel to the Pacific Railway, and prices varying according to their respective distances therefrom. Two sections in each township, or one-eighteenth part of the whole, is reserved for school purposes.

The great problem of a future fuel supply which stared the country in the face as soon as the timber limits along the river "bottoms" should become exhausted, has been satisfactorily solved by the recent discoveries of coal on both the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine. Indications give promise of an inexhaustible supply, and actual experiment has demonstrated its superior quality.

The chief rivers of the Province are the Red River and Assiniboine. The former takes its rise in Otter Tail and Traverse Lakes, Minnesota, running northward a distance of over 700 miles and emptying into Lake Winnipeg 105 miles from the U. S. boundary; but on account of the crookedness of the stream, its length in Canadian territory exceeds 200 miles. The Assiniboine takes its

rise some 400 miles west-by-north of Winnipeg (where it forms a confluence with the Red River), but on account of its winding course it is over 600 miles in length. It flows for the first 400 miles of its course in a generally south-east-by-eastern direction, receiving in that distance five important tributaries from the north side, each from 50 to 150 miles in length. At the "elbow," 220 miles (by river) from its mouth, it receives its chief tributary, the Qu'Appelle, from the right bank, and flows thence almost due east till it mingles its waters with those of the Red River at Fort Garry.

Manitoba is very rapidly assuming the status of one of the most important Provinces in the Dominion. Every part of the Province possesses a volume of interest: but the chief of all centres is Fort Garry, now the city of Winnipeg, and the commercial, as well as the political capital. This was one of the earliest points of settlement of the Lord Selkirk colony in the very first years of the present century. On account of its favorable geographical position it was early made the chief post of the Hudson Bay Company in the North-West, and such it still remains. The whole trade of the place was almost exclusively confined to the Hudson Bay Company's business until a few years previous to the transfer of the Company's territory to the Dominion in 1870; and even at that date it was a place of no importance, having but a single street, with no buildings of any size or value, and a general trade which amounted to little or nothing. Within a single decade it has become a handsome, well-built city of about 15,000 inhabitants, with wide streets, lined with brick and stone buildings which would do no discredit to any city of the Continent. In regard to its commercial attributes, Winnipeg is on all hands admitted as the briskest city in the Dominion, more business being transacted there, in proportion to its population, than in any other.

The chief historical incidents in connection with Winnipeg, since its original settlement, were the "Red River Rebellion" in 1870, the principal features of which (including the Presidency of Riel, the imprisonment of Canadians, the execution of Scott, the capture of Fort Garry by the military expedition under the then Col. Woolsley, and the flight of the insurgent chiefs) are still fresh in the minds of all Canadians; the incorporation of the place as a city, in 1873; the building of the Pembina branch of the Canada Pacific Railway; and the final decision of the Dominion Government to build the main line of the Pacific through and directly westward from the city, crossing the Red River by a magnificent iron bridge.

The city has several very fine hotels, one of which cost over $100,000 to build. The Christian denominations all have churches, some of them very imposing structures. There are three theological colleges, "Manitoba" (Presbyterian), "St. Boniface" (Roman Catholic), and "St. Johns" (Episcopalian). There is an excellent Fire Department, with several steam fire-engines; national, benevolent, and society organizations of every description, including several Masonic and Oddfellows' Lodges; three daily and several weekly newspapers; and a number of literary and scientific societies. It is the great commercial metropolis of the Canadian North-West, and its warehouses are filled with the products of every clime; while among its merchants are some of the most successful traders of this generation.

Besides the "Government House" and public offices of the Province, Winnipeg contains a number of edifices owned by the Dominion Government; including the Post-Office and Government Savings Bank, the Pacific Railway Offices; the Custom House, and the Dominion Land Office. The City Hall and Central School are very fine buildings, while the prospective public improvements include a North-Western University, Gas Works, and a water supply on the most approved modern principles.

Although Winnipeg is by far the most important and populous city in the whole North-West, yet Manitoba contains a large number of prosperous an growing towns in almost every portion, espec bordering the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, the chief of these are:

BAIE ST. PAUL, on the Assiniboine, 30 m Winnipeg, containing churches, schools, seve &c., &c., and a population of 1,200.

BLUMENORT, a Mennonite village in section ship 7, Range 6 East, contains steam grist and church, school and custom house.

EMERSON, a newly incorporated city on the of the Red River, just north of the U. S. bo the southern terminus of the Pembina Br already contains a population exceeding 2,0 growing very fast. It is a port of entry, an Custom House and Dominion Lands Office. tributes of the most prosperous eastern railw are to be found here, including the very best ec and educational institutions, mail, telegraph a facilities, and a daily and several weekly news

GLADSTONE, in Township 14, Range 11 White Mud River, contains grist and saw mi stores, churches, schools, &c., and a populatio 600.

HEADINGLEY, one of the most flourishing s on the Assiniboine, 13 miles above Winnipeg several churches, school, mills, hotels, stores Population, 1,200.

KILDONAN, the oldest of Lord Selkirk's s (named from the native parish of its first flourishing town on the right bank of the Red miles below Winnipeg, with a population of 7 and very many of the attributes of our old towns, including religious and educational i literary, scientific, national and other societies in the best towns of Ontario.

MORRIS, a town on the Red River, 24 mil the U. S. boundary: although only laid ou this town's present population already approa with five or six churches, schools, mills, facto houses, hotels, etc., etc.

POPLAR POINT, on the Assiniboine, at the the Portage and Lake Manitoba roads, 45 of Winnipeg, is a flourishing town with 500 of tion, and all the attributes of prosperous villa ally of similar size.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, the county seat of West, is the most important point in western It has a population of nearly 1,500 and has connection with Winnipeg, 60 miles eastwar five or six churches, schools, mills, hotels, et every characteristic of the prosperous place

RAPID CITY, on the Little Saskatchewan, t settled the present season, promises to be a v ing town, and ere long a railroad centre of c importance, being the contemplated junctio proposed railway lines to the west, north-west west.

SELKIRK, named from the nobleman who Red River Colony, is 24 miles down the river nipeg, which place it seriously threatened to the chief commercial metropolis, until the fi of the general government gave the latter cit line of the Pacific Railway. Selkirk is the what is now a branch of the Pacific, being designed as the main line and built thus far. a population of several thousand, has newspap churches, mills, factories, etc., etc., in profusio daily boats to and from Winnipeg during t navigation.

STONEWALL, 26 miles west of Selkirk, north of the Provincial Penitentiary, though in 1877, is already a thriving and promising taining flour and grist mills, several church stores and factories.

ST. ANDREWS, in the parish of the same

a large number of prosperous and rapidly-
towns in almost every portion, especially those
g the Assiniboine and Red Rivers. Among
of these are :

ST. PAUL, on the Assiniboine, 30 miles above
g, containing churches, schools, several stores,
and a population of 1,200.

ENORT, a Mennonite village in section 35, Town-
range 6 East, contains steam grist and saw mills,
school and custom house.

SON, a newly incorporated city on the east bank
ed River, just north of the U. S. boundary, is
hern terminus of the Pembina Branch. It
contains a population exceeding 2,000, and is
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House and Dominion Lands Office. All the at-
of the most prosperous eastern railway towns
found here, including the very best ecclesiastical
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and a daily and several weekly newspapers.

STONE, in Township 14, Range 11 West, on
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INGLEY, one of the most flourishing settlements
Assiniboine, 13 miles above Winnipeg, contains
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from the native parish of its first settlers), a
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low Winnipeg, with a population of 700 or over,
y many of the attributes of our older eastern
ncluding religious and educational institutions,
scientific, national and other societies, as found
est towns of Ontario.

RIS, a town on the Red River, 24 miles north of
S. boundary: although only laid out in 1877,
n's present population already approaches 1,600,
e or six churches, schools, mills, factories, ware-
hotels, etc., etc.

AR POINT, on the Assiniboine, at the junction of
tage and Lake Manitoba roads, 45 miles west
ipeg, is a flourishing town with 500 of a popula-
l all the attributes of prosperous villages gener-
similar size.

AGE LA PRAIRIE, the county seat of Marquette
the most important point in western Manitoba,
a population of nearly 1,500 and has daily stage
ion with Winnipeg, 60 miles eastward. It has
six churches, schools, mills, hotels, etc., etc., and
haracteristic of the prosperous place which it is.

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nd factories.

ANDREWS, in the parish of the same name, is on
the Red River, 16 miles below Winnipeg. It is one of the earliest Scotch settlements, and is the county seat of Lisgar County. It has a population of nearly 2,000, and is well supplied with all the facilities of modern civilization, including churches, schools, mills, shops, factories, stores and hotels.

ST. BONIFACE, at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine, opposite Winnipeg, is one of the most important points in the Province, now containing a population approaching 2,000, which is being constantly and rapidly augmented. It was for a time the terminus of the Pembina branch of the Canada Pacific. There is a Roman Catholic cathedral at this place, which is the Metropolitan See of the North-West. It has a college, ladies' academy, large hospital and an orphan asylum, some very handsome buildings—public and private, a number of mills, several good hotels, and a French newspaper, *Le Metis*. It will undoubtedly soon become a part of Winnipeg, to which city it already virtually belongs.

There are several quite populous parishes along the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, in each of which there are towns of more or less importance, generally of the same name, including, St. Clements, 22 miles distant from Winnipeg; St. Charles, 9 miles; St. Francois Xavier, 25 miles; St. James, 3 miles; St. Johns, just north of the city; St. Norbert, at the mouth of the La Salle, on the Red River, and St. Paul's, north of Kildonan. St. Norbert Village is the county seat of Provencher, and is a very prosperous and rapidly growing town.

WEST LYNNE (Pembina), on the west side of Red River, adjacent to the United States boundary, was at one time a place of much greater importance than at present, being the outport of customs for the entire North-West, but since the completion of the railway to Emerson it has temporarily declined. The river, however, is being bridged, and the recent erection of important buildings, warehouses, &c., by the Hudson Bay Company and others, promise it a new lease of life.

There are many other places of great promise which are filling up as fast as a continuous living stream from the East can fill them, and which before another year will eclipse the present status of many of those already described, therefore we can scarcely form an estimate of what the next decade will do for a Province already embracing so many flourishing and rapidly growing settlements, and which but ten years ago (1870, when the transfer was effected from the Hudson Bay Company to Canada) contained the insignificant population of 11,953, and this, too, including the whole North-West, whose present population aside from that of Manitoba, is now variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

This large possession of the Dominion of Canada includes all that portion of British North America outside the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, and the island of Newfoundland. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic, on the west by the Pacific, and on the south by parts of the Dominion of Canada and the United States. Area estimated at 2,750,000 square miles.

This immense district was, until 1870, known as the Hudson Bay Territory, so named after Henry Hudson, who discovered the bay in 1610, and perished on its shores. It was governed by the Hudson Bay Company, by whom it was divided into four large departments or regions, subdivided into thirty-three districts, including 155 posts. The government was administered by a Chief Governor and Council, and the various departments by Chief Factors and Chief Traders. The Northern department, which included all the establishments in the far

north and frozen region, comprised the valley of the Mackenzie River, and the country between that sterile region and the Rocky Mountains, north of Lake Athabasca. The Southern department extended on both sides of James' Bay, and along the south shores of Hudson's Bay, as far north as Cape Churchill, and inland to the ridge which forms the northern boundary of Quebec and Ontario, and to Lakes Winnipeg, Deer, and Wollaston. The Montreal department included the country in the neighborhood of Montreal, up the Ottawa River, and along the north shore of the St. Lawrence to Esquimaux Bay; and the Columbia department comprehended all that immense extent of country to the west of the Rocky Mountains, now the Province of British Columbia.

The North-West Territories now have a separate Lieutenant-Governor, the capital being at Battleford, and the government of the Territories is of a quasi-military character, chiefly under the jurisdiction—subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor—of the North-West Mounted Police. During the incumbency of the Mackenzie Administration, a portion of what is generally known as the "North-West" (between Ontario and Manitoba) was set off as the new Province of Keewatin; but the arbitration then pending between the Ontario and Dominion Governments subsequently resulted in the greater part of the territory in question being awarded to Ontario, a decision which of course put an end to the scheme of a new Province.

The North-West Territories are watered by numerous lakes and rivers. The principal rivers are the Churchill, Nelson, Severn, Albany, Abbitibbi, East Main and Great Whale rivers, flowing into Hudson's Bay; the Mackenzie, Coppermine and Great Fish rivers, flowing into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine, and Red rivers, falling into Lake Winnipeg; and the Caniapuscaw (or Koksoak) and Natwakame rivers, falling into Hudson's Straits. The Mackenzie is one of the greatest rivers in the world. It is 2,500 miles long, and flows through a fertile and finely wooded country, skirted by metalliferous hills, and with coal-measures cropping out near the surface throughout three-fourths of the area drained by it. According to the best computation, it drains an area of 443,000 square miles The Coppermine River is very rich in copper ore and galena. The Saskatchewan, 1,300 miles long, and its tributaries, drain an area of 313,000 square miles. The principal lakes are the Great Bear, Great Slave, Athabasca, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Lake of the Woods, Winnipegoos, Clear Water, Nelson, Deer, Wollaston, North Lined, Mistassini, and Abbitibbi. Great Bear Lake is 250 miles long and about as wide. Great Slave Lake is 300 miles long and 50 wide. Lake Athabasca is 200 miles long and 20 to 40 wide. Lake Winnipeg is 280 miles long and 5 to 57 miles wide. Lake of the Woods 75 miles long by 60 miles wide, and Lake Mistassini about the size of Lake Ontario.

The numerous and recent surveys for the Pacific Railway have confirmed all that has ever been written of the vast extent of the agricultural capabilities of the North-west Territories, or at least 600 000 to 700,000 square miles of them. The fertile belt of the Saskatchewan alone contains an area of 64,400 square miles, in one continuous strip 800 miles long, and, on an average, eighty miles broad. But the best and largest wheat area is beyond the Saskatchewan, namely, the valleys of the Athabasca and Peace rivers to the very western (the Pacific) slope of the Rocky Mountains, along the Peace River Pass to latitude 60° N. Near the foot of the Rocky Mountains there is an area of 300,000,000 acres beyond the supposed limit of the fertile belt of the North-West. The Saskatchewan is partially wooded, and abounds with the most beautiful herbage, and generally possesses a deep and rich soil of vegetable mould. This extraordinary belt, more than one-third of which is at once available for the purposes of the agriculturist, is capable of sustaining a population of 50,000,000. This region in winter is not more severe than in Ontario; and in the western districts, which are removed from the influence of the great lakes, the spring commences about a month earlier than on th Superior, which is 5° of latitude farther

Snow is never excessive in depth; wh tracts the natural pasturage is so abun and cattle may be left to obtain their winter.

Travellers describe this region as mag surface of the ground covered with flowe hyacinths, tiger-lilies, and blue-bells, ha luxuriant grass.

The rivers and lakes west of Lake S dered by rich prairies and splendid woo stream (Rainy River, 100 miles long Pluie into the Lake of the Woods, and the highway of a great settlement, w borders and steamboats on its bosom.

On Peace River groves of poplars an scene, and their intervales are enlivened of elk and buffaloes.

About 150 miles east of the Rocky great coal-bed commences. So far as has it is over 300 miles in width, and exte over 16° of latitude, to the Arctic Oce (or tertiary coal) formation is still mor veloped. At the junction of the Mac Lake rivers, the formation is best expos sists of a series of beds, the thickest three yards, separated by layers of alternating with a fine-grained, friable sometimes with thick beds of clay, the being often dark from the disseminati matter. The coal, when recently extrac is massive, and most generally shows ture distinctly. Beds of coal also crop on various parts of the Arctic coast.

When the Hudson Bay Territory w the Dominion in 1870, there was absol tion in that part of it now known as Territories, except some roving bands the few white hunters, trappers and sparsely from the American and Old Pr to Alaska and Hudson Bay, and from Rocky Mountains. Ten years later, w to a populous and already wealthy pr previously described), an agricultural along the valleys of the Assiniboine a Rivers and their tributaries, which already estimate as high as 100,000 which is so rapidly increasing as to pr outstrip even the heretofore unprece Manitoba.

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BATTLEFORD, the capital and chi North-West Mounted Police, is situate at its confluence with the Saskatchewa town is a plateau 200 feet above the which is navigable to this point, to Hudson Bay Company's steamers regu ment House here situated, together wi offices, including those of the Regi diary Magistrate, form an imposing town is well laid out, and contains n of more than ordinary pretensions. It Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman school, stores and mills, and a pop excess of 500. It is even now a pla commercial importance, and from its tion, its surroundings and its political bined, promises to become the leading West. It has telegraphic communicati world, and the first established newsp tories—the *Battleford Herald*—is am Altogether, it is a place of very grea terest, as well as of leading importan

nces about a month earlier than on the shores of Lake perior, which is 5° of latitude farther to the south. Snow is never excessive in depth; while in the richest cts the natural pasturage is so abundant that horses d cattle may be left to obtain their food during the nter.

Travellers describe this region as magnificent, with the face of the ground covered with flowers, such as roses, acinths, tiger-lilies, and blue-bells, half hidden in the xuriant grass.

The rivers and lakes west of Lake Superior are bor-red by rich prairies and splendid woods. A splendid eam (Rainy River, 100 miles long) empties Lac la uie into the Lake of the Woods, and must one day be e highway of a great settlement, with towns on its rders and steamboats on its bosom.

On Peace River groves of poplars and pines vary the ene, and their intervales are enlivened with vast herds elk and buffaloes.

About 150 miles east of the Rocky Mountains the eat coal-bed commences. So far as has been ascertained is over 300 miles in width, and extends continuously ver 16° of latitude, to the Arctic Ocean. The lignite r tertiary coal) formation is still more extensively de-loped. At the junction of the Mackenzie and Bear ake rivers, the formation is best exposed; it there con-sts of a series of beds, the thickest of which exceed ree yards, separated by layers of gravel and sand, ternating with a fine-grained, friable sandstone, and metimes with thick beds of clay, the interposing layer ing often dark from the dissemination of bituminous atter. The coal, when recently extracted from the bed, massive, and most generally shows the woody struc-ture distinctly. Beds of coal also crop up to the surface n various parts of the Arctic coast.

When the Hudson Bay Territory was turned over to he Dominion in 1870, there was absolutely no popula-ion in that part of it now known as the North-West Territories, except some roving bands of Indians, and he few white hunters, trappers and traders, scattered parsely from the American and Old Province boundaries o Alaska and Hudson Bay, and from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains. Ten years later, we find, in addition o a populous and already wealthy province (Manitoba, reviously described), an agricultural population settled long the valleys of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Rivers and their tributaries, which some authorities lready estimate as high as 100,000 souls, a number hich is so rapidly increasing as to promise ere long to utstrip even the heretofore unprecedented growth of Manitoba.

Among the very many points of interest and import-nce which this territory already contains, we may men-on the following:

BATTLEFORD, the capital and chief station of the North-West Mounted Police, is situated on Battle River, t its confluence with the Saskatchewan. The site of the own is a plateau 200 feet above the water of the river. hich is navigable to this point, to and from which Hudson Bay Company's steamers regularly ply. Govern-ment House here situated, together with the government ffices, including those of the Registrar and Stipen-iary Magistrate, form an imposing appearance. The own is well laid out, and contains numerous buildings f more than ordinary pretensions. It has Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, chool, stores and mills, and a population already in xcess of 500. It is even now a place of considerable ommercial importance, and from its geographical posi-ion, its surroundings and its political ascendancy com-ined, promises to become the leading city of the North-Vest. It has telegraphic communication with the outside orld, and the first established newspaper in the Terri-ories—the *Battleford Herald*—is among its institutions. Altogether, it is a place of very great and peculiar in-erest, as well as of leading importance.

CARLETON HOUSE, or FORT CARLETON, is a Hudson Bay Company's trading post on the North Saskatche-wan, 520 miles west of Winnipeg. The village itself is a smart one of several hundred people, containing churches, stores, schools, &c., while the "settlement" con-tains already nearly 2,000 of a population.

DUCK LAKE, 12 miles south-east of Carleton House, is becoming quite a centre of trade, and contains stores, churches, schools, &c. One school is under charge of the Grey Nuns.

EDMONTON, in lat. 53° 45′ N., lon. 113° 20′ W., a chief trading post of the Hudson Bay Company, consisted formerly of a fortification of red earth, enclosed by abattis, surrounded by trenches, and entered by battle-mented gateways. It is now a flourishing village of from 300 to 500 population, a North-West Mounted Police station, Hudson Bay Company's post, and contains post office, four churches, several hotels, school, two grist mills, saw mill, lath and shingle mill, a number of me-chanics' shops, and a good supply of mercantile estab-lishments. It is situated on the North Saskatchewan River, 880 miles north-west from Winnipeg, and immense supplies of the best coal exist in its immediate neigh-borhood.

FORT ELLICE is a Hudson Bay Company's post, and now quite a considerable settlement at the junction of the Qu'Appelle with the Assiniboine, 220 miles west of Winnipeg. It is also a Mounted Police station, and a place of rapidly growing size and importance.

FORT MCLEOD, a post established by the North-West Mounted Police authorities, and named after Colonel McLeod, the commanding officer of the force, is about 850 miles almost direct west of Winnipeg, on the South Saskatchewan. It has lately become the centre of quite a prosperous and rapidly growing settlement, which promises to be one of the most important points of the North-West.

FORT PELLY, on the Assiniboine, 110 miles north of its junction with the Qu'Appelle, and 330 miles north-west of Winnipeg, is also a Mounted Police station, and the centre of a rapidly growing agricultural population.

FORT PITT, also on the North Saskatchewan, is 687 miles north-west of Winnipeg, and the headquarters of the Roman Catholic missions to the Cree Indians. The village contains a church, excellent school, store, etc.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, a French Canadian settlement near Edmonton, contains a population of between 200 and 300, and has a post office, a number of churches, several stores, etc. The best of coal is obtained in the neighborhood, and in inexhaustible quantities.

FORT VERMILLION is a H. B. Co.'s trading post and growing village on the Peace River, over 600 miles north of Winnipeg. Cereals and roots grow in this locality to the greatest possible perfection, and the promises of a rapid development of the adjacent territory are ex-tremely encouraging.

Great anticipations are everywhere indulged in with regard to the glorious future of the North-West; and the unprecedented advance which it has already made, to-gether with its ever-accelerating development, would seem to indicate that the most brilliant hopes are in no-wise overdrawn.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA is bounded on the north by the sixtieth parallel of latitude; east by the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; south by the United States; and west by Alaska, the Pacific Ocean, and Queen Charlotte's Sound. Length, 764½ miles; breadth about 400 miles; area, including Vancouver and other islands, 330,000 square miles.

Vancouver Island extends from lat. 48° 19′ to 50° 53′ N., a distance of 278 miles, along the southern portion of the mainland, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Georgia, 90 miles in width. The north entrance to the

gulf is Johnston's Strait, and the south entrance is the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, which separates the south shore of the island from the territory of the United States. Queen Charlotte Islands, lying between lat. 52° and 54° N., and long. 131° 25' and 134 W., are separated from the north portion of the coast by Queen Charlotte Sound.

The seaboard of British Columbia extends from the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to Alaska. These points are distant, on an air-line, some five hundred and fifty miles, but the coast is deeply indented by great arms of the sea at many intermediate places, so that the actual coast-line is very irregular, and will probably measure several thousand miles.

The northern part of the colony is diversified with mountain, lake, and river; is of extraordinary fertility, producing all Canadian cereals and vegetables, and fruits in larger measure than any part of even Ontario, and with a mining region at the head-waters of the Peace, Skeena, and Fraser rivers, which, though very imperfectly explored (owing to their inaccessibility to general travel), gives indications of being very rich in gold and silver. The southern and middle part includes the rich gold valley of Fraser River, and is well adapted for pasturage, and also, with irrigation, for agriculture; some parts, however, such as the Chilcotin plains, and the great and beautiful valley of the Okanagon, require no artificial irrigation, nor does any part of the seaboard.

The mineral resources of British Columbia are very great. Gold is found all along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, and in great abundance in the Cariboo district, the yield in that one locality exceeding, in 1870, one million dollars, while the yield of the entire Province for the past ten years has exceeded twenty-two million dollars. Silver and copper are also to be had in abundance, but the mines have not as yet been very largely worked. The true wealth of the Province, however, is its coal-fields, which are inexhaustible, easy of access, and easily worked. Bituminous coal is found on the mainland and on Vancouver Island, and anthracite coal on Queen Charlotte Island.

The climate of British Columbia is mild and favorable enough to allow animals to live in the open air throughout the winter, and in many parts the plains and hills are covered with an herb called bunch-grass, which possesses highly nutritious qualities, and keeps cattle in excellent condition during the whole winter. On the coast the winter is more humid than cold. The lakes are never wholly frozen, and travel is never impeded by the snow, except in the mountain passes.

The area of the land fit for agricultural settlement is estimated at 200,000 square miles, diversified by hill and dale, and watered by numerous streams and lakes. The soil varies from a deep-black vegetable loam to a light-brown loamy earth, the hills supplying slate and building-stone. Wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, apples, pears, etc., grow luxuriantly. There is abundant grass for cattle, and sheep-raising has been introduced with success.

The country is rich in fur-bearing animals, bears, lynx, marten, and beaver. The annual product of the fur trade exceeds $250,000. Ship-building also promises to assume large proportions.

The chief river is the great Fraser River, which pursues a rapid course between steep and rocky banks, until, approaching the sea, it presents a fertile and finely wooded valley of from fifty to sixty miles in length. The total length of the Fraser River is about 700 miles. The Thompson River surpasses the Fraser in the richness of its scenery, and flows through one of the most beautiful countries in the world. The Columbia, another noble stream, enters the United States at Fort Shepherd, after a course of nearly 800 miles in British territory. Its total length is about 1,200 miles. Means of communication are very good.

Steamers ascend the Fraser River over 100 miles, to the head of navigation, and for over 450 miles beyond this there is an excellent gravelled road, const the government.

British Columbia consists of two perfect parts, the mainland above described and Island. This island is the largest in the Pac 278 miles long and forty to fifty wide. It is from the mainland by the Straits of Fuca, whic sixteen miles in width, and by the Gulf of Geo varies from thirty miles in width to a narrow bridgeable, viz., at Valde's Island.

The island is noted for its coal mines. Gol been found. The harbors are numerous and and Esquimault Harbor is the naval station of t government and the site of an extensive gra

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The public affairs of British Columbia ar tered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executiv of five members, and a Legislative Assembly of twenty-five representatives elected every Justice is dispensed by a chief-justice and two Education is free, and schools non-sectarian.

There is regular steam communication fro to Portland and San Francisco; while teleg extend from Victoria via Saanich to Swinon thence via Matsqui, Hope, Yale, Lytton and Barkerville, Cariboo, a total distance of 632 m

There is also a branch line from Matsqui Inlet *via* New Westminister, in addition to a ri over the line belonging to the Western Union Company, from Swinomish to Victoria, which five submarine cables. This line of telegraph the Act completing the union of Columbia wi became the property of the Dominion, is 632 and is being extended across the entire contin

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The distance from Montreal to Victoria is miles, which can now be accomplished in elev days by the San Francisco route; but by the ada Pacific Railway the distance will be red than 2,800 miles. The most direct route Columbia from England is by way of Queb Francisco, the Allan line of steamers furnish tickets through from Liverpool. On arriving passengers proceed through to Chicago thence by the Pacific Railway to San Franc steamers ply regularly to Victoria and New

This colony was first established in 1858, a made remarkable progress. The total popula 60,000, of whom 15,000 are whites.

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The surroundings of Victoria are singularly beautiful. To the south is a wide stretch of sea, closed in by the magnificent range of the Olympian Mountains. These mountains, the lower portion of which is shaded with a soft velvety mist, and the tops covered with snow strongly reflecting the rays of the sun, form the most prominent feature in the landscape. To the eastward is Mount Baker, which, at a distance of nearly 100 miles, rears its snowy peak far away into the clouds. To the westward is a long, wide stretch of sea, bounded on one side by the Olympian range, and on the other by the rocks and mountains of Vancouver, jutting out here and there into the Strait; while to the northward are ranges of hills and mountains, prominent among which, and within five or six miles of the town, are the peaks of Mount Tolmie and Cedar Mountain. From these heights the most beautiful panoramic views of the southern end of the island, the surrounding ocean, the Olympian range, and the coast range on the mainland far westward may be obtained.

The country in the neighborhood of Victoria is remarkably picturesque. Natural parks—in which there are numbers of fine old oaks and a profusion of ferns and wild roses—little inlets, bays, and beaches, jutting rocks, and the fine scenery of the background, combine to render it one of the most lovely spots on earth. This, together with its magnificent climate, which is beautifully clear, cool and fresh during the whole summer season, and very mild in winter, must in the future render it a place of great resort.

Three miles from Victoria is the harbor of Esquimault, one of the finest on the Pacific coast. There is here a naval station, at which there are generally two or three ships of war. A graving dock was recently built, capable of admitting ships of the largest size. An excellent macadamized road connects the two harbors.

The city boasts of some good streets, with fine drives, over excellent roads, in various directions. Adjoining the town a large extent of ground has been reserved for a public park. This picturesque locality, known as Beacon Hill, borders on the Strait. Here is the public race-course and cricket-ground. On the outskirts of the town are many attractive residences, and every cottage displays its pretty garden.

Though Victoria can boast of no architectural pretensions, there are many neat and substantially constructed buildings; among them may be mentioned the Provincial offices on James' Bay; the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches; a Jewish synagogue; Christ Church cathedral; the iron church of St. John, a donation to the Episcopalian congregation of the Province from the Baroness Coutts; the Angela College for young ladies, from the same excellent lady; the St. Anne's Convent and Orphan School; the Masonic building; the Mechanics' Institute; Bank of British North America; hotels, hospital, and theatre. A post-office and a custom-house were lately built by the Dominion Government.

The city is supplied with gas and water-works. There are several breweries, distilleries, foundries and factories, one ship-yard, etc. Wages are high for all laborers and mechanics, who are always in demand. The population is about 6,000. The amount of business transacted in Victoria is far beyond what would be expected from a town of such a limited number of inhabitants.

NEW WESTMINSTER, the former capital of British Columbia, is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Fraser River, 85 miles from Victoria. The town boasts of a very handsome Episcopal church (of stone) and the only peal of bells on the coast, presented some years ago by Miss Burdett Coutts, now Baroness in her own right. There are also very neat churches in connection with the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist denominations. Population, over 3,000. Steamers run twice a week between New Westminster and Victoria.

BURRARD INLET, one of the finest harbors on the Pacific coast, and the terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway, is only a few miles from New Westminster.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND is a large island in the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between lat. 46° 38′ and 51° 40′ north, and long. 52° 35′ and 59° 35′ west. It is separated on the north-west from Canada by the Gulf; its south-west point approaches Cape Breton; north and north-east are the shores of Labrador, from which it is divided by the Straits of Belleisle; and on its eastern side expands the open ocean. It lies nearer to Europe than any part of America. It is about 1,200 miles in circumference; its width, at the very widest part, between Capes Ray and Bonavista, is about 300 miles; and its extreme length, from Cape Race to Griguet Bay, about 419 miles, measured on a curve. Its form is somewhat triangular, but exceedingly irregular, owing to its being indented with deep bays, the most remarkable of which are Hare, White, and Notre Dame Bays, Bay of Exploits, Bonavista, Trinity, and Conception Bays on the east coast; St. Mary's Bay, Fortune and Placentia Bay, on the south coast; and St. George's Bay and Bay of Islands on the west. There are besides these smaller bays and harbors. Many of these are extensive, commodious, and well-sheltered, with numerous rivulets running into them, while most of the harbors have complete anchorages, with clear and good channels.

Hills and valleys continually succeed each other, the former never rising into mountains (the highest not exceeding 1,500 feet), and the latter rarely expanding into plains.

The rivers of Newfoundland are numerous, and though the majority are small, yet some attain to respectable size. The largest are the Humber, River of Exploits, Gander, and Great Cod Roy rivers. The Humber, in its main branch, is about 80 miles long; in its second, or Grand Pond branch, it is about 48 miles long. The Exploits is about 150 miles long, and drains about 3,000 square miles of country. The Gander is somewhat over 100 miles long. Nearly all the rivers issue from lakes or ponds in the interior. Many of them abound with excellent salmon. Fresh-water lakes and ponds are also numerous. They are found over the face of the entire country—on the very tops of hills. The surface covered with fresh water has been estimated at one-third of the whole island. Sixty-seven ponds have been counted from one spot on the north-east mountains of Avalon, some two and three miles in extent, none less than 100 yards, and not at a further distance than ten miles from the base of the hill. The principal lakes in the island are the Gander Pond, Deer Pond, Grand Pond, and Red Indian Pond. The Grand Pond contains an area of about 185 square miles; this includes an island at its south-west end, which contains an area of about fifty square miles. Deer Pond has an area of about thirty square miles. The Red Indian Pond has an area of sixty-four square miles. The Gander Pond is from seventy to eighty square miles.

The prevalent formation of Newfoundland is granite, and in some parts porphyry, quartz, gneiss, mica, and clay slate, with secondary and, over a considerable area, carboniferous formations. The minerals of the island comprise silver, copper, lead, chromic iron, magnetic iron, specular iron, manganese, nickel, plumbago, gypsum, serpentine, jaspers, white and black marble, limestone, and coal. Traces of gold have also been found by analysis, as well as traces of cadmium and bismuth.

The principal mines are the Tilt Cove Mine (copper the Notre Dame Mine (copper), both on the eastern side of the island; and the La Manche Mine (lead), on the southern coast. The first named productive. The other two have not though there is no doubt they are rich cause of their comparative failure is lack of means.

The climate, being insular, is not changes in temperature as that of the tinental Provinces, the winter being summer not nearly so warm. In May June, dense fogs prevail on the bank shores, but they do not appear to be cial to health.

The principal trees of Newfoundlan pine, larch, willow, ash, and fir. Recu evergreens are to be met with in gr bearing bushes abound in every swa American grasses, also red and white cl

In several sections of the island, carried on with profit. In the neighbo the lakes and rivers there are valuable yield well and are of an excellent qu thrive well in many districts. Wheat yield 30 bushels per acre. Apples, p have been raised with success; goos ries, and raspberries, of very good qu

The timber lands, amounting to ne acres, and situated principally on the island, and by the chief lakes and riv settled and ungranted, though they a ance with a view to settlement. N lumbering purposes—the laws provide disposed of for settlement alone; but that this will at once be changed, so country for lumbering enterprises.

The only animal peculiar to the i foundland dog; famous the world ever aaimals may be enumerated the deer, the beaver, the marten, and wild-cat. birds are numerous. Seals are numer as are also whales, grampuses, and p fish, there is no place in the world co foundland, especially for cod. The fa swarm with cod and every other varie

The cod fishery opens in June and of November, and may be said to form tion of the inhabitants of the island.

The seal fisheries of Newfoundland importance. Over 200 vessels have ployed in this industry, having an a 40,000 tons burthen, and a comple 10,000 and 12,000 men.

The chief exports of the island ar oil and skins, and the imports consist o and textile fabrics. Over $7,000,00 have been imported within a single ports during the same time have exce

The government of Newfoundland nually for the steam service of the colo subsidized are the Allan line, to and f Halifax, or some port in the Dominio once a fortnight, and several for coast

The public affairs of Newfoundland by a Governor, appointed by the Qu Council of six members, a Legislative members, and a Legislative Assem representatives. The judicial depart Supreme Court, with a chief and two Vice-Admiralty Court, and a District

the southern coast. The first named has been very productive. The other two have not been so successful, though there is no doubt they are rich in minerals; the cause of their comparative failure is to be found in the lack of means.

The climate, being insular, is not liable to so great changes in temperature as that of the neighboring continental Provinces, the winter being much milder and the summer not nearly so warm. In May and beginning of June, dense fogs prevail on the banks and neighboring shores, but they do not appear to be in the least prejudicial to health.

The principal trees of Newfoundland are spruce, birch, pine, larch, willow, ash, and fir. Recumbent and standing evergreens are to be met with in great variety; berry-bearing bushes abound in every swamp. European and American grasses, also red and white clover, are abundant.

In several sections of the island, agriculture can be carried on with profit. In the neighborhood of many of the lakes and rivers there are valuable alluvia. Potatoes yield well and are of an excellent quality; green crops thrive well in many districts. Wheat has been known to yield 30 bushels per acre. Apples, plums, and cherries have been raised with success; gooseberries, strawberries, and raspberries, of very good quality, are grown.

The timber lands, amounting to nearly one million of acres, and situated principally on the western side of the island, and by the chief lakes and rivers, are wholly unsettled and ungranted, though they are of high importance with a view to settlement. No lands are let for lumbering purposes the laws provide that they shall be disposed of for settlement alone; but the probability is that this will at once be changed, so as to open up the country for lumbering enterprises.

The only animal peculiar to the island is the Newfoundland dog; famous the world over. Among the wild animals may be enumerated the deer, the wolf, the bear, the beaver, the marten, and wild-cat. Land and aquatic birds are numerous. Seals are numerous on the coasts, as are also whales, grampuses, and porpoises; while for fish, there is no place in the world comparable to Newfoundland, especially for cod. The famous Grand Banks swarm with cod and every other variety of fish.

The cod fishery opens in June and lasts till the middle of November, and may be said to form the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the island.

The seal fisheries of Newfoundland are of very great importance. Over 200 vessels have been annually employed in this industry, having an aggregate of nearly 40,000 tons burthen, and a complement of between 10,000 and 12,000 men.

The chief exports of the island are fish, fish oil, seal oil and skins, and the imports consist of breadstuffs, fruits and textile fabrics. Over $7,000,000 of these articles have been imported within a single year, while the exports during the same time have exceeded $6,000,000.

The government of Newfoundland pays $120,000 annually for the steam service of the colony. The steamers subsidized are the Allan line, to and from Liverpool and Halifax, or some port in the Dominion or United States, once a fortnight, and several for coast and local service.

The public affairs of Newfoundland are administered by a Governor, appointed by the Queen; an Executive Council of six members, a Legislative Council of thirteen members, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty-one representatives. The judicial department comprises a Supreme Court, with a chief and two assistant judges; a Vice-Admiralty Court, and a District Court.

The public school system is based on the denominational principle as regards Roman Catholics, and the non-denominational as far as Protestants generally are concerned.

There are four public academies, based on the denominational principle, and all situated in the capital of the island; one for Roman Catholics, which is in connection with their college; one for the Church of England Protestants, in connection with their collegiate establishment; one for Wesleyans; and one for Protestants of all other denominations.

There are no railways on the island, and the means of communication are not the best. Two steamers make fortnightly trips to the principal places north and south of St. John's, and another runs daily between ports on Conception Bay. It is, however, proposed to build a railway through the island, and the surveys, which were some time ago authorized by the government and legislature, have been so far carried out as to demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme and the immense resources of the country it will open up. The last official census (1874) gave the island a population of 170,000.

ST. JOHN'S, the commmercial emporium and seat of government of Newfoundland, is situated about three miles from Cape Spear, the most easterly land on the American side of the Atlantic. The harbor, though rather small, is thoroughly safe in all weather; vessels may ride out any gale when once inside the heads. On the south point of the narrows is erected the harbor light, burning at an elevation of 114 feet. The rocks on which this beacon is erected are the termination of a high range of hills running east and west, which constitute the south side of the harbor. At the foot of these hills are situated most of the vats used in the manufacture of the seal oil, and most of the mercantile houses have wharves and premises on that side, for the transhipment of articles of export. There is also situated the dry dock, capable of raising vessels of about 600 tons burthen. A causeway and bridge connects the south and north sides. On the north side the hills, which are so abrupt at the narrows, fall away in a series of gentle undulations sloping towards the harbor. On this slope the town is built, the site being everything that could be wished. The principal thoroughfare is called Water Street, running nearly parallel with the harbor, but rather irregular. This street is about one and a half miles long, well built on both sides with stone or brick, but not showing much appreciation of street architecture. In the busy seasons it is crowded till late in the night by thousands who come from the out-ports to buy and sell. The amount of business done in these short periods is almost incredible for the size of the town, amounting to perhaps four or five millions of dollars in three or four weeks.

The manufacturers are few but important, there being very large biscuit manufactories, foundries, breweries, rope factories, and oil refineries.

St. John's boasts of several handsome public buildings. The Church of England Cathedral (early English), by Gilbert Scott, is a very beautiful edifice, and cost about $120,000. The Roman Catholic Cathedral and adjacent buildings form a very conspicuous and imposing group, built on high ground, erected at a cost of about $800,000. There are also the Government house (costing $240,000), Colonial building, court-house, penitentiary, lunatic asylum, hospital, poor-house, and banks The lunatic asylum is beautifully situated in wooded grounds, about three miles out of the town.

The population of the city is about 30,000.

GEOLOGY OF THE

The following article makes no attempt at the dignity of a *compendium* even upon so interesting and extensive a subject as the Geology of the Dominion.

The Department of the Interior has kindly furnished for this Atlas a special transfer of the great geological map of Canada, prepared under the direction of Sir William Logan, F.R.S., in 1869, and also the corrections and additional maps since that date.

To give as briefly as possible such data as shall lead to some understanding of this map, and of the general geological formations and mineral resources of Canada, is all that this article attempts.

To this end we shall confine ourselves mainly to the *economic geology* of the Dominion, describing as nearly as possible, by Provinces, the character and location of such minerals, ores, and earths as are of use in commerce, and might be sought after by business men, for whom this Atlas is chiefly intended.

For this purpose, Mr. Selwyn, the Director of the Geological Surveys of Canada, has kindly placed at the disposal of the writer the complete records and reports of progress in his department up to the present time. From them most of the information given below is derived, and to them (in published volumes) the reader is referred for more scientific ally geological or particular information.

Valuable information has also been obtained from Dr. Dawson's Acadian Geology and reports on Prince Edward Island, and Mr. Alexander Murray's reports of the geological surveys of Newfoundland.

With the exception of about 50,000 square miles belonging to Quebec, extending from the line of New York to Gaspé, and joining the Lower or Maritime Provinces, the whole of the Upper Provinces of the Dominion lies on the north side of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes.

The flank of the northern hills, known as the Laurentides, forms the north shore of the river and gulf, until within twenty miles of Quebec. It then recedes, and at the latter city is already about twenty miles distant from the St. Lawrence. At Montreal the base of the hills is thirty miles to the rear, and to the westward of this it stretches along the north side of the Ottawa River for about 100 miles, and then runs southward across both the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, crossing the latter river a little below Kingston, at the Thousand Islands, and entering New York. Here the Laurentides spread out into an area of about 10,000 square miles of highlands, known as the Adirondack country, and lying between the Lakes Champlain and Ontario. The narrow belt of hill-country which connects the Adirondacks with the Laurentides north of the Ottawa, divides the valley of the St. Lawrence proper from that of the great lakes, which is still bounded to the north by a continuation of the Laurentides. The base of these from near Kingston runs in a western direction, at some distance in the rear of Lake Ontario, until it reaches the southwest extremity of Georgian Bay on Lake Huron; after which it skirts this lake and Lake Superior, and runs north-westward into Manitoba and the North-west Territory. This great northern hill region consists of the oldest known rock-formation of the globe, to which the name of the Laurentian system has been given, and occupies a very large portion of the whole of the Dominion northward of the limits just assigned. Over a large portion of this area, along Lakes Huron and Superior, and farther eastward on Lake Temiscamming, is another series of rocks, to which the name of the Huronian system is given. But as the country occupied by these rocks is geographically similar to the Laurentian, it is for convenience here included with it.

To the south of this region the whole of Canada between Montreal and the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of the narrow belt of Laurentian country described as running southward across the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, is very level. The same is true to the eastward of Montreal until we reach the Notre Dame range of hills, passing southward into Vermont, and in its north-eastern extension bounding the Lower St. Lawrence valley to the south. This level country to the south of the Laurentides is occupied both east and west of Montreal by the same rock formations, and constitutes the Champaign region of Canada, the surface of which is scarcely broken, except by a few isolated trap hills near Montreal, and by occasional escarpments, ravines, and gravel ridges further westward.

On the southern, as on the northern, side of the valley of the Lower St. Lawrence is a range of mountainous country. These ranges keep close to the shores for a considerable distance up the river; but about 100 miles below Quebec, where the river is fifteen miles wide, the southern range begins to leave the margin, and opposite to Quebec is thirty miles distant. From this point it runs in a more south-western direction than the river valley, and opposite Montreal is met with about fifty miles to the south-east, where it enters Vermont, and is there known as the Green Mountain range, which forms the eastern limit of the valley of Lake Champlain. In Canada, this range, stretching from the parallel of 45° north latitude to the Gulf is known as the Notre-Dame Mountains, but to its north-eastern portion the name of the Shickshock Mount
given.

This Notre-Dame range, on the south side of the
which forms the belt whose course has just been desc
average breadth of thirty to forty miles.

To the south and east of it the land is undulati
through the Maritime Provinces. This may be calle
District.

The region occupied by the Laurentian series is ex
posed of crystalline rocks, for the most part siliceous
in character, consisting of quartzite, syenite, gneiss, and
rocks, broken up into ridges and mountain-peaks.

The general level of this region is about 1600 feet a
sometimes attaining an altitude of 4000 to 4500 feet.
down to a much lower level than the average in the
crossing the country east of Kingston.

The softer rocks of this region are of crystalline
marble, giving rise to numerous valleys of fertile s
sides, covered with vegetable mould sustaining a gro
trees, are soon laid bare if fire passes over them and
growth, but in the valleys and lower parts of this reg
and heavy timber abound. This region also co
haustible mines of rich iron ores, copper, lead, marb
minerals.

The Champaign region of these Provinces is divi
parts by the narrow isthmus of Laurentian country, wh
the Ottawa River to the Adirondack Mountains of New
of this division it includes all the country between the
the St. Lawrence, and all between the Laurentides on t
the Notre Dame hills to the south-east. Westward, it
whole country south of the Laurentian region, including
western peninsula of Ontario, lying between the great
is a region of vast plains, or very trifling elevations,
beds of unaltered Silurian and Devonian rocks of sand
stone, and shale. These again are overlaid in the gr
of the region by beds of clay, occasionally intermixed
laid by, sand and gravel, and often covered by a consid
ness of vegetable mould.

In the eastern portion of this region, between Ottawa
the lands are nearly all marine clays covered by sandy
forming a light, warm soil; or a heavy blue clay giving
rich soil for cereal crops. Peat abounds through this
also mineral springs. Its mineral resources are chiefl
stones suitable for building, paving, lime, cement, and

The south-western part of the Champaign region,
near Kingston, and including all the southern portion
the most fertile and productive part of Canada. Li
further eastward, its soils consist chiefly of strong
here and there by loam, sand, and gravel. In the natur
the whole of this region supported a fine growth of ti
part of broad leaved species, but presented, however,
peculiarities. Thus, the banks of the Grand River
Brantford were remarkable for a sparse growth of
underwood, and known as oak openings. These ar
been pasture-grounds of the Indians, brought to this
kept in it by partial clearing, and by the annual burni
The object of this was to attract the deer who came to
herbage. The soil of these plains is a light sandy loam
in character, and generally underlaid by coarse gravi
of the Thames, together with the rich alluvial flats
from it northward to the North Branch of Bear Creek,
nearly to the shore of Lake Erie, is remarkable for its
and its luxuriant forest growth. The soil is general
covering of rich vegetable mould, and is covered in t
with oak, elm, black-walnut, and white-wood (*Liriodend*
trees of large size, together with fine groves of sugar-
The mineral products of this region are chiefly
lime, cement, gypsum, and petroleum.

The hills of the Eastern Division on the south sid
rence are crystalline rocks, but of a softer nature tha
shore, and yielding, by their wearing down, a more
The range of elevation is from 700 to (occasionally)
the sea, extending on the south east side, through a su
leys, to the Bay of Chaleurs, and thence through t
vinces.

The geological formations of the Lower Provinces
cent surveys establish, of the same series as of Upp
Laurentian system being ascribed here also to the ol
and rocks corresponding to the Huronian and Siluri
the main formations underlying the carboniferous
areas.

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Eastern District are metallic ores, marble, slate, and
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)F THE DOMINION.

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...ological formations of the Lower Provinces are, so far as re... ...eys establish, of the same series as of Upper Canada, the ...n system being ascribed here also to the older formations, ...s corresponding to the Huronian and Silurian series being ... formations underlying the carboniferous and superficial ...

...l is of a sandy and loamy character. The minerals of the ...District are metallic ores, marble, slate, and, in the Lower ..., coal also.

The following are the names of the principal geological formations of Canada, in descending order:

X. Superficial.	V. Devonian.
IX. Tertiary.	IV. Upper Silurian.
VIII. Cretaceous.	III. Middle Silurian.
VII. Permian.	II. Lower Silurian.
VI. Carboniferous.	I. Eozoic.

These again are subdivided into various local series or groups of which it is only necessary to mention here that the Laurentian and Huronian systems above referred to are the divisions into which the Eozoic rocks of Canada have been classed. To these rocks no local names have yet been applied elsewhere in America; but, as they are here more extensively exposed than anywhere else on the continent, it would be inconvenient to describe the geology of Canada without giving the names used here, and which are now recognized abroad.

The limestones and sandstones of the older formations are to be found sufficiently distributed through most parts of Canada for all useful purposes, but the great eastern coal-field of North America is confined to the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a narrow margin on the north shore of the Bay of Chaleurs being its limit in a westerly direction.

No coal exists in workable veins in Central Canada, but in the North-west Territories and in the Province of British Columbia it underlies large areas.

Passing by any enumeration of the less valuable or less abundant minerals which are to be found in the different rock formations of Canada, we will now speak in detail only of those which are susceptible of *economic* application. We follow the classification adopted in the official reports.

I. METALS AND THEIR ORES.

Iron. Much has been written about the iron ores of Canada, but the information is to be found scattered through the geological reports of many years, and in scattered reports and papers given at various times to the public.

In 1874, Mr. B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D., Chemist and Mineralogist to the Geological Survey, brought together concisely, in his report to the director, all the more important facts of previous reports, supplementing them with the results of his own recent observations, and to his report we are indebted for very much of the information we now give.

The iron ores of the Dominion have a wide range, both geographical and geological. From Vancouver Island on the west to Cape Breton on the east they occur at varied intervals; little, however, being known of their extent or importance, except in the Provinces on the eastern side of the continent.

From the Laurentian days down to the present moment, processes of concentration, both chemical and mechanical, have been in operation, often resulting in the formation of beds and veins of ore. The processes have doubtless, to a certain extent, differed in kind, and have operated under more or less favourable conditions, and the ores, subsequently to their deposition, have frequently been subjected to agencies depriving them of their original characters, so that it is not surprising to find them differing widely in chemical composition and physical characters. They may, however, be classified as follows:

I. ANHYDROUS OXIDES.

1. Magnetic Iron Ore or Magnetite.
2. Hematite, including crystalline and earthy varieties.
3. Titanic Iron Ore.

II. HYDROUS OXIDES.

1. Limonite or Brown Hematite.
2. Bog Ore.

III. CARBONATES.

1. Spathic Ore.
2. Clay Iron-stone.

The sulphuret of iron, which is not used as an ore, but is valuable for other purposes, will be noticed in the second class.

Magnetic iron ore is probably the most abundant throughout Canada. This ore has a specific gravity of a little over five times that of water, is iron-black in color, hard, brittle, and of metallic lustre. When pure, it consists of 72.4 parts of iron and 27.6 parts of oxygen, but it often contains foreign matters, either mechanically mingled or chemically combined, which reduce more or less the percentage of the ore. It is found mostly in crystalline or metamorphic rocks.

The most important deposits of this ore occur in rocks of Laurentian and Huronian age, but it is also found in rocks which have been

referred to the Lower and Upper Silurian, as well as in the Devonian and the Trias. The iron sands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, moreover, give us examples of deposits of m[illegible] recent date, and form one of the best possible illustrations of the great concentrating processes carried on by Nature.

Magnetic ores abundantly occur throughout several counties of Ontario. An important deposit in the township of South Crosby, known as the Chaffey Mine, has been worked for many years. It forms a bed 200 feet thick in gneiss rock, and has been traced for a long distance. The Mathews Mine in the same township is a continuation of this bed, and is mined with equal success. A very fine and valuable ore, free from any trace of pyrites and with very little sulphur, exists as a large deposit at North Crosby, on the land of the Hon. George W. Allan, of Toronto. The ore is a fine crys[illegible] magnetite, and seems worthy of most careful examination. On the fourteenth lot of South Sherbrooke [illegible] twelve feet [illegible] which has been used to advantage [illegible] to. Another deposit, with a thickness of sixty feet, is said to exist at Myer's Lake in the same township, and specimens of ore from this locality assay 63 per cent. of metallic iron, equal to 87 per cent. of magnetic oxide.

The contiguous townships of Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, and Seymour contain several beds of magnetic iron ore, which have yielded excellent iron. The ore is black, fine grained, and very [illegible]. Blast-furnaces were erected many years since at the village of Marmora, and the biggest production of iron in Canada now comes from the Blairton mines, the "Big Ore Bed," as it is called, in the township of Belmont. This bed has usually been called 100 feet thick, but it is more properly a succession of beds, interstratified with layers of slate and crystalline limestone, occupying a breadth across the strike and back from Crow Lake, into which it runs obliquely, of about *five hundred feet*.

This section was at one time nearly abandoned, as being far removed from any shipping-point, but the building of the Cobourg, Peterboro', and Marmora Railway has put renewed life into its mining enterprises.

The Seymour ore-bed of Madoc, the Howse Mine, and other locations in Bedford, the Foley Mine in Bathurst, the Fournier and other mines in South Sherbrooke, are all important deposits, and in some other parts of the Province others are to be found, although we have enumerated above most of those which are of real economic importance.

In Quebec, through the townships of Sutton, Bolton, and Leeds (Megantic), and at Inverness, Grenville, and Wentworth, are large and valuable deposits of magnetic ore.

At Hull, on the Ottawa River, is a valuable deposit, worked for some years and yielding 60-68 per cent. of metallic iron.

At Bristol, in Pontiac County, valuable deposits were discovered over [illegible] in 1873.

In the [illegible] of St. Francis, Beauce, a bed of granular [illegible] about [illegible] magnetite [illegible] forty-five feet wide [illegible]

In New Brunswick, magnetic ores are frequently met with, but no well-defined [illegible] have been developed. [illegible] the [illegible] Nerepis Valley [illegible] Dalhousie [illegible] St. John County, and at Deer Island, in Passamaquoddy Bay.

In the Upper Silurian slates and quartzites of Nova Scotia [illegible] often [illegible] at Londonderry [illegible] the East River, Pictou County. Near Truro, a bed six feet thick is said to exist, and the fossiliferous hematites of the Devonian slates on the south side of Annapolis Valley have in many cases been more or less completely altered to magnetite, a metamorphism, according to Dr. Dawson, which has taken place chiefly at Moose River, to the south of the great mass of granite in Annapolis County. A short time since, a massive, fine grained magnetic, resembling some of the Laurentian ores, was [illegible]overed near the Nictaux River.

Valuable beds of magnetic ore occur on Texada Island, British Columbia, and they are said to exist at other points in that Province, though not yet opened for mining.

Many of the old crystalline rocks contain disseminated grains and crystals of magnetite and ilmenite, which, on the disintegration of the rocks, are gathered together and form deposits of what is known as "iron sand." This iron sand is always more or less mixed with siliceous sand, so that artificial processes of concentration have generally to be employed before it can be utilized for the manufacture of iron.

They exist in enormous quantities on the Lower St. Lawrence near the mouth of the Moisie River, where bloomary furnaces have been erected by Mr. Molson, of Montreal, and these sands contain [illegible] of magnetite [illegible]. Other deposits in the same [illegible] 43 per cent. magnetic grains, are [illegible] Tadousac, Mingan, Bersimis, Pentecost, Natasquan, Kegashka, Batiscan and St. Margaret River, in localities favourable for shipment.

In Ontario they are also met with in workable quantities near [illegible], on the north shore of Lake Erie.

H[illegible] [illegible] several varieties of iron ore, consisting mainly of anhydrous peroxide of iron, the varieties depending upon texture rather than chemical composition. Specular and micaceous iron ore are terms applied to crystalline varieties with metallic lustre; earthy varieties are known as red ochre, while intermediate between the highly crystalline and the ochreous ores comes red hematite. The latter term is sometimes used by iron smelters in the same general sense that hematite alone is, to indicate any ore consisting essentially of anhydrous peroxide of iron. As a rule, hematite is freer from impurities than magnetite, [illegible] duced as hydrated oxides or carbonates, and [illegible] grey rather than white iron, a fact of importance [illegible] the manufacture of Bessemer pig.

Geologically our hematites have a wide range [illegible] found in the Laurentian, Huronian, Lower Silurian [illegible] Devonian, Carboniferous, and Trias formations.

Hematite occurs in both beds and veins, the [illegible] though not always, being the more important de[illegible] netite, it is not found solely in any one kind of [illegible] rocks of most diverse character.

An important deposit in Ontario exists in the [illegible] The bed is thirty feet in [illegible]

Large amounts of red hematite [illegible] Lake N[illegible] Madoc [illegible] The Dalhousie [illegible] of that name, produces a valuable compact red [illegible] tensively worked. [illegible]

The ores from this [illegible] States for smelting [illegible] naces near [illegible]

In Quebec, in the township of Sutton, severa[illegible] ore assay from 42 [illegible] Inverness, and other townships. But one of [illegible] posits is the Haycock mine near Hull, opposite [illegible] specular ore assaying from 64 [illegible]

Rising in the geological scale to the U[illegible] exceedingly important deposits of hematite [illegible] known, only in the Province of Nova Scotia. A[illegible] micaceous, iron ore, it is found in veins in the [illegible] Londonderry, and near the East River of Pictou [illegible] latter region being regarded by Dr. Dawson as [illegible] Londonderry ore. Earthy [illegible] quantity near Londonderry, while beds of [illegible] enormous extent occur in Pictou County.

The red ores of Londonderry are frequently [illegible] limonite; they often contain a considerable [illegible] themselves, and may then be regarded as mixture[illegible] limonite. The same is probably true of the red [illegible] localities.

According to Dr. Dawson, the Devonian slate[illegible] Nova Scotia, contain a bed of highly fossilifer[illegible] having a thickness of from 4½ to 5 feet.

In Cape Breton deposits of hematite are said [illegible] Carboniferous age, but little is yet known of th[illegible] Lornagh mines in Cape Breton produce a mica[illegible] magnetite, but still classed as a hematite [illegible]

Near Merigomish there is a large [illegible] and Dr. Honeyman [illegible]

In New Brunswick large [illegible] Woodstock [illegible] strength. Whi[illegible] [illegible] Woodstock [illegible] [illegible] St. John County, there are deposits of hematite [illegible] and at West [illegible] Black River [illegible] twenty feet thick. A large bed of hematite is [illegible] Coal Hill on one of the upper branches of the N[illegible]

Hematite ores are reported as found in some [illegible] and the North-west Territories, but no particular[illegible]

Titanic iron ore is found chiefly in rocks [illegible] Some of the ores of Broome and Sutton in Qu[illegible] twenty to thirty per cent. of titanic acid.

The largest deposit known is at Bay St. Paul, [illegible] smelting have been erected. It occurs in rock [illegible] triclinic feldspar, and is ninety feet thick.

At St. Julien, near St. Lin, on the property o[illegible] Esq., of Montreal, is a valuable deposit, and als[illegible] Islands.

Limonite and Bog Ore.—Limonite, which in so[illegible] often called brown hematite, consists essentially [illegible] combined with water, the theoretical proportions [illegible] former to 14.4 of the latter.

The term limonite is generally made to includ[illegible] however, is scarcely correct, as the ores to be de[illegible] usually occur in veins, being the result of the a[illegible] *in situ*, of other ores of iron or of such minerals a[illegible] contain organic matter at all, it is, so far as k[illegible] quantity. The bog ores, on the other hand, ap[illegible] tain a considerable quantity of organic matter, an[illegible] as patches or beds in low grounds.

In Ontario, the bog ore chiefly occurs, and is f[illegible] calities on the shore of Lake Erie, in the township[illegible] Middleton, Windham, and elsewhere.

In Quebec, they exist largely at Vaudreuil, w[illegible] from four to eight feet thick, and contain about [illegible] Ores of more or less purity are found also at [illegible] Farnham, St. Vallier, St. Angelique, and St. Eliza[illegible]

In the seigniories of Gagen Island, Villeray, Ca[illegible] du Loup many traces are met with. The ore-bea[illegible] twenty-five miles east and west by six miles no[illegible] this region.

s freer from impurities than magnetite, it is not so easily re- ed as hydrated oxides or carbonates, and is liable to produce rather than white iron, a fact of importance in connection with manufacture of Bessemer pig.

...ydrated oxides or hematites have a wide range in time. They are ...to the Laurentian, Huronian, Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian ...ferous, Carboniferous and Trias formations.

...mmonly occurs in both beds and veins, the latter generally ...ch not always, being the more important deposits. [illegible] ...ferous Limestone, and at Gross Cap, Lake ...

...Hematite ores are met with at Iron ... Nictaux. In Malpeque and at Gross Cap, Lake ... The Dalhousie Iron Mine ... compact hematite, ... This latter has been discovered at Lake ... this Province, an island situated to the ... Cape Breton, was ... [illegible] ... of Dr. ... [illegible] ... in the township of Sutton, seven ... [illegible] ... Canada, in veins in the Cobequid Hills, ... [illegible] ... and near the East River of Pictou County, that ... [illegible] ... being regarded by Dr. Dawson as the equivalent of ... Londonderry ore. Earthy red hematite occurs ... antity near Londonderry, while beds of siliceous red hematite ... equivalent occur in Pictou County.

The red ores of Londonderry are frequently associated with ...onite. They often contain a considerable proportion of ... nodules of hematite, then be regarded as mixtures of hematite ... ore. The same is probably true of the red ores ... [illegible] ... adds us

... Dr. Dawson, the Devonian slates of Nictaux, N. ... Nova Scotia, [illegible] ... hematite ... the source of the iron ...

... Bay St. Lawrence, in the Carboniferous rocks of ... limestones are, but little is yet known of them. The Wilcox ... ough mines in Cape Breton produce a micaceous iron slightly ... to pote, but still classed as a hematite ore.

Near Meteghan there is a large deposit of considerable ... Dr. Hunt in his reports speaks highly of it for making steel. ... New Brunswick large deposits of hematite ... Jacksonville, near Woodstock, and the iron produced ... its great hardness and strength. When converted into ... at the Albion Mines, the property of Sir William ... not for the purpose of [illegible] ... It is also admirably adapted ... great abundance near the River ... at Woodstock, but are not ... to the St. John from ... to the East Grassville settlement. In the eastern part of ... County there are deposits of hematite ore in the Otnabog ... at West Beach and Black River, one of these beds is said to ... feet thick. A large bed of hematite is also said to exist ... Hill on one of the upper branches of the Nerepis.

Hematite ores are reported as found in some parts of Manitoba ... the North-west Territories, but no particulars can be yet ...

Titaniferous iron ore is found chiefly in rocks of Laurentian ... one of the ores of Broome and Sutton in Quebec contains ... to thirty per cent. of titanic acid.

The largest deposit known is at Bay St. Paul, where furnaces for ... have been erected. It occurs in rock mainly made up of ... lime feldspar, and is ninety feet thick.

At St. Julien, near St. Lin, on the property of Joseph Barsa ..., of Montreal, is a valuable deposit, and also at Bay of ... Lands.

Limonite and Bog Ore.—Limonite, which in some of its forms ... been called brown hematite, consists essentially of peroxide of iron ... united with water, the theoretical proportions being 85.6 of the ... latter to 14.4 of the latter.

The term limonite is generally made to include bog ores, which ... however, is scarcely correct, as the ores to be described as limonite ... usually occur in veins, being the result of the alteration, generally ... ..., of other ores of iron or of such minerals as ankerite, if they ... contain organic matter at all, it is, so far as known, in very small ... quantity. The bog ores, on the other hand, appear generally to contain a considerable quantity of organic matter, and occur moreover ... patches or beds in low grounds.

In Ontario, the bog ore chiefly occurs, and is found in various localities on the shore of Lake Erie, in the townships of Charlotteville, Middleton, Windham, and elsewhere.

In Quebec, they exist largely at Vaudreuil, where the beds are from four to eight feet thick, and contain about 52 per cent. of iron. ... ores of more or less purity are found also at Bastard, Stanbridge, ... Farnham, St. Valier, St. Angelique, and St. Elizabeth.

In the seigniories of Green Island, Villeray, Cascouna, and Riviere ... Loup many traces are met with. The ore-bearing tract measures ... twenty-five miles east and west by six miles north and south over ... this region.

The Large St. Ma... produce many tons ... wheels and like pu... ...ge ore on beds of St. Maurice, Champlain, and other seigniories. ... also exist at Batiscan River, called the Radnor Forges, and ... respected both on account of the adjoining seigniory of Champlain ... Messrs. Lamy & Co., the proprietors, sent a pair of car-wheels ... these forges to the International Exhibition, which have been ... to have run [illegible] miles. Here also, is a large ...

In Nova Scotia, limonite of the brown hematite variety is found ... the East River in Pictou County, and the London... Colchester County are among the largest and most ... the Dominion. Here are the Acadia Iron ... The ore is of the best quality, and the ... [illegible] ... between Halifax and ... [illegible] ... and to some extent carried over the ...

... in New Brunswick along the northern ... Hills in Ontario and Carleton county. ... [illegible] ... Beauce, Arthabaska ... [illegible] ... Brome, Missisquoi and Shefford counties. ... [illegible] ... carbonate of iron is the ... Dominion only one de... ... which gives any prospect of being of economic ...

The deposit situated to the north of Sutherland's River, in Pictou ... Nova Scotia. It appears to be a bed, the rocks above and ... [illegible] ... formation. It is highly ... brownish-grey colour. Though perhaps ... [illegible] ... exceed ...

... ...ay, and, earthy ore varying in colour from ... brown or grey to black, the different shades often depending ... on the presence of organic or coaly matter, or upon the per... ... of iron. The ore has been exposed to atmos... It consists of carbonate of iron mixed with clay and ... though not rich in iron has been the chief ... in England.

It is found in rocks of various ages.

In Nova Scotia they occur in the Carboniferous shales of the ... Pictou, Pictou and Cumberland coal fields, though very little ... ...wn of the thickness or quality of the deposits.

Clay iron-stones also occur in the Carboniferous Rocks of New Brunswick but whether they are widely distributed or not, is not ... stated. Gesner's report, in 1840, says the quantity on Salmon River is very considerable.

... Columbia, the coal-bearing rocks of Cretaceous age in ... contain iron stones, though little is yet ... quantity. At the Baynes Sound mines the nodules ... them being flat or lenticular and others ... vary very much in length from six inches to four or five feet ... six to eighteen inches, and the latter are often as ... in diameter. Mr. Richardson thinks that a ... could be obtained for the supply of a blast ... East of the Rocky Mountains Cretaceous iron stones again ... [illegible] ... as to the quantity until further explo... ...tions have been made.

Those of Tertiary age occur in the lignite-bearing strata west of Red River, in the vicinity of the forty-ninth parallel, where they have been observed by Hector, Professor Bell, Mr. G. M. Dawson, and others. The recently published report of the last-named gentleman speaks of them as abundant, and in close proximity to the coals of the same region, and says that "should these ores ever come to be worked, limestone for use as a flux could be obtained in ... workable quantities from the boulders of Silurian age which ... strew the plains in many ...

Clay iron-ores from Edmonton were assayed by Mr. C. Hoffmann, and gave an average of 33.05 per cent. of metallic iron. They seem to be rich and valuable ores, and are all carbonates, with an external coating of hematite.

We must refer the reader who may be interested, to the report of Mr. Harrington in the Geological Reports for 1873-74, for a very valuable chapter upon the cost of production of iron ores in Canada, with ... transportation, cost of mining, etc.

We have shown that Canada possesses inexhaustible supplies of rich ores of this precious metal, and it cannot be doubted that skilled labour and capital will one day make the iron mines of the Dominion a great source of national wealth.

Lead.—The only ore of lead met with in Canada is the sulphuret or galena. Galena almost always holds small portions of silver, and in some cases the amount of this metal is sufficient to render it valuable as a silver ore.

Well-defined veins of galena are met with in many localities traversing the rocks of the Laurentian series, and in some cases they pass upwards through the overlying Potsdam and Calciferous formations, showing them to be younger than the latter.

In Ontario, several veins of galena occur in the townships of Bedford, Lansdowne, Stonington, Peterboro', and Ramsay, and in several localities the mines are worked. On Lake Superior several veins occur, some of which are, as at Black River, extremely rich in silver.

At Thunder Bay, and the Nipigon region to the north-west of Lake Superior, very numerous and valuable veins of ore are found, and several mines opened and worked profitably.

On the seigniory of the Hon. L. J. Papineau, at North Petite Nation River, a lode of six or eight inches exists; and at Upton, Acton, and Orford, all in the Province of Quebec, veins of some magnitude occur

At Little Gaspé Cove, also, mines have been opened, from which specimens of sixty per cent. ore have been obtained.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, galena occurs at a number of points, but nowhere in quantities of any importance so far as developed.

Copper.—This metal occurs in Canada in the forms of native or metallic copper, and of the sulphuretted ores. The former is confined principally to the rocks of the upper copper-bearing series on Lake Superior. The latter are widely diffused through the Laurentian series. In Ontario, on the north-eastern shore of Lake Huron, in the Huronian rocks, extensive veins of rich copper ores have been mined for years, often with great profit, as at the Wellington, Bruce and Wallace mines. At Echo Lake, Root River, and the region about Lake Maskanongi and the Mississagui River, many valuable indications of copper exist. On Lake Superior the native copper, which is so extensively and profitably worked on the Michigan shore, also exists in large quantities over the north or Canadian shore. Many locations have been surveyed and taken up, and it can scarcely be doubted but that in time a mining region will be developed, second only to that in Northern Michigan.

In Quebec, the rocks of the so-called Quebec group, which are an equivalent to the copper-bearing strata of Lake Superior, contain numerous deposits of copper ores.

At Upton, Wickham, and Acton, the veins are many, but for the most part in irregular and interstratified masses. At Acton, about 1000 tons of very rich copper were extracted, when the vein became exhausted; but millions of dollars have been invested through this region in veins giving similar promise, chiefly by United States capitalists.

At Harvey's Hill, in Leeds, an extensive mine is worked by the English and Canadian Copper Company; and on the St. Francis River, and at Halifax, Sutton, St. Margaret, Ascot, Bolton, Ham, and other places through the Eastern Townships, copper exists and is in many cases mined. As this large industry becomes developed, the question will arise as to the most accessible point of transportation to cheap fuel for smelting, and although the poorer ores may be reduced near the mines, the richer will still be carried to the vicinity of coal. It may therefore be anticipated that those from Eastern Canada will eventually find their way to the coal-mines of the Lower Provinces.

In the North-west, large deposits of copper are said to exist beyond Lake Nipigon, and traces are also found in British Columbia, on the mainland.

In the Lower Provinces, the veins of ore on the right bank of the St. John River, near Woodstock, New Brunswick, have attracted much attention. At Adams Island, Passamaquoddy Bay, and many points in Charlotte, St. John, Albert, King's, and Westmoreland counties, deposits more or less valuable exist, and are in some instances profitably worked. Copper is also said to exist in Nova Scotia, near Polson's Lake, and elsewhere, but is not yet developed by working.

Nickel is found sparingly diffused through the magnesian rocks of the Quebec group. At two or three points only have ores been found yielding any considerable percentage of nickel, but its high price will allow very poor ores to be wrought to advantage; and these deposits may be worth careful examination. At the Wallace Mine on Lake Huron, and at Michipicoton Island, near Lake Superior, are the two best deposits yet known. Deposits are found also at Orford and the Eastern Townships.

Silver.—Native silver occurs in large quantities at several points on Lake Superior, and the copper ores of the Province of Quebec also contain small portions of silver. Some of the galena ores also contain silver in quantities worth extracting, as at St. Francis, Beauce, Vaudreuil, and Moulton Hill, in Quebec, where the assays were from thirty-seven to sixty-five ounces to the ton, and at Meredith's location on Lake Superior, where the assay yielded thirty ounces to the ton. With the present improved processes, so small a quantity as four ounces may profitably be extracted from a ton of lead.

At Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, silver in a native state has recently been discovered in many localities, such as Silver Islet, Prince's location, the Thunder Bay mine, Silver Lake, Pie Island, and McKellar's Island; and several mines produce large results.

Silver mines have also been opened in British Columbia, near Hope, on the Fraser River; a yellowish decomposed vein-stone, brought by Mr. Richardson from this place, was assayed, and gave at the rate of 271·48 oz. of silver to the ton of 2000 lbs. From the general geological features observed in portions of Central British Columbia, there is every reason to anticipate that a rich silver bearing region exists there, which only requires for its speedy development the introduction of the capital, enterprise, and skill which are certain to follow the opening up of direct communication with the East, but for the present want of which the silver veins, as well as many of the other great natural resources of this portion of the Dominion, remain unproductive and neglected.

Gold exists over a large extent of the Eastern Townships in Quebec, and has attracted labour and capital for its development. It was first noticed in the sands of the Chaudière Valley in 1845, by General Baddeley, R.E.; but the examinations of the last few years only have resulted in its being worked. The source of the gold seems to be the crystalline schists of the Notre-Dame range, and the drift is spread over a wide area on the south side of the St. Lawrence. From Melbourne to Sherbrooke on the St. Francis River, and on Lake St. Francis; on the Chaudière and its tributaries, from St Mary to the frontier of Maine, and at the Rivière du Loup, gold is to be found; and mining has been carried on at Chaudière and Rivière du Loup with considerable results from the alluvial washings only. Latterly machinery has been erected at Chaudière to assist in developing the rock ores.

In Ontario, at Madoc and Marmora, several discoveries have been made of gold, partly in quartz veins and partly in the drift rock, and several mines have been opened and worked with success in both townships. They are usually known as the Madoc Mines.

The geological conditions in North-western New Brunswick are analogous to those of auriferous countries generally, and especially of Eastern Quebec and Nova Scotia, it has always been expected that gold-bearing region, and the explorations so far undertaken for alluvial deposits and gold-bearing rocks, have been very encouraging. On the Tobique and its tributaries, many claims have been taken up.

In Nova Scotia, gold-mining has been extensively followed, with varying results for years. In 1870, the Nova Scotia gold fields were visited in person by Mr. Alfred R. C. Selwyn, the director of the geological surveys of Canada, and, as Mr. Selwyn had been, before coming to Canada in 1869, for sixteen years director of the geological survey of the Province of Victoria in Australia, he was peculiarly fitted to investigate these fields and their workings. His report, published in the volume of Geological Surveys for 1870–71, should be carefully heeded by every one proposing to venture on gold-mining in Nova Scotia.

The comparisons drawn *geologically* between Nova Scotia and Victoria are favourable, but he shows conclusively that, as to the analogous results, more economic and skilled labour, and more careful investigation before the expenditure of capital, must be substituted for the present wasteful customs. Mines in Victoria worked to pay ten per cent. dividends on a less yield per ton than the amount wasted in the *tailings* of some of the Nova Scotia mines, and in Australia the same number of stamps do fifty to a hundred per cent. more work per day than in Nova Scotia.

The gold in Nova Scotia occurs principally in quartz veins in stratified slaty and quartzose rocks along the Atlantic coast, covering an area of probably 3500 square miles. The mines are situated mainly in the districts of Stormont, Sherbrooke, Windsor, Waverley, Montague, Tangier, Oldham, Renfrew, Caribou, Wine Harbour and Gay's River. In 1874, there were fifty-three mines opened in small areas, and worked upon the tribute system. Of these fifty-two are alluvial mines.

The auriferous lands of British Columbia do not appear to be confined to any single district of that great Province. They occur along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, and are particularly rich in the district of Caribou, and the new gold mines of the Big Bend, Omenica, in the north of Columbia, appear to extend over a large tract of country.

On Vancouver Island very valuable stream washings have been wrought for a long time. On the mainland the gold of the Fraser and North Thompson rivers seems to be derived from the "bench deposits" which border these rivers, and affords a fine field for hydraulic mining.

In many localities quartz veins intersperse the slaty rocks. It seems to be established that from the United States frontier, in the fifty-third degree of north latitude, and to a width of from one to two hundred miles, gold is found nearly everywhere.

The yield is gradually increasing, that for 1874 being in the neighbourhood of a million and a half of dollars, and an increase of four hundred thousand dollars beyond that of last season.

Gold is also distributed at some points on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains, and has been met with in the branches of the Saskatchewan from Edmonton to the forks. Mr. Selwyn says: "It is no doubt, "washed out of the drift, and as there is little reason to think of its having come from the unaltered strata underlying the drift, it is to be inferred that it has been derived from the crystalline rocks of the north-eastward, probably somewhere between the Methye and Athabasca Lake. These rocks lie at a distance of one hundred miles from Edmonton in that direction."

Antimony is found in workable veins at Prince William, on the Woodstock road, in New Brunswick. The ore is sulphuret of antimony, occurring both in pure masses and more or less mixed with gangue. No other workable deposit is known, we believe.

II. MINERALS USED IN CERTAIN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES.

Iron Pyrites is of three species, but only one—the common pyrites, or bisulphuret of iron—is of any economic importance. It is used chiefly for making sulphuric acid and copperas. Valuable deposits occur at Elizabethtown, near Brockville, Ont., at Garthby and Ascot, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, in New Brunswick it is abundant in the strata of the St. John and Queen's County.

Chromium, or chromic iron ore, is chiefly used as an ingredient in the production of bichromate of potash, used in dyeing and calico printing. It is met with in considerable quantities in Ontario, in the townships of Ham, Bolton, Melbourne, and at Gaspé, but is not used commercially, although it could be to advantage.

Manganese, used in the manufacture of chlorine, is found on Lake Superior. In Quebec at Stanstead, Bolton, and Hull, and in New Brunswick at Markhamville, King's County, it occurs to a considerable extent. It is also found in Hants County, and elsewhere through Nova Scotia.

Titanium, or *titanic iron ore*, is used for the production of acid for the manufacture of colors. It is also susceptible of applications in the arts.

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w Brunswick at Markhamville, King's County, it is mined
derable extent. It is also found in Hants County and
hrough Nova Scotia.

n, or *titanic iron ore*, is used for the production of titanic
e manufacture of colors. It is also susceptible of other
s in the arts.

The largest body of this ore known in Canada is at Bay St. Paul, in Quebec. It is, however, often found through the Laurentian series. This ore has been more particularly referred to in the classification of iron ores

Molybdenum, a rare metal, exists in nature for the most part as a sulphuret, and is used for dyeing silk, cotton, and linen, and for other purposes. It is found in some quantities on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at Harvey Hill, near Leeds. It is also met with on Lake Superior. It is a mineral, soft and unctuous to the touch, of a leaden-grey colour, and is often mistaken for plumbago, from which it is, however, distinguished by its much greater weight

Magnesia and its salts are extensively used in pharmacy. It is obtained from serpentine or hydrous silicate, from magnesian limestone or dolomite, and from the native carbonate. The latter is much better fitted for the preparation of magnesian salts than either serpentine or dolomite. It is a rare rock in most parts of the world, and it is therefore not improbable that the large quantities of it to be found in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, particularly near Bolton, may one day become an article of export.

III. MINERALS USED IN AGRICULTURE.

Phosphate of Lime, or apatite, is used in the arts for the manufacture of phosphoric acid and of phosphorus, and in the composition of certain porcelains; but its largest application is as a fertilizer, after being manufactured into the superphosphate of lime.

This substance is found in abundance among the Laurentian rocks of Canada, and in Ontario, along the Ottawa, and the line of the Rideau Canal, near Perth, it extends over an area of many square miles.

Its production has been for some years now successfully attempted at the large deposits in North Burgess, South Crosby, and Elmsley, and Bedford, Stonington, and Loughborough, where there are a very great number of locations worked, and a large amount of phosphate is exported.

Latterly very valuable deposits of apatite have been discovered and opened for mining on the north side of the Ottawa, in Buckingham, Templeton, and Portland townships.

Gypsum is found in great abundance in Ontario; the outcrop extends from the Niagara River to Lake Huron for a hundred and fifty miles; but the mines now worked are comprised in about thirty-five miles along the Grand River, in Cayuga, York, Seneca, Brantford, and Paris. A very large amount is annually raised and used as a fertilizer, or ground for cement and stucco.

In Quebec, the supplies come mainly from the Magdalen Islands. Extensive and practically inexhaustible beds of gypsum are found in New Brunswick, on the Tobique River, at Hillsborough, Sussex, and other points. There are important works near Hillsborough, in Albert County, for the manufacture of plaster from the gypsum which abounds in that neighbourhood. There are extensive beds also worked in Nova Scotia, at Windsor, Cheverie, Parrsborough, Black River, and elsewhere, and a very large product is exported thence to the United States, or sent to local markets.

Marl, or carbonate of lime, is found in marshes and shallow lakes, where it is formed by the waters of springs highly charged with lime, which is held in solution as bicarbonate, and deposited when the waters come to the air.

When calcined, marl yields a nearly pure and white lime for mortar and other uses. It is often overlaid with deposits of black mould or peat, and is used as a valuable manure for sandy soils.

It is found in many localities in Canada; in Ontario, deposits of it are abundant in the counties of Bruce and Grey; also at Kingston, Loughborough Lake, Elmsley, McNab, and along the Ottawa. In Quebec, it exists at Argenteuil, St. Armand, the island of Montreal, Gaspé, and the island of Anticosti. Workable deposits of it are not found in the Lower Provinces.

Salt was discovered in 1866, near the town of Goderich, Ontario. The brine here obtained is one of the purest and most concentrated known for the manufacture of salt. The borings go down through the limestones of the Onondaga and Guelph formations, and two or three hundred feet of red and blue shales, which carry rock salt as their base. The area is extensive, extending from Clinton, through Goderich, to Kincardine, a distance of over forty miles long by seven or eight wide. The manufacture has become important in its dimensions, the position of Goderich on the lake, and at the terminus of a railway, offering great advantages.

Salt springs exist, and no doubt salt deposits, in Manitoba and the whole country north of the Saskatchewan River. They are found at Black Sturgeon River and Lake Manitoba; and on Salt River, an affluent of Slave River in the North-west, Sir John Richardson, in 1820, reports seeing copious springs issue from the base of a long ridge some hundreds of feet high, and, spreading their water over a clayey plain, deposit much pure common salt.

In Nova Scotia, the salt springs of Cape Breton appear to issue from rocks lying towards the base of the Lower Carboniferous formation, and are situated on the north side of the Little Narrows of Bras d'Or Lake. Here several saline springs of more or less strength occur in close proximity over an area of about twelve acres of flat marshy land. Much hydrated peroxide of iron is deposited in the water-courses, the odour of sulphuretted hydrogen pervades the atmosphere in the vicinity, and the vegetation is destroyed around all the springs. The strongest spring discharges from 100 to 200 gallons per minute. It is stated that, by evaporating in two com-

mon iron pots, each containing about three gallons, from two to three bushels of salt were made per day, and it had been proposed many years ago to establish works for the manufacture of salt at this place, but the enterprise has not been carried out. At Springhill, Cumberland County, a company is working the salt wells to a large extent.

IV. MINERALS USED AS PIGMENTS

Under this head come the minerals used as paints. The marls just alluded to are sometimes used in this way for whitewashing, or mixed with cheap colours.

Iron Ochres, similar in composition to limonite or Log-ore, but being soft, and pulverulent, instead of forming solid masses, are extensively used as cheap paints. The colour of these ochres is generally a shade of yellow or reddish brown, but sometimes purplish or blackish hues are met with.

These ochres are extensively manufactured in Canada, and are found most abundantly in Quebec, at St. Anne's, Cap de la Madeleine, and Durham. In Ontario, at Owen Sound and Nassagaweya, these ochres are found in large quantities, and at one or two places in the Lower Provinces, in a smaller degree.

Sulphate of Barytes is also used as a paint, or for mixing with other pigments as an adulteration, by reason of its greater weight. It is largely used in the composition of cheap white paints. It is also used as a surface gloss for paper-hangings. It is found in Ontario, in Lansdowne and Burges townships, and from Pigeon River to Fort William, on Lake Superior; and at Gaspé, in Quebec. A beautiful vein of this mineral occurs in the township of Hull, in this Province, varying from two to three feet thick, on a property owned by Hon. Peter Mitchell and F. P. French, of Ottawa. It is of an opaque white colour, and nearly pure

V. COMBUSTIBLE AND CARBONACEOUS MATERIALS.

In the Central Provinces of Canada, *coal* cannot be counted among the economic minerals, but in both the Atlantic and Pacific Provinces it is found in quantities to make it of the first importance.

In Nova Scotia, coal-mining assumes large proportions. The principal localities of the coal-fields are in Cape Breton, and in Pictou and Cumberland counties, though veins have been traced, and in some instances opened, in Victoria, Inverness, Richmond, Hants, and Guysborough counties.

We cannot attempt any strictly geological description of these fields, but refer the reader to the extensive reports of the Geological Surveys, or the valuable work on "*Acadian Geology*," by Dr. J. W. Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal. From his widely extended examinations of the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia, Dr. Dawson has subdivided the system into five subordinate formations in descending order:

"1. *The Upper Coal formation*, containing coal-formation plants but not productive coals.

"2. *The Middle Coal formation*, or coal formation proper [illegible] ing the productive coal-beds.

"3. *The Millstone-grit Series*, represented in Nova Scotia [illegible] grey sandstones, shales and conglomerates with a few fossil plants and thin coal-seams, not productive.

"4. *The Carboniferous Limestone*, with the associated sandstones, marls, gypsums, etc., and holding marine fossils recognized by palæontologists who have examined them as Carboniferous.

"5. *The Lower Coal measures*, holding some, but not all, of the fossils of the Middle Coal formation, and thin coals, not productive, but differing both in flora and fauna from the Upper Devonian, which they overlie unconformably."

These overlie generally a series of metamorphic rocks, consisting of quartzites, felsites, altered slates, and conglomerates, which are probably of Devonian and Silurian age.

The productive coal-measures of Pictou County consist of seams [illegible] bituminous coal, interspersed with black carbonaceous shales [illegible] sandstones and limestones of Lower [illegible]. The coal-seams vary in thickness from two or three to thirty-six feet.

The coal-fields are divided into mining areas, which are leased by the Province under the authority of a Commissioner of Mines. In the Pictou district, the principal mines are:

The Albion Mines, worked by the Halifax Company, cover [illegible] square miles of coal-measures with a number of collieries [illegible]. The greatest depth reached in the borings [illegible] feet. A railway, six miles long, with numerous branches and [illegible] connects the mines with the loading-ground. The loading-wharves at Pictou Harbour, extending 700 feet into 22 feet of water. The output of these mines is about 150,000 tons per annum.

The Acadia Coal Company hold, under three leases, an area of [illegible] square miles. On one area is a pool of oil-coal, [illegible] to 120 gallons crude oil to the ton, and valuable for gas making, [illegible] of Stellarton. [illegible] the Coal Creek Mines, [illegible] about 2 feet of water at Pictou Harbour. [illegible] 24 feet to 12 feet [illegible] 1400 tons per day.

The [illegible] Mines Coal Company [illegible] Mines, [illegible] the area [illegible] Pictou [illegible] Pictou [illegible] these [illegible] which [illegible] Mines [illegible]

The Nova Scotia Coal Company have an area [illegible] and a shipping wharf at Middle River. Their [illegible] 100,000 tons per annum.

The Vale Mine, belonging to Sir Hugh Allan, [illegible] area of three square miles, and a capacity no[illegible] but promising results equal to its neighbours.

In this district, several more mines, covering [illegible] square miles, are under lease, but not worked.

The Pictou coals, long known as good house [illegible] experiments, been proved of sound fitness for [illegible] making.

The Cape Breton coal-mines are still more [illegible] sive than those of Pictou. The Eastern or S[illegible] most important on the island, comprising an a[illegible] miles. Bounded on three sides by the Atlan[illegible] whole coast deeply indented with bays or har[illegible] Sydney and Louisburg, this district appears to [illegible] in the Dominion for the supply of fuel to th[illegible] navigating the Atlantic.

Mr. Charles Robb, who made a critical exa[illegible] area in 1873, and detailed measurements of th[illegible] points, gives it as his opinion that the whole re[illegible] productive coal-measures in the eastern coal[illegible] is probably underlaid by only one set of se[illegible] which, however, is interrupted by bays or inle[illegible]

The aggregate thickness of coal in workable [illegible] fifty feet, the seams varying from three to nine[illegible] the seams dip at a low angle seaward, and mu[illegible] available, with due caution and care, in the su[illegible] the land, areas.

The coal is of a nearly uniform bituminous [illegible] plicable for the manufacture of gas, and comp[illegible] poses, to the best English coal.

As compared with Pictou coal, it is charact[illegible] portion of combustible matter and less ash; [illegible] it contains more sulphur.

Of all the coal-mines in Cape Breton, the [illegible] only the first established, but by far the most [illegible] tant. In 1827, these mines came under the ex[illegible] General Mining Association, a London co[illegible] under lease in the district more than 30,000 a[illegible] most part, underlaid by large workable seam[illegible] to the present time, this company have worke[illegible] in a systematic manner, and in the most skilful a[illegible] Mining operations have been confined to three [illegible] at which the principal is the Sydney main s[illegible] thickness. An estimate has put the availa[illegible] alone at over 35,000,000 tons. Four miles [illegible] mine with loading-wharves at North Sydney; [illegible] mine with the present works is from 150,000 t[illegible] num, which may be more than doubled by ad[illegible]

The Lingan Mine, belonging also to the G[illegible] tion, covers an area of fifteen square miles, and [illegible] length by several important seams of coal. It [illegible] coal, and largely exported for that purpose. [illegible] of this mine is about 100,000 tons per annum; [illegible] tive hall, is produced.

The Victoria Mine coal, for house and steam[illegible] the best in the district. The area is four mile[illegible] tage production from 15,000 to 20,000 tons.

The International, Caledonian, Gardiner, [illegible] leases are situated a few miles from Sydney [illegible] erected with it by a line of railway, and have [illegible] and three mile areas. Their average capaci[illegible] 100,000 tons per annum each; but, of course, [illegible] up to. The coal is chiefly exported to New Y[illegible]

The Gowrie and Block-House mines, on C[illegible] ance, the latter being regarded, from the size [illegible] seam and its advantageous situation for shi[illegible] Sydney Mine, one of the most important [illegible] Breton. The works of the Block-House Mine[illegible] per day, and 600 tons per day have been [illegible] from the mine. The coal is extensively expor[illegible] coal-shipping ports.

The "Glasgow and Cape Breton Coal and R[illegible] association of English capitalists recently form[illegible] over our management with the railway, the [illegible] Limerick, Reserve, Haven, Lake Ralmoral, and [illegible]

The [illegible] Schooner Pond passes through, or connects [illegible] these mines. The road is a three foot, [illegible] rest ballasted with rubble and gravel, [illegible] engines and a sufficient number of [illegible] and is being extended to the port of Louisburg [illegible] to carry to the value of [illegible] whole year round from what must one day [illegible] portant coaling stations on the Atlantic seaboard.

The New Campbellton Mines were reopened [illegible] comprises three square miles, a small propo[illegible] tion, but easily accessible from the land. It [illegible] sea side of the Great Entrance of the Bras d'O[illegible] passage and depression of the sea stretching far [illegible] Island of Cape Breton, and lies at the north-w[illegible] Sydney, [illegible] old, and about thirteen miles di[illegible] the beds from the Sydney Mines. Most of [illegible] Sydney Mines are traceable throughout the w[illegible] and [illegible] at the Gut at Bras d'Or Entra[illegible]

The Nova Scotia Coal Company have an area of four square miles, and a shipping-wharf at Middle River. Their capacity is upwards of 100,000 tons per annum.

The Vale Mine, belonging to Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, has an area of three square miles, and a capacity not yet fully developed, but promising results equal to its neighbours.

In this district, several more mines, covering an area of several square miles, are under lease, but not worked at present.

The Pictou coals, long known as good house coals, have, by recent experiments, been proved of sound fitness for steam-coals and gas-making.

The Cape Breton coal-mines are still more important and extensive than those of Pictou. The Eastern or Sydney coal-field is the most important on the island, comprising an area of over 200 square miles. Bounded on three sides by the Atlantic Ocean, and with the whole coast deeply indented with bays or harbours, notably those of Sydney and Louisburg, this district appears to be the most important in the Dominion for the supply of fuel to the numerous steamers navigating the Atlantic.

Mr. Charles Robb, who made a critical examination of this coal area in 1873, and detailed measurements of the exposures at various points, gives it as his opinion that the whole region occupied by the productive coal-measures in the eastern coal-field of Cape Breton is probably underlaid by only one set of seams, the continuity of which, however, is interrupted by bays or inlets.

The aggregate thickness of coal in workable seams is from forty to fifty feet, the seams varying from three to nine feet in thickness. All the seams dip at a low angle seaward, and much of the coal will be available, with due caution and care, in the submarine, as well as in the land, areas.

The coal is of a nearly uniform bituminous variety, much of it applicable for the manufacture of gas, and comparable, for steam purposes, to the best English coal.

As compared with Pictou coal, it is characterized by a greater proportion of combustible matter and less ash; but, on the other hand, it contains more sulphur.

Of all the coal-mines in Cape Breton, the Sydney Mines are not only the first established, but by far the most extensive and important. In 1827, these mines came under the exclusive control of the General Mining Association, a London company, who now hold under lease in the district more than 30,000 acres, which are, for the most part, underlaid by large workable seams of coal. From 1827 to the present time, this company have worked their mines regularly and systematically, and in the most skilful and economical manner. Mining operations have been confined to three seams at these mines, of which the principal is the Sydney main seam, about six feet in thickness. An estimate has put the available coal of this seam done at over 35,000,000 tons. Four miles of railway connect the mine with loading-wharves at North Sydney. The capacity of this mine with the present works is from 150,000 to 200,000 tons per annum, which may be more than doubled by additional works.

The Lingan Mine, belonging also to the General Mining Association, covers an area of fifteen square miles, and is underlaid its entire length by several important seams of coal. It is a specially good gas-coal, and largely exported for that purpose. The capable production of this mine is about 100,000 tons per annum, though not so much has been put on the market.

The Victoria Mine coal for house and steam purposes, is among the best in the district. The area is four miles, and the annual average production from 15,000 to 20,000 tons.

The International, Caledonian, Gardiner, and Little Glace Bay mines are situated a few miles from Sydney Harbour, and are connected with it by a line of railway, and have respectively four, two, and three mile areas. Their average capacity is somewhere about 100,000 tons per annum each; but, of course, it is not fully worked up to. The coal is chiefly exported to New York and Boston.

The Gowrie and Block-House mines, on Cow Bay, are of importance, the latter being regarded, from the size and quality of the coal seam and its advantageous situation for shipments, as, next to the Sydney Mine, one of the most important and productive in Cape Breton. The works of the Block-House Mine are equal to 1000 tons per day, and 600 tons per day have been, in some seasons, delivered from the mine. The coal is extensively exported as a steam and gas-coal of superior quality.

The "Glasgow and Cape Breton Coal and Railway Company," an association of English capitalists recently formed, has amalgamated under one management with the railway, the mining areas of Lowry, Lingy, Reserve, Haven, Lake Balmoral, and Schooner Pond.

The railway, eighteen miles in length, from Sydney Harbour to Schooner Pond passes through, or connects by short branches with, these mines. The road is a three foot gauge, substantially built, well ballasted with rubble and slag coal, and equipped with Fairlie engines and a sufficient number of English four-ton coal-wagons, and is being extended to the port of Louisburg, which will add materially to the value of this coal-field, by furnishing an outlet the whole year round from what must one day be one of the most important coaling stations on the Atlantic seaboard.

The New Campbellton Mines were reopened in 1873. The property comprises three square miles, a small proportion of which is seaward, but easily accessible from the land. It is situated on the north coast side of the Great Entrance of the Bras d'Or Lake, a very extensive and deep arm of the sea stretching far into the interior of the Island of Cape Breton, and lies at the north-western extremity of the Sydney coal-field, and about thirteen miles distant, on the course of the beds, from the Sydney Mines. Most of the coal-seams of the Sydney Mines are traceable throughout the whole of this district, and [illegible] at the Great Bras d'Or Entrance their dip [illegible] seems to have been interrupted by a fault, which [illegible] considerably to the west. It is nevertheless believed on good ground that some of the most important seams of the district underlie the New Campbellton property in a basin-shape, with their outcrops comprised entirely within the area.

Three seams of coal, aggregating twelve feet, are included within a thickness of 110 feet on this property, and considerable coal has been obtained since their opening. Supposing these three seams to maintain their thickness, and to be unaffected by faults, they will underlie, at a moderate and easily workable depth, an area of 1000 acres, and contain 18,000,000 tons of coal, exclusively of the vertical portions of the seams, which may be estimated to contain 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 tons additional. It is proper to mention, however, that the six-foot seam, where cut and partially worked at the tunnel, is irregular in thickness, and may not prove to be workable throughout its whole extent; but, on the other hand, there are evidences of the existence of other seams lying both above and below those specified. The coal from these mines is shipped from Kelly Cove, a capacious and sheltered harbour three miles from the ocean and close by the mines, with which it is connected by a railway one and a quarter miles long.

The mines of Cumberland County have only lately assumed importance, but recent surveys are proving the coal-fields underlying this region to be very extensive.

The workable seams of coal are numerous, running from two to thirteen feet, with an average dip of thirty degrees. The report of the late Mr. Edward Hartley on the Springhill coal-field, which comprises the most important section of this county, speaks highly of its character and value, as follows:

"An examination of the external character of this coal shows it to be a bituminous coal of a moderately compact texture, and not inclined to fall to pieces or *slack*. Its colour is a bright, brownish black, brilliant except on the faces of the *partings*, which show a few patches of mineral charcoal. But a small proportion of the sample shows a shaly lamination, or tendency to break with the planes of deposition.

"The analyses show this coal to belong to the class known as highly bituminous, or *fat* caking coals, in character very similar to those of the north of England, known as North Country or Newcastle Hartley coals.

"The high rate of volatile to fixed combustible matter should render this coal, in common with the Newcastle coals which it resembles, an admirable gas-coal, while in the amount of sulphur it falls much below the average of Newcastle coals; therefore the gas obtained from it should be very easily purified.

The coke of this coal appears in every way well adapted for iron-smelting, as it is firm and rather compact, and in contents of ash and sulphur will compare favourably with that from any coal of the Provinces, the latter being a most important point to consider in its value for iron-smelting."

The Joggins Mine, with an area of two square miles, is situated on the coast at the entrance to Cumberland Basin, and is the oldest in this region, with good shipping facilities, and works capable of an output of about 50,000 tons, but not working up to quite half that amount.

The Scotia Mine has an area of four square miles, but is only lightly worked as yet.

The Springhill coal-field is situated about twenty miles south-east of the Joggins shore. The Springhill Mining Company's area of three square miles has attracted much attention, as being the most important mine yet opened in the recently surveyed district. The great eleven feet vein in this area has been traced and proved, and a rapid development of the mines of the district is probable.

The Springhill Company have opened their workings successfully. Two slopes have been commenced fifty chains apart. The west one has been driven about 420 feet, and the requisite pumping and winding machinery erected. The engine is a single sixteen inch cylinder with a four feet six inch stroke, geared three to one, and driving a nine foot drum. Engines of a heavier class and more permanent character are in course of erection at the east slope, where in future the principal output is expected to be made.

A good deal of coal is being marketed by means of the Springhill branch, four miles in length, of the Intercolonial Railway; but when the construction of the Springhill and Parrsboro' Railway opens communication with a good port of shipment, it will enable them to ship to the New England markets and compete with the Cape Breton coals for gas-making purposes.

The capable production of this mine depends on the extent of the works erected. The seams of coal are abundant to supply exhaustless quantities.

The Springhill and Parrsboro' Mining and Railway Company, who are building the road before alluded to, and the General Mining Association and others, have large areas in this field awaiting development.

Borings and surveys made in 1874, by Mr. Scott Barlow, have shown the existence of many valuable seams from six to thirteen feet in these properties, which will no doubt be soon actively mined.

The mines of the remaining counties of Nova Scotia require no special notice.

The total output of all the mines is from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 tons per annum. Those of Inverness County are of extent and value, with a bituminous coal of excellent quality, but hitherto their development has been retarded by the want of a port of shipment, a fault which is likely soon to be remedied by the construction of a railway connecting the coal-mines of Broad Cove, Mabou, and other parts of the county with a shipping-port on the Strait of Canso, and the railway system of Nova Scotia.

The great Carboniferous area of New Brunswick has a triangular form, the base resting on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the apex situ-

ated near the boundary-line between the counties of York and Charlotte, embracing fully one third of the area of the Province.

Much of it is yet unexplored in detail, but a survey was began, in 1873, of the counties of Queen and Sunbury, and part of York, which it is intended to extend over the whole area. The coal formation of New Brunswick is divided by the reports into three series, the Lower, Middle, and Upper Carboniferous formations, with a base of conglomerate rocks.

The limestones which are so common in the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia here appear to be generally wanting, but the red conglomerates and sandstones which accompany these limestones are universally distributed, making a close lithological resemblance to the underlying series of the Pictou coal-measures. No extensive mining operations have yet been carried on in the district under survey, though several small mines are opened, and coal to a considerable amount is taken out at points near Grand Lake and on the Newcastle River. In this area the coal-croppings are numerous, and the country is everywhere occupied by the strata of the Middle Carboniferous formation (productive coal measures).

On the Salmon River, coal was mined nearly two centuries ago by the French; and on the North Branch several good indications are seen, and on Coal Creek mines have been worked to some extent.

West of the St. John River, coal-seams are exposed at various points on the Nerepis River.

A valuable seam has lately been opened, called the Clones Coal-seam, near the source of the Nerepis, and with easy communications to a market. On the Otnabog and Mercereau brooks, in the same locality, outcrops of coal exist.

The total area of this district over which workable seams of coal may be looked for, is over 1900 square miles, and we cannot do better than quote from the report of the surveys of 1872-73 a few words on this point, to show (as a curiosity of figures to the uninitiated) the calculations of the possible enormous quantity of coal beneath

"We are not yet possessed of sufficient data to justify the assertion that the various outcrops of coal met with over this area, and at widely separated points (such as Clones, the Washademoak, Otnabog, Little River, Nashwaak River, etc.), belong to the same seam as those at Grand Lake, though there are facts which favour such a supposition; there is, however, no reason to doubt that those in the neighbourhood of the last-named lake are all of the same seam, and that consequently the area over which it may be safely regarded as extending is a very considerable one. Thus the areas of the Newcastle, Salmon River, and Coal Creek coal-fields are about one hundred and twelve square miles. Adopting twenty inches as the average thickness of the coal seam, and 79.4 lbs. as the weight of a cubic foot of coal (the specific gravity being 1.27), and deducting one-fourth for the areas occupied by Salmon River and Grand Lake, the total amount of coal within the areas in question would be (at the rate of 2000 lbs. to the ton) not less than 154,043,147 tons.

"It is, however, to be observed that the true area of the coal-fields in question, and more particularly that of Newcastle River, is probably much larger than has been stated above; the line which has been chosen as marking its western limits really indicating only the point where the rocks of the Middle coal formation pass beneath those which form the highest member of the Carboniferous system, and under which they could probably be reached at no great depth. The occurrence of a coal-seam on Little River in Sunbury County, having about the same position and thickness as those of Newcastle, renders this supposition highly probable. Moreover, the thickness of the coal-beds at Clones does not differ very greatly from that of the beds at Grand Lake, and it is not improbable that a large part of the area occupied by the productive measures, and more particularly where the Newer coal formation exists, is underlaid by the same seam. Supposing this to be the case, and deducting one-third for the area occupied by the barren measures at the base of the Middle Carboniferous formation, or rendered unavailable by being covered with lakes, the possible total yield of coal from a seam of twenty inches covering the remaining area would be not less than 3,510,430,357 tons. Setting aside, however, this supposition as confessedly based upon too imperfect data, we can still hardly doubt that the area over which the principal seam of coal in the Grand Lake region may be reasonably supposed to extend, is at least two or three times greater than that employed in the above calculations, and that therefore the estimate of its productive capacity may be fairly increased in a corresponding ratio."

It is to be regretted that the report of the surveys of this region made by Professors Bailey and Matthews during 1874, could not also be obtained in time for this article, as being likely to show more particular developments.

There exists also in Hillsboro' County, New Brunswick, a famous mine of coal called the Albert Mine, which produces coal largely impregnated with oil, and of extraordinary gas-producing qualities. It has long been disputed whether this was a bed or a true vein, but the late Mr. Hartley, of the Geological Survey, confirms by his report the view taken by Dr. Dawson and others, that it is indisputably a vein. When the discussion first arose, the mine was only 300 feet deep, and worked 300 feet on the strike; now it is 1300 feet deep, and worked over half a mile on the strike. This coal, called Albertite, is said to yield 100 gallons of crude oil to the ton, while of gas the yield is 14,800 feet, of superior illuminating power.

Coal has been found, and is supposed to exist in large quantities in the North-west Territories, but as yet of the actual extent little is really known. In 1873, Mr. Selwyn conducted an exploration from Fort Garry in Manitoba to the Rocky Mountain House, returning by way of the Saskatchewan River and Lake Winnipeg, and Mr. Robert Bell made a survey between Red River and the South and between Red River and Lake Superior.

From these reports we gather all that is yet known deposits, which are likely, at no distant day, to be of assisting in the settlement and development of the Nor serving perhaps as sources of a fuel supply to the Ca Railway.

From Mr. Selwyn's report we may briefly quote th the North Saskatchewan River, between Edmonton and tain House, of a number of flat-lying workable seams one of them measuring, in two exposures upwards apart, from eighteen to twenty feet in thickness, and situated for working." Also farther down the stream mile and a half below the mouth of Clearwater, on th seam of excellent coal crops out, said to be from two thick. A considerable quantity of coal has been rais use in the forge at the fort, for which purpose it is fou well. It is a hard, bright, jet-like coal, and does not s posure like that from most of the other beds in the analyses of seams which crop in the banks of the Rocky Mountain House and Edmonton, serve to show nite coals of the Upper Saskatchewan are very superio with farther to the south, along the boundary-line Qu'Appelle Valley. The latter appear to be all of whether the Saskatchewan coals are of the same age, is at present uncertain." He also says, "There can b that in the region west of Edmonton, bounded on the Athabasca River and on the south by the Red Dee exists a vast coal-field covering an area of not less tha miles; and beneath a large portion of this area we find workable seams of coal at depths seldom exceed and often, as in the case of the thick seams above d favourably situated for working by levels from the su

"These coals may all be classed as brown coals, altho character they mostly resemble bituminous coals of th ferous. Regarded as brown coals, they may all be best of their kind.

"As a fuel for locomotives and for domestic purpo cooking as well as warming, the coal in general answ It kindles and burns freely, making a bright fire with and comparatively little smoke."

Comparing recent investigations with the report of fessor James T. Hodge on the coal-mines of the Roc in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, which are now worked, there appears every reason to believe that th doubtedly belong to what may be regarded as only prolongation of one vast and wide spread coal-bear extending, with but few interruptions and with wonde of character, from the shores of the Arctic Ocean fo miles along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountai

Between the Red River and South Saskatchewan, found at Dirt Hills and Woody Mountain, but not character as the brown coals above mentioned. Sim also found in the Souris Valley.

We have only now to notice the extensive coal fi Columbia.

The coal-bearing formation of Vancouver Island i into two subordinate troughs, the north-western bein the Comox, and the south-eastern as the Nanaimo coal is of a true bituminous character, the veins or through strata of grey sandstone and argillaceous Comox area, on the north-western end of the island Brown's River, a tributary of the Puntledge, on the Sable River on the south-east, on which the Baynes mine is situated, and it also includes Denman and H The Union and Beaufort mines in this area are raisi tities of coal for export. At Baynes Sound Mine ope carried on extensively. The seams of coal vary from ten feet.

The Vancouver Island Coal Company's works at N a six-foot seam, and they work other seams also at Ne These mines produce about 40,000 tons per annum w facilities. The Nanaimo area includes a number of is of which mines have been opened.

Coal has also been found on the mainland near Ch but nothing is known of its thickness or extent.

In Queen Charlotte Island the coal is an *anthraci* strata with black argillaceous shale and grey trap or nodules of ironstone interstratified with the shale Charlotte Coal-Mining Company have for some time mine this coal for export, but with only partial succe be improved by more careful management and survey

The coal trade of the Province is yet in its infancy thorough surveys and improved mining it must soo an industry of the first importance. The output of Province for 1874 was less than 100,000 tons, but with of position, and the markets of California and the coast open to supply, there should be a large increas before long.

Bituminous shales exist in large masses at Collingw where works were erected for their distillation, and oil in quantities equal to about three per cent. of Bosanquet they yield about 4.2 per cent. of oil, or ab to the ton. In Quebec the shales at Gaspé are said t

New Brunswick possesses some very rich bitumin Blackband, in Albert County, yielding sixty-three g oil to the ton. Others on the Memramcook yield 1 lons. The Blackband shales are also capable of

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Mr. Selwyn's report we may briefly quote the finding "on h Saskatchewan River, between Edmonton and Rocky Moun- nge, of a number of flat-lying workable seams of good coal ; them measuring, in two exposures upwards of four miles om eighteen to twenty feet in thickness, and very favourably for working." Also farther down the stream, "at about a l a half below the mouth of Clearwater, on the left bank, a excellent coal crops out, said to be from two to three feet A considerable quantity of coal has been raised from it for he forge at the fort, for which purpose it is found to answer l is a hard, bright, jet-like coal, and does not split up on ex- like that from most of the other beds in the vicinity. The of seams which crop in the banks of the river, between Mountain House and Edmonton, serve to show that the lig- ts of the Upper Saskatchewan are very superior to those met ther to the south, along the boundary-line, and in the elle Valley. The latter appear to be all of Tertiary age ; the Saskatchewan coals are of the same age, or Cretaceous, sent uncertain." He also says, "There can be no question he region west of Edmonton, bounded on the north by the ca River and on the south by the Red Deer River, there vast coal-field covering an area of not less than 25,000 square nd beneath a large portion of this area we may expect to kable seams of coal at depths seldom exceeding 300 feet, en, as in the case of the thick seams above described, very ly situated for working by levels from the surface.

se coals may all be classed as brown coals, although in physical r they mostly resemble bituminous coals of the true Carboni- Regarded as brown coals, they may all be considered the their kind.

a fuel for locomotives and for domestic purposes, including g as well as warming, the coal in general answers very well. es and burns freely, making a bright fire with a yellow blaze nparatively little smoke."

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ween the Red River and South Saskatchewan, lignites were at Dirt Hills and Woody Mountain, but not of as good a er as the brown coals above mentioned. Similar coals were nd in the Souris Valley.

ave only now to notice the extensive coal fields of British bia.

oal-bearing formation of Vancouver Island may be divided o subordinate troughs, the north-western being described as mox, and the south-eastern as the Nanaimo coal-field. The of a true bituminous character, the veins or seams running h strata of grey sandstone and argillaceous shale. The area, on the north-western end of the island, extends from s River, a tributary of the Puntledge, on the north-west, to River on the south-east, on which the Baynes Sound Coal s situated, and it also includes Denman and Hornby islands. nion and Beaufort mines in this area are raising large quan- f coal for export. At Baynes Sound Mine operations are also on extensively. The seams of coal vary from nine inches to

Vancouver Island Coal Company's works at Nanaimo are on ot seam, and they work other seams also at Newcastle Island. mines produce about 40,000 tons per annum with the present s. The Nanaimo area includes a number of islands, on some h mines have been opened.

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ueen Charlotte Island the coal is an *anthracite*, occurring in vith black argillaceous shale and grey trap or sandstone, with s of ironstone interstratified with the shale. The Queen tte Coal-Mining Company have for some time undertaken to is coal for export, but with only partial success. This may roved by more careful management and surveys.

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minous shales exist in large masses at Collingwood in Ontario, works were erected for their distillation, and they produced quantities equal to about three per cent. of the rock. At net they yield about 4.2 per cent. of oil, or about ten gallons om. In Quebec the shales at Gaspé are said to be rich in oil Brunswick possesses some very rich bituminous shales, the and, in Albert County, yielding sixty-three gallons of crude he ton. Others on the Memramcook yield thirty-seven gal- The Blackband shales are also capable of yielding 7500 cubic feet of gas per ton, or about one-half the quantity afforded by the mineral Albertite. There are rich beds of these shales in King's, Albert, and Westmoreland counties.

Petroleum occurs in the limestones of both the Trenton group of the Lower Silurian series, and the Carniferous formation of the Devonian series, and it is from the latter that the oil-springs of Ontario take their source.

At Enniskillen, Bothwell, Petrolia, and other towns of Western Ontario, immense numbers of wells have been sunk, and the capital employed in the production and refining of petroleum is over $15,000,000, with an annual yield which has risen to 25,000,000 gallons of crude oil, and twelve to fifteen millions of gallons of refined petroleum. Petroleum is also found largely diffused through Gaspé in Quebec, but little has been done in its development comparatively, although a few hundred thousand gallons are yearly produced. In Manitoba and the North-west, from the western shore of Lake Winnipeg, up the Saskatchewan Valley, and to the north of it, lies a great belt of palæozoic rocks with an average width of sixty to seventy miles, and extending in British territory from the forty-ninth parallel to the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

Almost the only reliable information relating to this region north of the Saskatchewan is to be found in the narratives of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir John Richardson, published respectively in 1801 and 1851, and who observed "bituminous fountains"; but Mr. Selwyn, in his late report, says: "In the comparatively few localities where the rocks composing it have been examined they appear to be characterized, like the formations of the same age in Western Canada, by deposits of salt and petroleum, giving rise to copious springs of these valuable materials. And there seems but little doubt that Canada has here a salt and oil bearing region surpassing in extent and productive capacity any hitherto developed on the American continent."

Peat exists in great deposits in Quebec, in the plains along the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. It is of a gradual vegetable growth often resting on a layer of shell marl. The largest deposits occur near Chambly, St. Sulpice, Longueuil, and Ile Verte. On the island of Anticosti there is a deposit of excellent quality of over a hundred and sixty square miles, and from three to ten feet thick. Some of the peat-bogs are being worked to advantage of late years by large companies formed in Montreal.

In Ontario, large deposits are found at Nepean, Gloucester, Westmeath, and other points.

Extensive deposits of peat presenting the same features as those of Quebec occur in New Brunswick, in St. John County, on the Miscpec Barrens, along the coast near Musquash Harbour and Passamaquoddy Bay, and on the line of railway near St. Stephen's.

VI. REFRACTORY MINERALS

Those minerals which are used in the construction of furnaces, or generally for withstanding heat, are technically called *refractory substances*. First in order comes

Plumbago, or graphite, commonly known as black-lead, which receives several applications in the arts. The finer varieties, used for pencils, command a very high price ; the inferior qualities are used for preventing friction in machinery, and for stove-polish. The most important use, however, is for the manufacture of crucibles and melting-pots, and for small furnaces for assayers and chemists

The plumbago of Canada is a pure crystalline plumbago, and is found principally in the Eastern Townships, and at Grenville and Buckingham, where valuable mines are worked. It is also found at Burgess and North Elmsley, in Ontario, and near Kingston. At a few points in New Brunswick this mineral is found in available quantities. The largest deposit is in the vicinity of St. John, near Portland, on the Straight Shore, where for many years the mines have yielded largely a plumbago well suited for foundry facings and stove-polish. In the vicinity of Windsor, in Nova Scotia, plumbago is also found and exported.

Mica occurs in the limestones and altered rocks of the Eastern Townships at Grenville, where mines are opened. At North Burgess in Ontario, also, a valuable mica-mine is worked, where plates of unusually large size have been obtained. The value of mica depends upon the size, transparency, and perfection of the plates. It is frequently found in large masses, which may be separated into thin, transparent plates. Mica in this form, as is well known, receives various applications in the arts, being employed for the fronts of stoves, for lanterns, and for the chimneys of lamps. As it is not liable to be broken by concussion, it is also used instead of glass in the windows of ships of war ; and it has received several other applications of less importance

Soapstone, or steatite, is used for an infinite variety of purposes, such as small furnaces, stove-linings, culinary vessels, water-pipes, cistern linings, and, when heated and made harder and polished, it is used for gas-burners, buttons, etc

In Quebec, a workable bed exists at Potton, in the Missisquoi Valley, and, no doubt, in other parts of the same magnesian band A variety called pyrallolite is found at Grenville and on the Saguenay. Another variety, less refractory and less unctuous than true steatite, but applicable to many of the same uses, is potstone At Bolton and Brougnton, beds of this pure, compact chlorite are met with, having a breadth of twenty feet, from which large blocks and plates may be cut by a common mill-saw.

Sandstone, and sand suitable for constructing furnaces and smelting metals, are to be found in many parts of Canada In the

pure siliceous sandstone at Grès Rapids, on the St. Maurice, blocks of large size are found, and used in the iron furnaces of that vicinity. Moulders' sand is also found here, and at Laval, near Quebec. At Pittsburg, in Ontario, large quantities of stone for iron-workers is quarried, and at Perth, Brockville, and Owen Sound, moulders' sand exists in large quantities. It is also found at Windsor and other points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

VII. MATERIALS FOR BRICKS, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

Under this head may be noticed the clays for the manufacture of common bricks, tiles, and coarse earthenware. No clays fit for the finer kinds of pottery have as yet been found in the country.

Clays suited for the manufacture of bricks are found in a vast number of places throughout the Province. In Ontario, the clays are divided into two classes. The older and underlying deposit is comparatively free from oxide of iron, and yields white bricks, which generally, however, have a somewhat yellowish tinge. The white-brick clay is unconformably overlaid by another deposit, which gives red bricks. These white bricks, which are more esteemed than the red, are made in a great many localities, from the shore of Lake Huron as far eastward as Brockville. The average number of bricks made annually in Toronto is from fifteen to twenty millions, of which from seven to ten millions are white bricks.

In Quebec, the two kinds of clay which are distinguished in the West are no longer met with; but an extensive deposit of marine clay extends throughout the valleys of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and furnishes everywhere material for bricks. The two principal manufacturers at Montreal produce each about ten millions of bricks annually. Some beds of these clays are employed for the manufacture of coarse earthenware, which is manufactured at many places in either Province. Drain tiles for agricultural purposes are also made at several places.

The white siliceous sandstone of the Potsdam formation affords, in many places, a material sufficiently pure for the manufacture of glass.

The specimens of this stone from Vaudreuil have attracted the attention of English glass manufacturers, who import a similar material from the United States, and who have made inquiries as to the price at which the sandstone could be furnished in England. A successful glass factory has since been established at Vaudreuil.

Good marine clays, furnishing material for bricks, are to be found at very many places in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, so that they may be considered as generally obtainable for local use.

Fire-clay is met with beneath the coal seams in the Newcastle district of New Brunswick, and has been shipped to some extent to St. John, but less attention has been devoted to it than its value and accessibility deserve.

Good red-brick clays exist at Fort Garry in Manitoba, and will be of considerable value to that Province, if care is taken in the proper mixture of suitable sand, and in burning.

Brick-clays exist near Victoria in British Columbia, and at many other parts of the coast, as at Comox Harbour and elsewhere.

VIII. CEMENTS AND MORTARS.

Under this head come the ordinary limestones and those suitable for making water lime.

The Lower Silurian limestones of the Chazy formation and of the Trenton group afford, throughout their distribution, abundant material for the manufacture of lime, and they are extensively burned in many parts of the Dominion. From their general purity, and from their freedom from iron and magnesia, they yield a white lime well adapted for making fine mortar, for whitening walls, for agricultural purposes, and for the purification of coal-gas.

The Middle and Upper Silurian limestones of Ontario are generally magnesian, and have the composition of dolomite. When burned, they yield a meagre or magnesian lime, which is for the most [illegible] properties. These magnesian limes yield very strong mortar, but are considered to be less proper for agricultural purposes than those which contain no magnesia.

The limestones of the Laurentian series are very important, both from their extent and from the fact that wherever they occur the same region presents fertile valleys fit for cultivation.

H[illegible] carbonate of lime with a proper quantity of clay, and calcining the mixture. Where [illegible] found [illegible] generally to employ them than to resort to artificial preparations. When a limestone contains ten or fifteen per cent. of clay, it yields a lime [illegible] of clay, and when this amounts to one-third of the lime, the mixture yields a mortar which hardens almost immediately under water. Mag[illegible] hydraulic cements equally good with those of pure lime.

Argillaceous limestones and dolomites, yielding good hydraulic [illegible] known in many parts of Canada. Valuable quarries are found at Gaspé, at Quebec City, and other points in that Province, and at Napean, Kingston, Thorold (an exceptionally good cement), Oneida, Brantford, and on Lake Huron in the Province of Ontario. Limestones, both of the ordinary and magnesian sorts, and of every shade from pure white to one which, from disseminated graphite, is nearly black, form thick deposits at the narrows of the St. John River in New Brunswick, and many large quarries are worked. Through the whole coastal group very pure white car-bonates of lime are found in Charlotte and King's co[illegible] Nerepis River, Grand Manan, etc. Pure limestones are [illegible] at Woodstock, Canterbury, and the north-western countie[s]

In Nova Scotia also, good limestones are found in [illegible] County, [illegible] Windsor and Halifax and at B[illegible] other parts of Cape Breton. In Manitoba and the North[illegible] found in many of the lakes and rivers.

[illegible] stones [illegible] British Columbia [illegible] Island and the mainland, in those parts which have [illegible] survey. They are of both grey and white descriptions, an[illegible] excellent building lime.

IX. GRINDING AND POLISHING MATERIA[LS.]

These consist of millstones employed for grinding [illegible] secondly, of stones used for grinding, sharpening, [illegible] polishing metals and stones. Besides these, mention ma[illegible] of garnet rock, sometimes used as a substitute for emery, [illegible] occurs in Canada at Bay St. Paul and St. Jerome, in Que[bec.]

The French buhrstone, which is preferred to all othe[r] for the construction of mills for grinding grain, is a pec[uliar] like siliceous rock, having a porous or cellular texture, [which ren-] ders its surface especially adapted for the purpose.

In the Laurentian series in Canada, however, a cellu[lar chert of] this kind occurs in large veins, apparently of aqueous ori[gin, in] the intrusive syenite of Grenville. The chert, which much [resembles] the French buhrstone in its character, has been pronou[nced] equally well fitted for the manufacture of millstones. The [portions at] the surface are, however, injured by the weather; and the [expense] of quarrying the material from a vein in the hard syenit[e is such] that it would probably prove more expensive than the [French] buhrstone.

In various parts of the country, millstones, inferior to [French] stones, but answering a very good purpose, are made fro[m] hard siliceous rocks. Along the north shore of the Otta[wa, on the] Saguenay, at St. Cuthbert, Vaudreuil, and other points i[n Quebec,] millstones of a good quality have been made from the qua[rtzose con-] glomerates or granitoid gneiss rocks.

At Cayuga in Ontario good millstones are manufac[tured, and] some points on Lake Superior possess rocks of a similar [illegible]

For *grindstones and whetstones*, a sandstone well adapte[d is found] in Ontario at Nottawasaga, Collingwood, and Madoc; a[nd in Que-] bec, at Whetstone Point on the Chaudière Lake, Whetst[one Island] in Lake Memphremagog, and at Stanstead, Bolton, and [illegible]

In New Brunswick, sandstones of superior quality f[or] millstones or grindstones may be obtained in the Lower [Carbonife-] rous or millstone-grit series of rocks, near the head of [the Bay of] Fundy. Quarries have been opened at Shepody Bay [and neigh-] bouring points.

In Nova Scotia the quarries of Minudie yield excellent g[rindstones] and scythe-stones, which are largely manufactured for exp[ort.]

X. BUILDING STONES.

Of these Canada possesses an abundance, both for co[illegible] [illegible] architecture.

Granite, syenite, and gneiss may be considered toge[ther, in-] much as they pass into one another.

In Quebec, one of the most beautiful granites is to b[e found in] the township of Stanstead, where a mass of it covers an ar[ea of] six square miles. This granite is a rather fine-grained a[nd] mixture of white orthoclase [illegible] quartz [illegible] of black mica, giving a light grey colour to the mass. [It is] free from iron pyrites, and appears to be but little affe[cted by the] weather. It is capable of being easily split by wedges [into blocks] of almost any required size. This stone appears to comp[are favour-] ably with the best granites of Great Britain and of Ne[w England.] Although granite is more expensive to quarry and to [work than] limestone, its superior beauty and durability cause it [to be pre-] ferred for structures destined to be of a lasting natur[e. The] facilities now offered by railways enable these beautiful [granites of] the eastern region to find their way into all the Canadian [markets.]

Granite similar to the above is found at Barnst[illegible] and in many localities around the St. Francis and Mega[ntic Lakes.]

Among the intrusive rocks of the Laurentian seri[es] [illegible] than rocks in the townships of Grenville, Chatham, and [illegible]

A very fine variety of syenite is obtained from Baro[illegible] the St. Lawrence near Gananoque, and it is said to be [illegible] numerous small islands from this nearly to Brockvil[le] from the last in containing but a small proportion of [horn-] blende. The quartz, which is more abundant than in th[e] syenite, is somewhat bluish and opalescent; and th[e] rarity of the hornblende, gives to the rock a brighter [illegible] which is very agreeable to the eye, and resembles tha[t of] Aberdeen granite.

The gneiss of the Laurentian series is in many localiti[es] for building purposes; but it occurs in districts remov[ed from] towns, and has received but few applications.

Sandstones capable of being employed for buildin[g] abound in Lake Superior and through the Huronian [illegible] Lyn near Brockville in Ontario massive beds are found, [illegible] sandstone was procured for the new houses of Pa[rliament]

lime are found in Charlotte and King's counties, the
ce, Grand Manan, etc. Pure limestones are also found
ck, Canterbury, and the north-western counties.
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GRINDING AND POLISHING MATERIALS

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at St. Cuthbert, Vaudreuil, and other points in Quebec,
of a good quality have been made from the quartzose con-
or granitoid gneiss rocks.
ga in Ontario good millstones are manufactured, and
s on Lake Superior possess rocks of a similar character.
Whetstones and rubbing-stones, a sandstone well adapted is found
at Nottawasaga, Collingwood, and Madoc; and in Que
etstone Point on the Chaudière Lake, Whetstone Island
emphremagog, and at Stanstead, Bolton, and Oxford.
Brunswick, sandstones of superior quality for making
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X. BUILDING STONES.

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ss; ss into one another.
, one of the most beautiful granites is to be found in
g, of Stanstead, where a mass of it covers an area of about
n les. This granite is a rather fine grained and uniform
white orthoclase and white quartz, with a sparing amount
, giving a light grey colour to the mass. The rock is
e a pyrites, and appears to be but little affected by the
It is capable of being easily split by wedges into blocks
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h the best granites of Great Britain and of New England
granite is more expensive to quarry and to dress than
, its superior beauty and durability cause it to be pre-
ferred in buildings destined to be of a lasting nature, and the
low offered by railways enable these beautiful granites of
region to find their way into all the Canadian markets.
Similar to the above is found at Barnston and Barford,
ex ... mounds the St. Francis and Megantic rivers.
The syenitic rocks of the Laurentian series, is a reddish
... of area of about thirty-six miles among the Lauren-
... Laval, Ste Genevieve, Chatham, and Wentworth.
... rock of a deep flesh red orthoclase feldspar, and a
... variable hornblende.
... syenite is obtained from Barrow Island in
... Gananoque, and it is said to be common in
several islands from this nearly to Brockville. It differs
most in containing but a small proportion of greenish horn-
blende quartz, which is more abundant than in the Grenville
... somewhat bluish and opalescent; and this, with the
... hornblende, gives to the rock a brighter red colour,
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... of the Laurentian series is in many localities well fitted
... purposes; but it occurs in districts removed from the
... has received but few applications.

... capable of being employed for building purposes
... Lake Superior and through the Huronian series. At
Brockville in Ontario massive beds are found, from which
... was procured for the new houses of Parliament in
Ottawa, as also from similar quarries at Nepean. A belt of sand-
stone strata, from two to ten feet thick in its different beds, and known
as the Grey-band, extends from Queenston to Collingwood, and from
this sandstone University College in Toronto was built.

In the Province of Quebec, at Gaspé, on Anticosti Island, and at
Vaudreuil, quarries of fine sandstone are to be found in abundance.

In New Brunswick, many excellent granites are obtained from
those of the Laurentian system. At Eagle's Cliff, and at St.
George in Charlotte County, in the Nerepis Valley, and on the St.
Croix River, quarries producing excellent stone for architectural pur-
poses exist. Sandstones of various textures and colours are abun-
dant through the southern counties. The best is an olive grey
freestone in Albert and Westmoreland counties. Red freestones
are found at Lepreau, and grey sandstones of a harder character in
the vicinity of St. John. Sandstones of fine building quality are
found in Nova Scotia at Minudie, Chezzetcook, Hantsport, and Wind-
sor.

The good grey *limestones* suitable for building are of frequent oc-
currence. The principal points worked for supply in Quebec are
at Grenville Grand Isle, Caughnawaga, and Pointe Claire. Large
quarries are open near Montreal, derived from the grey beds of the
Trenton formation. The band has a thickness of from eight to
twelve feet, made up of beds of from three to eighteen inches. From
these are derived the stones used in the best buildings of Montreal.
Farther down the St. Lawrence, these limestones are to be found at
very many points, and also at Murray Bay, the Saguenay, and Anti-
costi.

In Ontario, these limestones are to be found at Niagara and
Guelph,—where the quarries are exceptionally good,—at Owen
Sound, Brantford, and, in the eastern part of the Province, at Brock-
ville, Bowmanville, Kingston, and Cornwall.

In North-western Ontario and Manitoba, supplies of good build-
ing limestones and sandstones are to be found on Lake Nipigon,
the Black Sturgeon River, and elsewhere. The limestones of the
parish of Portland and the narrows of the St. John in New Bruns-
wick, already mentioned for lime and cements, will undoubtedly
yield good material for building purposes.

In the valley of the Nerepis and the north-western counties,
excellent building limestones are found, and in Nova Scotia they are
also sufficiently abundant over most localities heretofore noticed.

In British Columbia, very beautiful crystalline limestones for
building purposes, furnishing blocks of great size, are found at
Mount Mack above Horne Lake, and at Texada Island.

At Yale, on the Fraser River, a very fine, greyish white building
granite is observed, and limestone suitable for building is found
both here and on the Thompson River. At Newcastle Island near
Nanaimo, most valuable grey sandstone quarries are worked for
export to San Francisco and to Victoria.

Marbles.—The name of marble is applied to those varieties of
limestone which, from their fineness of texture and colour, and from
their susceptibility of polish, are proper for decorative architecture,
or for sculpture. Marbles may consist either of pure or of magne-
sian carbonate of lime. The presence of foreign minerals generally
renders a limestone unfit for use as a marble; but serpentine, which
does not differ much from carbonate of lime in hardness, is often
intermingled with it, and gives rise to some fine varieties of marble.
This mineral may greatly predominate over the limestone, or
even exclude it altogether; thus giving rise to serpentine rock, or
ophiolite, which through these admixtures passes into the marbles
proper. As all of these have about the same hardness, and are em-
ployed for similar uses, they are not unfrequently confounded under
the technical name of marble. The great variety of Canadian mar-
bles, and the beauty of many of them, has attracted particular atten-
tion abroad; and the collection of Canadian marbles was especially
commended in the Report of the Paris Exhibition of 1862. A fine
collection is now exhibited at the Geological Museum in Montreal.

The crystalline limestones of the Laurentian series yield in many
cases a strong white marble, which, although not generally fine
enough for statuary, is well fitted for purposes of decoration.
Among the localities on the Ottawa may be mentioned the Calumet
Falls, Portage du Fort, and Fitzroy Harbour; which last has been
employed for the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. Portions of the
Portage du Fort marble are of a tolerably fine grain, pure white in
colour, and of a quality well fitted for all purposes but that of sta-
tuary. Near Beverley, in the township of Bastard, beds of this
limestone are wrought as a marble for tombstones. It is strongly
coherent, but greyish white in colour, and contains small spangles
of mica and of graphite.

Many fine varieties of serpentine marbles are found in Quebec
through the Eastern Townships, and at Melbourne, Orford, and St.
Joseph, at St. Lin, St. Dominique, St. Arnaud, and Dudswell.
These marbles are of infinite variety of shade and colour, pure
white, dove grey, red, brown, black, or of variegated tints, and they
take a fine polish.

In Ontario at Cornwall, Barrie, and Arnprior are fine marbles of
similar character. Marbles of crystalline texture stained with
bands of yellowish green and dark green serpentine are found in
New Brunswick on the St. John River, but blocks large enough for
ornamental purposes are difficult to obtain. For this reason the
beds at Long Island on the west side of the river, opened some
years since by the Hon. S. L. Tilley, have been abandoned, although
the product obtained in small blocks was of considerable beauty.

In British Columbia, many of the white limestones on the main-
land are of the fineness of texture and the hardness of marble; and
in Vancouver Island, at Horne Lake, the limestone rocks produce a
great variety of excellent ornamental marbles, suitable for almost all
purposes. They are all more or less crystalline, and of white,
whitish, dove-grey, and bluish colours; but none of the beds, so far

as observed, are sufficiently white and fine-grained to afford statuary marble. As a material for building purposes it could not be surpassed, as regards durability and the size of the blocks which could be obtained. Some of the beds present faces of from thirty to fifty feet in breadth, without, so far as could be seen, a single flaw or crack. The Qualicum River, which discharges Horne Lake, would afford any amount of water-power for driving all the machinery required for cutting, dressing, and polishing the marble. The limestone cliffs are from a mile and a half to three miles from the outlet of the lake

Flagstones are to be obtained from many of the stratified rocks already mentioned as build ng-stones or marbles, the thinner beds being well fitted for floors, hearths, walks, and crossings.

Among the crystalline rocks of the Eastern Townships, the mica slates of Sutton Mountain will doubtless afford, in some parts, good flagstones.

The higher rocks on the west side of Memphremagog Lake, at Potton Ferry, and on the east side for some miles above the outlet, afford beds of a greyish-brown, somewhat calcareous sandstone, which splits readily into slabs, some of them as thin as two inches. These may be obtained of almost any required size up to six feet by three, and often ten feet by five. The slabs are very regular in thickness, but their surfaces are somewhat rough, and would require a little dressing. Great quantities of these stones might be easily obtained along the lake-shore.

On both sides of the Rivière du Loup for some miles above its junction with the Chaudière, beds of fine-grained, dark bluish-grey sandstones are met with, some of which divide with the bedding into layers sufficiently thin for roofing slates, while others would yield excellent flagstones, which may be obtained five or six feet long, by two or three feet wide, and not more than an inch in thickness. Similar flagstones and slates are met with at many other points in Quebec.

In Ontario, the Hudson River group furnishes thin-bedded sandstones fitted for flagging, which are exposed on the banks of the rivers falling into Lake Ontario in the vicinity of Toronto, and in other parts of its distribution farther west. The grey band of the Clinton formation affords along its outcrop thin beds of sandstones, which are well fitted for flagging, and are extensively used for that purpose in Toronto and in Hamilton.

In New Brunswick, material suitable for flagging is found in the sandstones of the St. John group, and in some of the northern counties.

In Nova Scotia they are procured from the thinner beds of the sandstones mentioned for building purposes, in Minudie, Cheverie, Hantsport, and Windsor.

Flagstones for both the domestic and San Francisco markets are obtained at Newcastle Island in British Columbia, in any quantity and of very large size

Roofing-slates.—Extensive quarries of slates for the roofing of houses, and of a quality in no way inferior to the best Welsh slates, have within the last few years been opened in Quebec on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Walton in the township of Melbourne, and good quarries are also found on the St. Francis River, and at Rivière du Loup

In Ontario, good roofing-slates have been obtained on the north shore of Lake Superior, and on the east shore of Lake Nipigon.

In New Brunswick, the only slates suitable for roofing are the pale grey micaceous argillites of Charlotte and Queen's counties.

A band of slate well adapted for this purpose runs through Charlotte County eastward, and is well exposed at Basswood Ridge, Oak Hill, Jerusalem Settlement, and Hampstead on the St. John River.

In Nova Scotia, a band of good slate occurs near Weymouth.

XI. MATERIALS FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES.

Under this title may be considered certain porphyries, and other feldspathic and siliceous rocks, which are capable of being employed for vases, tables, inlaid work, and for various articles of ornament. The hardness of these materials, and the consequent cost of cutting and polishing them, prevents their employment to any great extent, and causes the preference to be given, in many cases, to marbles and to serpentine. The latter, from its softness, and from the ease with which it is cut and turned in a lathe with the aid of ordinary tools, is much employed in various countries for ornamental purposes. Some of the varieties of serpentine which are found at Melbourne, and elsewhere in the Eastern Townships, are apparently well fitted for such uses. The recent application of a variety of diamond to the turning of stones in a lathe has, however, greatly facilitated the working of these harder materials, which are now fashioned into shape at much less expense than formerly. Few countries afford more beautiful or more numerous varieties of hard rocks of this kind than Canada; among these are the porphyries, the labradorite, and other opalescent feldspars.

The agates which are common in the amygdaloidal rocks of Lake Superior, and are abundant in the form of pebbles along the shores of Thunder Bay, and of Michipicoten and St. Ignace islands, admit of being cut for ornaments. They are often of considerable size, and exhibit a fine variety of colours. The agates which are found in the conglomerates of the Bonaventure formation are scattered abundantly along the coast where this rock prevails, and are known by the name of Gaspé pebbles. They are of small size, but are often of fine colours, and admit of a good polish. Agates, common in many countries, and, unless of cons p rfection, they have but little value

Gems.—Canada has as yet afforded but few gems hyacinths in the Laurentian limestones at Grenville transparent, and have a fine colour; and the prese tions of red and blue varieties of corundum in these in Burgess may also be noticed. This mineral con known as sapphire and ruby; and it is worthy of sapphire of Ceylon is found, with chondrodite, in s limestones. The transparent green garnet of Orlor colour to oxide of chrome, has hitherto been met v crystals; but if found of large size, it would con beautiful as the emerald. Amethysts abound in s coast of Lake Superior; but the specimens hithe that region have seldom been sufficiently fine in col ler's use. The so-called Quebec diamonds, whic cut and polished for ornaments, are nothing more

Beautiful varieties of porphyry are found in Qu and Bathurst. In Ontario, a fine opalescent lab called from the region where it was first noticed, i Huron, as also in Abercrombie in Quebec.

Jasper.—A bed of jasper occurs in the town of S traced for a considerable distance, having in some six feet. Its colour is blood-red, and it includes s hematite, and occasionally passes into a jaspery parts exposed, this jasper does not appear to be su to be wrought for ornamental purposes. A small curs imbedded in the red shales at Rivière Ouelle, dark green and reddish-brown, and it is penetrate of white chalcedony. This jasper is compact and u ture, and receives a good polish. In some parts, t base is marked by clouds of a brilliant red. The rate of the Huronian series is fine in texture, and colour, and the whole rock is extremely solid, and which makes it well fitted for ornamental purpose this jasper conglomerate are met with on the nor Huron, where rounded masses of it, often of la found. A beautiful bed of jasper is found in N Washademoak Lake near Taft's Cove.

In New Brunswick, some of the granites, marble mentioned for architectural uses may also be emp tive purposes, and will take a fine polish. In the granites extending from Digdequash River through to the St. John River in Queen's County, and about the Magaguadavic River, some of the red syenitic g pare, in depth and richness of colour, with the hig granite of Scotland. Felsites and porphyries of ul beauty of colour are frequently seen in the south- Beds of a valuable character are seen about the C the St. Andrew's Railway, and about Digdequash a and also some beds of exceeding beauty at Shin County.

XII. LITHOGRAPHIC STONE

A very fine-grained and compact limestone is purposes of lithography, and beds having these ch in the Birdseye and Black River formation, at the ton group throughout a considerable part of its Hungerford to Rama on Lake Couchiching in township of Marmora, there is a section of about t grey limestone, which is compact, with a conche holds no organic remains. Some of the beds small lenticular crystals of calc-spar, and are ma lites. There is, however, a bed of two feet in thic tremely fine in its grain, and yields a lithographic quality. It has been repeatedly tried by lithogra nada and England, with most satisfactory result that equally good material for the purpose may parts of this band, which may be traced for about

Beds of a fine-grained yellowish-grey stone, w graphic purposes, have lately been found amon the Onondaga formation in the township of Brant

The stone from this formation, being magnes acids more gently and with less effervescence t stone. This peculiarity in the action of acids, w in the lithographic process, is said to be an advan

XIII. MINERAL SPRINGS AND W

The unaltered palæozoic rocks of Canada a springs, a great number of which have been sub analysis, and may for convenience be arranged cording to their chemical composition. In the chlorides predominate; in the fourth, carbonat and sixth, sulphuric acid and sulphates. The second, and sixth classes are neutral; those of t are alkaline; and those of the fifth are acid.

Nowhere else has such a complete systematic waters of a region, and of a great geological seri Canada, and the extended series of analyses gi of the Geology of Canada obtain an addition

olours, and admit of a good polish. Agates, however, are very
ion in many countries, and, unless of considerable size and
tion, they have but little value

ry.—Canada has as yet afforded but few gems. The zircons or
nths in the Laurentian limestones at Grenville are occasionally
parent, and have a fine colour; and the presence of small por-
of red and blue varieties of corundum in these same limestones
ergess may also be noticed. This mineral constitutes the gems
n as sapphire and ruby; and it is worthy of remark that the
ire of Ceylon is found, with chondrodite, in similar crystalline
tones. The transparent green garnet of Orford, which owes its
r to oxide of chrome, has hitherto been met with only in small
ds; but if found of large size, it would constitute a gem as
eful as the emerald. Amethysts abound in some parts on the
of Lake Superior; but the specimens hitherto brought from
region have so seldom been sufficiently fine in colour for the jewel-
use. The so-called Quebec diamonds, which are sometimes
nd polished for ornaments, are nothing more than rock crystal,
autiful varieties of porphyry are found in Quebec at Grenville
Bathurst. In Ontario, a fine opalescent labrador-feldspar, so
d from the region where it was first noticed, is found on Lake
on, as also in Abercrombie in Quebec.

ry.—A bed of jasper occurs in the town of Sherbrooke, and is
d for a considerable distance, having in some parts a breadth of
eet. Its colour is blood-red, and it includes small grains of red
artite, and occasionally passes into a jaspery iron ore. In the
exposed, this jasper does not appear to be sufficiently compact
e wrought for ornamental purposes. A small bed of jasper oc
imbedded in the red shales at Rivière Ouelle. Its colours are
green and reddish-brown, and it is penetrated by small veins
artite chalcedony. This jasper is compact and uniform in its tex-
and receives a good polish. In some parts, the reddish brown
is marked by clouds of a brilliant red. The jasper conglome-
of the Hutonian series is fine in texture, and often brilliant in
ur, and the whole rock is extremely solid, and receives a polish
h makes it well fitted for ornamental purposes. Great beds of
jasper conglomerate are met with on the north shore of Lake
on, where rounded masses of it, often of large size, are also
d. A beautiful bed of jasper is found in New Brunswick at
Shademoak Lake near Tait's Cove.

New Brunswick, some of the granites, marbles, and serpentines
tioned for architectural uses may also be employed for decora-
purposes, and will take a fine polish. In the range of intrusive
aites extending from Digdequash River through the Nerepis Hills
he St. John River in Queen's County, and about Lake Utopia and
Magaguadavic River, some of the red syenitic granites will com-
, in depth and richness of colour, with the highly esteemed red
nite of Scotland. Felsites and porphyries of uniform texture and
ity of colour are frequently seen in the south-western counties.
s of a valuable character are seen about the Chinook Lakes on
St. Andrew's Railway, and about Digdequash and Magaguadavic,
also some beds of exceeding beauty at Shin Creek in Queen's
nty.

XII. LITHOGRAPHIC STONES

very fine-grained and compact limestone is required for the
poses of lithography, and beds having these characters are found
he Birdseye and Black River formation, at the base of the Tren-
group throughout a considerable part of its distribution, from
ngerford to Rama on Lake Couchiching in Ontario. In the
nship of Marmora, there is a section of about twenty feet of light
y limestone, which is compact, with a conchoidal fracture, and
ds no organic remains. Some of the beds contain numerous
all lenticular crystals of calc-spar, and are marked with crystal-
s. There is, however, a bed of two feet in thickness, which is ex-
nely fine in its grain, and yields a lithographic stone of excellent
lity. It has been repeatedly tried by lithographers, both in Ca-
da and England, with most satisfactory results. It is probable
t equally good material for the purpose may be found in other
ts of this band, which may be traced for about a hundred miles.
Beds of a fine-grained yellowish-grey stone, well fitted for litho-
phic purposes, have lately been found among the dolomites of
Onondaga formation in the township of Brant.
The stone from this formation, being magnesian, is attacked by
ds more gently and with less effervescence than ordinary lime-
ne. This peculiarity in the action of acids, which are employed
he lithographic process, is said to be an advantage.

XIII. MINERAL SPRINGS AND WATERS.

The unaltered palæozoic rocks of Canada abound in mineral
ings, a great number of which have been submitted to chemical
alysis, and may for convenience be arranged in six classes, ac-
rding to their chemical composition. In the first three classes
orides predominate; in the fourth, carbonates; and in the fifth
d sixth, sulphuric acid and sulphates. The waters of the first,
cond, and sixth classes are neutral; those of the third and fourth
e alkaline; and those of the fifth are acid.
Nowhere else has such a complete systematic examination of the
ters of a region, and of a great geological series, been made as in
nada, and the extended series of analyses given in the volumes
the Geology of Canada obtain an additional importance from
the fact that the waters are derived from palæozoic strata, which pre
pares us to find certain points of difference between these waters and
those of other countries, for the most part belonging to more recent
geological formations.

The brine-springs of the first class are altogether unlike those of
England, Germany, and the State of New York. In all of these,
common salt greatly predominates, and the earthy chlorides form
but a very small portion of the solid contents, while in the waters
of the first class in Canada, these chlorides constitute more than
one-half of the saline ingredients. The brine-springs of other re
gions are supposed to arise from the solution of rock salts, which
occur in beds, or in crystals disseminated through the strata, as in
the saliferous marls of the Onondaga formation. In the process of
crystallization the common salt separates from the earthy chlorides;
and hence the brine-springs of New York, which have their source
in this formation, are solutions of chloride of sodium, with but very
little impurity. The brine springs of the Lower Silurian limestones
of Canada, on the contrary, may be supposed to represent the com-
position of the ancient ocean in which these early strata were de-
posited. The action of the carbonate of soda from feldspathic rocks,
through long ages, has since decomposed the greater part of the chlo-
ride of calcium of the ocean, replacing it by chloride of sodium, and
forming the carbonate of lime of which vast limestone formations have
been built up. The mineral waters of the second class, which are
distinguished by containing a large proportion of carbonate of mag-
nesia, and but very little carbonate of lime, seem, from numerous
analyses, to be very rare in Germany. Though the number of springs
submitted to examination has been very large, they form but a small
portion of those which are known to exist through the country, and
we can but briefly enumerate the most important

The first class includes saline waters containing chloride of sodium,
with large portions of chlorides of calcium and magnesium, some-
times with sulphates. The carbonates of lime and magnesia are
either present only in very small quantities, or are altogether want-
ing. These waters are generally very bitter to the taste, and always
contain portions of bromides and iodides.

The waters of the first class are characterized by the presence of
great quantities of chlorides of magnesium and calcium; amounting,
in several cases, to more than one-half the solid contents of the
water. This composition is altogether unlike that of any waters
hitherto studied. The water of the Dead Sea offers some resem-
blance to these curious brine-springs, in its large amount of chloride
of magnesium; but it differs in containing a much smaller proportion
of chloride of calcium, and a larger quantity of chloride of potas-
sium; resembling in this respect the bittern of sea-water, in which,
from the separation of the chloride of sodium, the potash has accumu-
lated. The occasionally large proportion of iodine in these brine-
springs is especially worthy of notice.

Among the most notable springs of this class are those of St. Catha-
rine's, Ont. A well was sunk here some years since in the hope of
obtaining brine for the manufacture of salt. The brine is so much
charged with lime and magnesia salts as to be unfit for this purpose,
but it has acquired considerable reputation in the treatment of many
diseases. It is used at the well both internally and externally, and
is also evaporated to small volume and sent over the country in a
concentrated form. A second well was opened afterwards, of a
water similar to the other, but somewhat less strong. Large sanitary
establishments have been opened at these wells

An attempt was formerly made to manufacture salt from a well of
the first class in the village of Ancaster, Ont., but, from the large
amount of earthy chlorides, the purification was found to be difficult.
At Hallowell and Whitby, in Ontario, and at St. Benoit and Bay St.
Paul, in Quebec, springs exist of very bitter and saline properties,
but with varying proportions of bromine and iodine.

The second class includes a large number of saline waters, which
differ from the first in containing, besides the chlorides of sodium,
calcium, and magnesium, considerable portions of bicarbonates of
lime and magnesia, the latter carbonate generally predominating.
Small quantities of oxide of iron, and of baryta and strontia, are fre-
quently present. These waters generally contain much smaller pro-
portions of earthy chlorides than the first class, and are therefore less
bitter, and more pleasant to the taste.

The springs of Plantagenet, in Ontario, and St. Léon and Ste. Ge-
neviève, in Quebec, are notable examples of this class. The waters
of the former are largely sent over the country, and are highly es-
teemed as medicinal waters. There are here several springs of nearly
similar analysis.

The spring at St. Léon contains sufficient carbonate of iron to give
it a chalybeate taste, and those of Ste. Geneviève are remarkable for
the large proportion of iodides which they contain.

At Caledonia Springs, Ont., one of the four waters which have
made this place noted for medicinal resort is of this class.

The Lanoraie spring (Quebec) is remarkable for the considerable
proportion of salts of baryta and strontia which the water contains.

At Assumption, Baie du Febvre, Berthier, St. Eustache, and Sabre-
voise, in Quebec, and at Kingston, Ancaster, and Gloucester, in On-
tario, springs of this class have been examined; those of Kingston
partaking also largely of the characteristics of waters of the first
class.

The third class includes those saline waters which contain, besides
chloride of sodium, a portion of carbonate of soda, with bicarbonates
of lime and magnesia. Small amounts of baryta, strontia, and of bo-
racic and phosphoric acids, are often present in these waters, and
bromides and iodides are very rarely wanting.

At Caledonia Springs, a watering-place of some note in Ontario,
the three springs, known as the Gas Spring, the Saline Spring, and
the White Sulphur Spring, are of this class. Varennes, a watering-
place eighteen miles below Montreal, on the St. Lawrence, possesses

two similar springs, which are largely resorted to. Baie du Febvre, Ste. Martine, Beloeil, Chambly, and the Providence Spring of Ste. Hyacinthe, are examples of this class in Quebec; and Fitzroy, Hawkesbury, Henryville, and Rawdon, in Ontario.

The waters of the fourth class differ from the last in containing but a small proportion of chloride of sodium, while the carbonate of soda predominates. These waters generally contain a much smaller amount of solid matters than those of the previous classes, and have not a very marked taste until evaporated to a small volume, when they are found to be strongly alkaline.

A remarkable spring of this class occurs near Chambly, where the water overflows in a small stream from a well eight or ten feet deep. The water is slightly thermal, and carbonate of soda forms more than one-half of the solid contents of the water, which also affords evidences of bromine, iodine, strontia, and baryta.

The spring at St. Ours is remarkable for the large proportion of 28 per cent. of the solid matter being potash salts.

The other chief examples in this Province (Quebec) are at the St. John suburb of the city of Quebec, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Joly, and Nicolet, and an example also is found at Scarborough, in York County, Ontario.

The fifth class includes acid waters, which are remarkable for containing a large proportion of free sulphuric acid, with sulphates of lime, magnesia, protoxide of iron, and alumina. These springs, which are few in number, and characterized by their acid styptic taste, generally contain some sulphuretted hydrogen.

The principal ones examined were those of Niagara and Tuscarora in Ontario. The former is a spring of acid water, in a basin about thirty inches deep and three or four feet in diameter, and is in a yellow clay which, at a depth of three or four feet, is underlaid by the red and green sandstone of the Medina formation. The water of the basin is slightly yellowish, turbid, and very styptic and acid, and is in constant ebullition from the escape of inflammable gas, and has a decided taste and smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. It contains sulphuric but no hydrochloric acid, and portions of lime, magnesia, alumina, protoxide of iron, and alkalies, besides an organic matter which causes the residue of the evaporated water to blacken when heated. The specific gravity of this water is 1002.16, and in round numbers the water may be said to contain two parts of hydrated sulphuric acid in 1000.

About a mile and a half above Chippewa, near the Niagara River, is a similar spring, which has been described by Dr. Mack, of St. Catharine's. The water is very sour to the taste, and strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. A qualitative analysis shows it to be similar in composition to the water described above, but somewhat stronger. This spring rises from the Onondaga formation, but another similar water said to be near St. David's, rises like that of Niagara, from the Medina formation.

What is known as the Sour Spring of Tuscarora, is upon the Indian Reserve, about nine miles south of Brantford. The water is kept in constant agitation by a discharge of inflammable gas. It is slightly turbid and brownish, and has a styptic, acid, and sulphurous taste. The presence of sulphuretted hydrogen is also evident from the odour, and from the ready blackening of bright silver when immersed in the water.

The specific gravity of the water is 1005.58. It contains no trace of chlorides, but gives by analysis as follows, for 1000 parts:

Sulphate of potash	.0698
" soda	.0502
" lime	.7752
" magnesia	.1849
" protoxide of iron	.3048
" alumina	.4084
Phosphoric acid	traces
Hydrated sulphuric acid ($SO_3 HO$)	4.2898
	6.1631

In the sixth class may be included some neutral saline waters, in which the sulphates of lime, magnesia, and the alkalies predominate, chlorides being present only in small amounts. To this class belongs a mineral water from Hamilton, remarkable for the very large proportion of sulphate of magnesia which it contains, and another at Charlottesville, which is noticeable from the great amount of sulphuretted hydrogen it contains, amounting to nearly 12 cubic inches in 100 cubic inches of water. It is limpid and sparkling, and pungent to the taste from this cause.

A copious spring of mineral water, belonging to the sixth class, occurs in the township of Brant. It is described as filling a basin of eighty-eight by forty-five feet, having a depth of about forty feet, and situated upon a mound composed of calcareous tufa. From the clear blue colour of the water in the basin, it has received the name of the Blue Spring. The flow from the spring is constant and copious, and the water is sulphurous to the taste and smell.

There are some [illegible] springs [illegible] the first class in New Brunswick, at Sussex and Salt Springs, and salt has been to a limited extent manufactured at the former place. In Nova Scotia there are some few springs of the [illegible] class.

The Bras d'Or saline water of Cape Breton has a well-grounded reputation for effecting cures in various maladies. It belongs to the first class, and is remarkable for the unusually small quantities of sulphates and carbonates, and the unusually large quantity of chlorides [illegible].

The Wilmot Spring in Annapolis County has a reputation in cutaneous diseases, but no correct analysis of it has been obtained. It is [illegible] highly charged with mineral substances.

The Spa Spring, at Windsor, is a chalybeate water, and belongs to the sixth class. It has a considerable local reputation.

There are brine springs at River Philip and Renfrew [illegible]. No doubt in a systematic survey of the waters of the Provinces many valuable mineral springs yet unknown will be brought to light.

For economic uses, the saline springs of the first class, charged with earths chlorides to be suited to the manufacture of common salt; while those of the second class contain too small a proportion of salt to be employed with advantage. It is not improbable that the large amount of alkaline carbonates in some of the waters of the fourth class might be made economically available, provided that the waters were concentrated, during the heats of summer, by solar evaporation. The supplies of dilute sulphuric acid furnished by the waters of the fifth class might also be found of value in the vicinity, for manufacturing purposes.

In a medicinal point of view, the mineral waters of Canada are already known to a considerable extent; but they are generally employed without much reference to the great variations in their composition. Among saline waters, those containing considerable quantities of earths chlorides must evidently possess medicinal properties very different from those in which large amounts of carbonate of soda are present. The salts of iodine, which are rarely or never are found in such unusually large quantities in the saline springs of Ste. Geneviève, and the salts of baryta and strontia which occur in those of St. Léon, Lanoraie, Varennes, and many others, are also especially worthy of consideration in a therapeutical point of view.

Few of these springs are very copious, and the water of most of them is consequently subject to more or less modification from atmospheric influences, and, so far as they have yet been observed, in none offer any considerable elevation of temperature above the mean of the region in which they occur. There are, however, instances where this is exceeded sufficiently to cause them to be regarded as slightly thermal.

It is proper to remark that the examinations of this class have been mostly undertaken previous to 1867, and in the two Provinces of Quebec and Ontario only. In 1867, brine-springs of great value were discovered in Ontario, at Goderich and Clinton, the waters of which, however, is believed to be in formations of later date than those of the first class here mentioned. These being of much importance, have been noticed by themselves under the head of "salt," in the division of "minerals of agricultural use." Some connection have also been noticed the brine springs of Nova Scotia and British Columbia, and those of the Maritime Provinces, leaving this article chiefly to the consideration of such waters of medicinal value, or have not yet been applied to [illegible].

For the information about the medicinal springs of [illegible] which we mention, we are indebted to [illegible]; [illegible] pamphlet published by Professor How, of Dalhousie College.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

The geology of these two Provinces is considered together as a matter of convenience. The authorities from which the information above given is derived are chiefly the records of the geological surveys of Canada down to the summer of 1874, and the Acadian Geology of Dr. Dawson. With the exception of a chapter or two, these relate solely to the Provinces of the mainland, as Newfoundland has not yet received the attention of the Dominion geologists since its admission into the Confederation in 1873. We extract the facts given below regarding this island, except from the "Report on the Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of P. E. Island, by J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., and J. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D.", 1871.

The geological formations represented in Prince Edward Island are, in ascending order, or proceeding from the oldest to the newest:

1. Beds of brown, grey, and red sandstone and shale, with coarse concretionary limestone and fossil plants. These are referred as of Newer Carboniferous age, and are similar in character and fossils to beds occurring on the opposite coast of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and there overlying the coal measures. These beds occur principally in the [illegible] between Orwell Bay and Pownal Bay, in Queen's County, Hillsborough Bay, and on the coast between the West [illegible].

2. A series of bright red sandstones, usually with [illegible] alternating with beds of red and mottled clay, [illegible] shale, and with occasional white bands and stains and [illegible] of the stones and conglomerate. They resemble, in character, and the few fossils which they afford, the Triassic sandstone of Nova Scotia and of Connecticut. In Prince Edward Island, this formation may be divided into two members, of which the upper, perhaps the Bunter Sandstone of Germany, is characterized by the prevalence of hard concretionary limestones and obscure fossil plants, while the lower (perhaps, the Keuper of Europe) has softer and more regular sandstones and clays. One or other of these constitutes the superficial rock over the greater part of the island, the beds lying in very gentle synclinal and anticlinal curves. They are unconformable to the beds of the formation first mentioned, and are so slightly inclined that this is not very perceptible

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tion has afforded the remains of the remarkable Triassic reptile, *Hyperodapedon howardi*.

3. **Drift deposits**, which overlie the surface of the more solid rocks in the greater part of the island. These are of three kinds: 1. Boulder clay, consisting of hard, unstratified clay or loam, filled with stones, which are mostly those of the formations above mentioned, though sometimes of kinds not occurring in the island. They are often rounded, and are also scratched and polished by the action of ice. 2. Stratified sand and gravel, in some places containing sea-shells of species now living, and occasional boulders. This deposit is of comparatively rare occurrence. 3. Loose boulders lying on the surface, and which are sometimes of rocks occurring in situ in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, or on the coast of Labrador.

4. **Modern deposits.** The most remarkable of these are beds of peat, dunes of drifted sand, alluvial clays, and the "mussel mud," or beds of oyster and mussel shells occurring in the creeks and bays.

The Upper Carboniferous series is composed mainly of fossilifer-ous limestones and sandstones, interstratified with grey and red clays and shale.

The most abundant fossils are trunks of coniferous trees. These are usually silicified or converted into quartz by the infiltration of silica. Some are, however, infiltrated with the red oxide of iron, and others with carbonate of lime, and in some beds they have been flattened and converted into anthracite coal.

The silicified trunks are mostly in the brown sandstone, but in certain grey beds, trees of apparently the same species have been converted into coaly matter, and it is the occurrence of these carbonized trees which has given rise to the belief that coal-beds exist in the places where they are found.

The carbonized trees are imbedded in clay, which has, probably by resisting the entrance of water, prevented them from being penetrated by silica or other mineral matters. It is obvious that these carbonized trees are of no value as a source of coal, though they aid in proving that the beds in which they occur belong to the upper part of the Carboniferous system.

The beds of the Triassic system are chiefly soft red sandstone, associated with red and mottled clays, and hard calcareous sandstones and conglomerates, the latter sometimes passing into thin bands of coarse arenaceous limestone, which in some places is a dolomite or magnesian limestone.

Many good building-stones are found in the exposures of this series, which occupies the larger part of the island.

The consideration of the drift deposits is a matter more for scientific consideration than of practical importance. The leading facts in connection with them may be briefly stated.

The lower part of these deposits is a boulder-clay, often of considerable thickness, and containing great numbers of rounded fragments of Triassic sandstone, grooved in the manner now known to result from the action of ice.

This boulder clay is very generally distributed over the surface of the island, forming the subsoil; but, as the boulders themselves are soft and easily disintegrated, and the intervening material is a fertile clay or loam, this deposit is in no way injurious to the fertility of the country.

In some parts of the island, especially in the west, are beds of stratified sand and gravel, with occasional boulders, resting on the boulder clay. These beds manifestly indicate the action of the sea, and in some of them shells of a modern marine species have been found.

Lastly, there are scattered over the soil, though usually not in great numbers, loose stones or boulders, many of which are of the native rocks of the island, but many also have been derived from other sources.

In the latter portion of the boulder or glacial period, Prince Edward Island would seem to have been a meeting-place of ice-laden currents, carrying boulders from both sides of the Gulf of St Lawrence.

It is deduced, from the appearance of these "travelled boulders," that in the "glacial period" Prince Edward Island was submerged, and ground over by icebergs carrying stones, which in the later portion of this period were deposited over its surface. The stratified sands and gravel were formed when the land was emerging from the waters.

Of the modern deposits, peat is the most important. Peat-bogs occur in many parts of the island, but are usually of small extent and depth. A remarkable exception to this occurs in the great turbary known as the Black Bank, on the south side of Cascumpeque Bay, and in some other bogs in Richmond Bay and its vicinity. These are the most important on the island, and were especially examined by Mr Harrington.

The deposit at Lennox Island in Richmond Bay occurs on the south east shore, and must once have been of far greater extent than it now is.

The peat is almost entirely the result of the accumulation of a species of *Sphagnum*, or "peat-moss," which has the property of decaying below and giving forth new vegetation above. Most of it belongs to the class called by Karmarsch "turfy peat" (Rasentorf), that is to say, it consists of masses which are but slightly decomposed, has a yellow or yellowish-brown colour, and is soft, spongy, and elastic—but the lower portion of the bed is what is known as "fibrous peat," which is characterized by its brown or black colour, by a much greater density than the turfy, by its small degree of elasticity, and by the fact that the fibres, although distinguishable by the eye, are much more readily broken up than turfy peat.

The bank is constantly being washed away by the waves, and at high tide the water comes within three feet of the top. But there is still a surface of about 250,000 square yards with a depth of seven

feet, and, allowing it to lose four fifths by breaking up and drying, this would yield about 30,000 tons of dry fuel.

The peat at Squirrel Creek, near the property of Hon. W. H. Pope, is "riper" than the last described, but still it belongs to the two classes of "turfy" and "fibrous" peat.

It is said to have an area of 800 acres, but the area of workable peat is probably not more than 600 acres. Assuming this as the area, and taking the average depth at 9 feet, we get 7,260,000 cubic yards as the contents; or, deducting four fifths for loss in drying, 1,452,000 cubic yards, or (taking the sp. gr. at 0.40) about 500,000 tons of air-dried peat.

The Black Bank deposit at Cascumpeque is situated on the southern side of Holland or Cascumpeque Bay, its eastern limit being over a mile from what is known as "Cascumpeque Narrows." This is the most extensive deposit seen, and the peat is also of the best quality. Owing to its very black colour, it has received the name of Black Bank or "Black Point." At the water's edge it is quite perpendicular, and is constantly being undermined and washed away. The height of this bank at the extremity of the point is twelve feet or a little over, and yet, during storms, the waves come dashing in over the sand-bank opposite, and reach its very top. On going inward from the shore, it rises toward the centre seven or eight feet higher, being, like the last described, a "highmoor" (Hochmoor). The average thickness was estimated at fifteen feet, and the sphagnum is still growing over a large part of the bog. The area was estimated at nearly three million square yards (2,816,000), which would make the cubical contents amount to 14,080,000 cubic yards.

The peat is much denser and of a darker colour than that either at Squirrel Creek or Lennox Island, the lower half being very dark brown, or quite black, and much of it having nearly lost its fibrous structure; in this it approaches the character of what is known in Germany as "earthy peat."

Assuming it to lose three-fourths of its bulk in drying, this bog would afford 3,520,000 cubic yards of dry peat; or, taking the sp. gr. at 0.60, 1,777,248 tons.

Directly west of Black Bank there is said to be a second deposit exceeding it in magnitude, and still another on Grover Island; but these have not been examined particularly.

The common American oyster, *Ostrea Virginiana* and *var. Borealis*, occurs abundantly on the coast, and large accumulations of its shells with those of the mussel, *Mytilus edulis*, have been formed in some of the bays and river estuaries. I was informed by Mr. W. H. Pope, who has given much attention to this subject, that some of these beds are fifteen feet or more in thickness. They consist of dead shells, and in many places no living shells occur, even at the surface, the animals having been killed by the gradual approach of the beds to the surface of the water, exposing them to the action of the frost and ice and to invasion of sandy sediment. These beds of dead oyster and mussel shells, with the mud filling the interstices, constitute one of the most valuable deposits on the island. Under the name of "mussel-mud," this material is taken up in great quantity by ingenious dredging machines, worked from rafts in summer or from the ice in winter, and is applied as a manure to the soil, with the most excellent effects. It supplies lime and organic matter, besides small quantities of phosphates and alkalies.

Sand hills derived from the waste of the red sandstones are extensively developed along the north west shore, and are liable to frequent changes unless held together by the roots of the coarse grass growing over them.

Shore ridges, or "shooting-dykes," as they are called, from the use made of them by sportsmen, are regular banks of earth or soil fringing the creeks, and have the appearance of artificial earth-works, for which, indeed, they have sometimes been taken. They are often six feet high, and ten feet wide at the base. They are probably of the same nature as the lake ridges of Nova Scotia, and are produced by the expansion and drifting of the ice formed in the creeks in winter.

With regard to the relation of the Carboniferous rocks of Prince Edward Island to the coal-fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the investigations of Dr. Dawson lead to the general practical conclusions:

1. That Carboniferous rocks, similar to those of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, pro'. bly underlie the whole of Prince Edward Island.

2. That, in certain places, the upper member of the Carboniferous series appears at the surface in a nearly horizontal and undisturbed condition.

3. That boring operations prosecuted at these places would, undoubtedly, reach the Upper, and possibly the Middle, coal-measures, and the beds of coal which they may contain.

4. That the productive value of such coals must be uncertain previous to such actual trial.

5. That the depth of the seams would probably be too great for profitable mining in the present state of the coal trade.

Should any borings in the Upper coal measures of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick take place, the information could readily be applied to Prince Edward Island. On the other hand, the successful penetration of the newer coal formation in Prince Edward Island, in search of coal, would at once develop the regions of the mainland now untried. In any case, deep boring in the newer coal formation, either in northern New Brunswick or in Prince Edward Island, could scarcely fail to develop facts of scientific interest.

On the whole, it may be concluded that the probabilities are decidedly against the discovery of any large bed of coal at such a depth as to enable it to be immediately available.

The economic geology and minerals of the island may be briefly stated:

Peat.—In European countries, and more recently in Canada and the United States, peat has commanded much attention as a cheap and convenient fuel. In its natural state, or merely dried, it has been much employed for local consumption, though its heating-power to coal; but, when pulped or compressed and roughly dried, it has been found capable of competing with wood on equal terms, both for steam production and for smelting. Charred peat has also become an important article of commerce, as a substitute for wood charcoal and coke. The importance of the subject may be inferred from the following calculations of Lyell and Logan as to the quantity of peat in the three great bogs mentioned under a previous heading:

Lennox Island Bog	2,250,000 tons, value at $1		
Squirrel Creek "	500,000 " " "		
Black Bank "	1,777,248 " " "		
Total	4,527,248 tons, value at $1		

The question of fuel is likely, from the rapid disappearance of forests, to be a matter of extreme importance in Prince Edward Island. The cheapness of coal in Nova Scotia, along with the facility of transport by water to most parts of the island, and the convenient transportation which is afforded by the railway now in operation, will prevent any serious difficulty, but it is worthy of consideration whether measures should not be taken for the utilization of the deposits of peat existing in the Province, and shown above to be of such immense value.

Building-Stone.—The ordinary red sandstone of the island, when thick bedded and uniform in hardness, affords a good building-stone, easily cut, and becoming harder on exposure. Stone of this kind is obtainable in nearly all parts of the eastern and middle portions of the island, and in some parts of the western section. It is capable of furnishing valuable supplies to Charlottetown. Bannockburn road about four miles from the railway.

The brown sandstones of Gallas Point and Cardigan are somewhat harder texture, and a good building-stone.

Brick-Clay, etc.—Excellent deposits of this material are found in the island. They are of three kinds: 1. The beds of red clay are referred to the Triassic formation. These are very pure clays, free from stones, but require to be quarried and exposed to the action of the frost, and mixed with sand. 2. Post-pliocene clays full of boulder formation. These are often stony, but otherwise good material. 3. Modern alluvial clays which have accumulated in the lower levels from the waste of the higher ground. It is from these chiefly worked at present, but the others will be more largely used. We may add here, that should it be found extensively used in the United States and Great Britain for the manufacture of artificial stone from sand come into use, the immense supplies of fine and uniform sand contained in the hills of the north shore will afford an inexhaustible supply of possible material.

Limestone.—This occurs both in the Upper Carboniferous and Trias, but not in thick beds, or of pure quality. The best found is that at Mimmigash and its vicinity. It is in two portions of hard, earthy limestone, in a bed of marly stone three feet thick. Similar beds, but apparently of inferior quality, occur at Gallas Point and Governor's Island.

In the Trias, thin bands of concretionary limestone and concretionary limestone occur in several places, more especially in the vicinity of Richmond and Bedeque bays, at Indian River, etc. These beds are all of coarse quality, and some of them are magnesian, or contain carbonate of magnesia. They are useful for agricultural purposes, and, where so situated as to be easily burned, afford a cheaper lime for this purpose than that which is imported. At Freetown, near Bedeque Bay, this limestone is burned on somewhat large scale.

Metallic Ores are not found anywhere in sufficient quantity to be of economic importance. The principal are:

Red Hematite.—An excellent ore of iron, in concretionary form, at Gallas Point and elsewhere. At Gallas Point, sufficient of this ore has been picked up on the beach to afford a small additional supply for the furnace, but not to warrant any independent enterprise.

Grey Sulphide of Copper.—In concretions in a sandstone on Governor's Island, associated with green carbonate of copper. The quantity and valuable ore; but, so far as at present known, the amount of ore obtained is inconsiderable.

Bog Manganese Ore and Bog Iron Ore.—In considerable quantity in swamps in different parts of the island, but not in sufficient quantity of it of any importance.

Soils.—The great wealth of Prince Edward Island consists in its fertile soil, and the preservation of this in a productive state is the object of imperative importance. The ordinary soil is a mixture of a bright red loam, passing into a stiff clay on the one hand, and a sandy loam on the other. Naturally it contains all the requisites for cultivated crops, while its abounding in clay enables it rapidly to digest organic manures, and absorb from their ammoniacal products.

The chief natural manures afforded by the island may be used, in addition to the farm manures, to increase the fertility of the soil, or restore it when exhausted, are:

1. The mussel mud, or oyster-shell mud of the bottom, which has proved this to be of the greatest value.

2. Peat and marsh mud and swamp-soil. These are valuable matters to the run-out soil at a very cheap rate.

3. Sea-weed, which can be obtained in large quantities on parts of the shores, and is of great manurial value when composted.

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The mussel mud, or oyster-shell mud of the bays. Experience proved this to be of the greatest value.

Peat and marsh mud and swamp-soil. These afford organic ers to the run-out soil at a very cheap rate.

Sea-weed, which can be obtained in large quantities on many s of the shores, and is of great manurial value, whether fresh or posted.

4. Fish offal. The heads and bones of cod are more especially of much practical importance, and should be more carefully preserved than at present.

5. Limestone. The brown earthy limestones of the island are of much value in affording a supply of this material, as well as small quantities of phosphates and alkalies.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The following remarks on the geology of Newfoundland are from the reports of Alexander Murray, Esq., F.G.S., director of the geological survey of that island.

Although much of the country is still insufficiently explored, enough is known to class the rock formation of the island generally into three series, in ascending order thus:

1. Laurentian Series.
2. Intermediate Series—Huronian or Cambrian.
3. Lower Silurian Series—Potsdam, Upper and Lower.

The Laurentian system is extensively displayed in Newfoundland, and has materially contributed to produce the remarkable geographical and topographical features of the island.

Coming to the surface in a succession of parallel anticlinals, all tending about N.N.E. and S.S.W., at intervals more or less widely apart, gneissic rocks form the principal ranges of hills and mountains from one side of the island to the other. Great masses of granite or syenite are intruded through these rocks at various parts, one conspicuous instance of which occurs at Indian Brook, a little westward of Kelligrews, near the head of the bay, where a beautiful and endurable quality of building-stone can be easily procured.

Evidences of the crystalline limestones which belong to this system occur in the valley of the Codroy River, and on the southern side of St. George's Bay, fragments of white crystalline limestone spotted with graphite being frequently seen in the former, while at the latter magnetic iron was found associated with labradorite.

The Intermediate system, supposed to be the equivalent of the Cambrian of England, and the Huronian of Canada, intersects the country in all directions, and has been especially examined from St. John's to Conception Bay, and from Topsail Head across Bell Isle to Harbour Grace. It is composed of dark grey and red sandstones, with slate conglomerates and bands of quartzites, diorites, and jasper.

The Lower Silurian rocks of the third series underlying the island are of coarse conglomerates and limestones of Potsdam age, and coloured slates and sandstones, interstratified with dark argillaceous shales. The formation of this series over the peninsula of Avalon bears generally the description of the gold-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia, and recent examinations and comparisons of their structure and the fossils contained in them undoubtedly tend to show that the equivalents of the gold-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia have a wide spread in this Province, and the mineral condition at various parts of their distribution is such as to favour the existence of the precious metal; but even were this practically proven, it does not follow that the metal could be found in remunerative quantities.

Intrusive rocks sometimes intersect these stratified formations, and their mineral character is various, but mainly consisting of great masses of trap, or of greenstone, or feldspar porphyry.

The glacial boulders before alluded to in Prince Edward Island are also found in Newfoundland, and probably will bear a similar explanation.

The soil of the island is usually good, the valleys being level or gently undulating, and the surface soil of a sandy loam underlaid by a drift of clay or gravel and a subsoil of tenacious blue or drab clay, which is sometimes slightly calcareous.

The contemporaneity of the Carboniferous rocks of Newfoundland with those of the mainland is manifested by the same want of conformity with the older and supporting formations, and the almost exact resemblance which obtains in mineral, lithological, and fossil characters throughout the stratigraphical sequence, from the base upwards; but the accumulation in the island would appear to be in considerably less volume than on the mainland; and, so far as researches will permit the expression of opinion, it seems that it is in the upper members that the Newfoundland series is principally wanting.

By a glance at the Geological Map of Canada it will immediately be observed that a vast area of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is spread over by members of this series; and further, that the geographical position, where similar measures have been recognized in Newfoundland, is suggestive of the latter being the prolongation of a great elliptical-shaped trough, extending from the former, the centre of which is concealed beneath the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It may also be perceived that while in New Brunswick the formation extends in a uniform unbroken sheet over the surface, it becomes broken and patched in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The symmetry of the ellipse, moreover, will be seen to be broken near its centre at the Magdalen Islands, where a part of the lower members of the system come to the surface, indicating the axis of an anticlinal fold, bearing in the direction of St. George's Bay. Proceeding from the westward, this fold would thus appear to be the first of a series of disturbances which increase in frequency further east, and which are intensely developed in Newfoundland.

The principal seat of the explorations of the coal-field of Newfoundland has been near George's Bay, where Mr. Murray has made special surveys. At the Middle Barachois Brook, at Robinson's Creek, and other points, outcrops of coal occur, exhibiting seams of considerable size.

At Grand Pond also, a seventeen-inch seam has been recently discovered, and it is by no means improbable that further developments of workable seams may be made by boring. Although the natural

outcrops are few, and the areas of the strictly productive measures limited, yet there seems every reason to suppose that more careful examination, accompanied by proper borings, might develop enough in this area to justify the opening of mines

Coal is also reported to exist at Coal River, where an outcrop of nearly three feet has been seen.

Besides coal, the economic minerals of Newfoundland may be stated to comprise :

Salt, of which numerous indications exist through the Carboniferous region, although none of the springs are yet utilized as a source for manufacturing

Gypsum.—This mineral is perhaps distributed more profusely and in greater volume in the Carboniferous country than in any part of the North American continent of the same extent. Enormous developments of it occur at Codroy, the Highlands, Middle Barachois, Robinson's Brook, Fishel's and Flat Bay brooks, while more isolated masses are found at Harry's Brook, Romain's Brook, and Port-au-Port Bays on the northern side of Saint George's Bay. As an article of export, the great objection which presents itself is the absence of secure harbours, Codroy and Sandy Point being the only safe places to embark cargo ; but its value for agricultural purposes cannot be overestimated.

Copper.—The ores of copper are of frequent occurrence, often in the form of grey sulphurets, in the veins or dislocations of the Intermediate series.

There are several places in Conception, Placentia, bays where the ores of copper are displayed in t veins ; but although such indications are numerous, a rich quality, it does not usually appear to be persis to occur in isolated masses, and nothing but specia justify the large outlay requisite for the development presence of the ore, however, is so general in the vei mediate system as to constitute a characteristic.

In Notre Dame Bay at Twillingate Islands, at Sund Pilley's Island, the Three Arms of Green Bay, and o of copper ore worthy of trial exist, and at Tilt Cove which have been worked for several years, and ..e richest and most productive copper mines in the wo have been carried on at the mines with the most gr The ore has been found in beds of from three to fou not in a regular lode. Over 60,000 tons of copper h extracted, and is chiefly exported to Swansea :.. Wa A vein of nickel of some value is also worked h company

Lead.—There are various localities in Placentia Conception bays, and also at Bay d'Espoir and Por galena ores exist in quantities. A mine has been latter place at Lead Cove, on the property of the Ho but the most notable mine is at Placentia Bay—the This mine has been open since 1857, and several t lead have been raised. It has changed hands ma

ere are several places in Conception, Placentia, and St. Mary's where the ores of copper are displayed in the intersecting ; but although such indications are numerous, and the ore of quality, it does not usually appear to be persistent, but rather ur in isolated masses, and nothing but special survey would y the large outlay requisite for the development of a mine. The nce of the ore, however, is so general in the veins of the Inter- te system as to constitute a characteristic.

Notre Dame Bay at Twillingate Islands, at Sunday Cove Island, y's Island, the Three Arms of Green Bay, and other parts, veins pper ore worthy of trial exist, and at Tilt Cove there are mines have been worked for several years, and are said to be the st and most productive copper mines in the world. Operations been carried on at the mines with the most gratifying success ore has been found in beds of from three to four feet thick, but n a regular lode. Over 60,000 tons of copper have already been cted, and is chiefly exported to Swansea in Wales for smelting. n of nickel of some value is also worked here by the same pany

ad.—There are various localities in Placentia, St. Mary's, and ception bays, and also at Bay d'Espoir and Port-au-Port, where a ores exist in quantities. A mine has been opened near the place at Lead Cove, on the property of the Hon. C. F. Bennett, he most notable mine is at Placentia Bay—the La Manche Mine. mine has been open since 1857, and several thousand tons of have been raised. It has changed hands many times, and its fortunes seem to have languished more through want of unison, or lack of capital among its proprietors, than from any diminution of ore. At present we believe it has passed into the hands of a new company, who propose to try its capacity more vigorously

Chromic iron ore, manganese, and other economic metallic ores are found, but not in quantities or locations to make them available.

Building-stones are abundant, and the sandstones on St. George's Bay, the Peninsula of Avalon, and Notre-Dame Bay, and the lime stones of the latter place, are available for building, as also the granites of Black River and Conception Bay

Roofing slates of first quality occur at Smith's Sound and other places. Grindstones and whetstones are found at Grand Pond, and on Trinity Bay is a hone-stone, which in texture and quality rivals the far-famed oil-stone of Turkey for the purpose of sharpening the finer description of edged tools. It is chiefly to be found near the base of the Aspidilla slates, where, by careful selection, it might be produced to almost any extent.

Limestones for burning are found abundantly, and need not be specially designated, and red and yellow ochre, peat and shell marls exist on many parts of the coast.

Mr. Murray speaks at length in his reports of the new agricultural regions opened up by recent surveys, and the valuable timber lands, but these have been alluded to in their proper place, in the topographical notice of the Province

CHRONOLOGICAL LANDMARKS IN TH

Icelanders discover America . . . 1001
First Greenland Bishop visits settlement at Vineland 1121
Ship from Greenland goes to Markland on mouth of the St. Lawrence, and returns to Iceland 1349
Columbus discovers America 1492
Cabot discovers Labrador and Nova Scotia 1497
Gaspar Corte-real enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence 1500
French fishermen visit the bank of Newfoundland 1504
Sebastian Cabot enters Hudson's Bay 1517
Verazzano explores the American Coast 1525
Jacques Cartier enters the Bay of Chaleurs, 9th of July 1534
Cartier discovers the River St. Lawrence, and reaches Hochelaga . 1535
First unsuccessful attempt to Colonize Canada 1541
Settlers left on Sable Island by Marquis de la Roche 1598
Champlain first visits Canada . . . 1603
Settlement formed at Annapolis Port Royal 1605
1st settlement at Quebec 1608
First Jesuit Missionaries come to Acadia 1611
Settlement at Port Royal taken by the English 1613
Recollet Fathers come to Quebec. Champlain visits Lake Ontario, and ascends the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing 1615
Canada invaded by the Iroquois . . 1617
Construction of the Recollet Convent at Quebec and of the Castle of St. Louis 1620
Nova Scotia granted to Sir W. Alexander by James I. First Code of Laws promulgated at Quebec . . 1621
Nova Scotia first settled in English 1624
Jesuit Fathers arrive at Quebec . . 1625
Death of the first colonist, Louis Hebert 1626
Canada granted to "Company of One Hundred Associates." Feudal System established 1627
Quebec taken by the English 1629
Canada and Acadia restored to France. First School opened at Quebec 1632
Champlain returns to Canada 1634
Death of Champlain 1635
Sillery founded, Jesuit's College, Hôtel Dieu 1637
Earthquakes; Ursuline Convent at Quebec founded 1639
Incursions of Iroquois 1640
Montreal first settled and fort built at Ville Marie 1642
Battle with Iroquois at Montreal . . 1644
Lake St. John discovered 1647
Hurons destroyed by Iroquois . . . 1649
Expedition to Hudson's Bay 1654
Acadia taken by English 1654
Seminary of Montreal founded . . . 1657
Mgr. Laval, first Bishop, arrives . . Pass for traders visit the Sioux . 1659
Lake Superior visited 1660
Violent Earthquake; "Associated Company" dissolved. Royal Government established; First Courts of Law. Seminary at Quebec founded 1663
Seigniories granted 1664
Carignan Regiment sent to settle in Canada. Fort of Chambly built . 1665
Expedition against the Iroquois. Charlevoix at Quebec consecrated. Acadia restored to France. Trade of the North West Indies . . . 1667
Hudson's Bay Company formed in England 1668
Mission opened at Michilimackinac . 1669
Small-pox devastates Indians . . . 1670
Discovery to Hudson's Bay, Company's Land and Lake Huron taken possession of by Perrot 1671
Fort Kingston built. Church built of stone at Montreal 1672
Mississippi discovered 1673
Lachine founded. Jesuit's Establishment at Conawaga 1674
Market opened at Quebec 1676
Fort Niagara founded by La Salle, and Lakes explored to Lake Michigan 1679
La Salle reaches mouth of Mississippi 1682
War with Iroquois; Fatal Epidemic throughout Canada 1686
Massacre at Lachine; War declared between England and France. 1689
Acadia taken by New Englanders, and Canada invaded 1690
Iberville takes English forts at Hudson's Bay 1694
Iroquois territory invaded, and Acadia and Newfoundland taken by French 1696
Peace concluded 1697
Louisiana colonized 1699
Peace made with Iroquois. Fort of Detroit founded 1701
War declared, New England invaded 1703
Canadians granted leave to manufacture 1704
Cape Breton colonized 1708
Canada invaded by English 1709
Acadia taken by English 1710
Canada again invaded 1711
Treaty of Utrecht. Acadia ceded to England; Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay restored. Stages established between Quebec and Montreal 1713
Ships built at Quebec 1715
First Government founded by English in Nova Scotia 1719
Fort of Louisbourg built 1720
First post established 1721
Division of settled country into parishes 1722
English build fort at Oswego . . . 1724
War with Western Savages 1727
Famine in Canada 1730
Crown Point built 1731
Forts built on Lake of the Woods-Lake Winnipeg, the Saskatchewan, and Assiniboine . . . 1732 to 1748
First Forge at St. Maurice 1739
Territory between Mississippi and Rocky Mountains explored . . . 1743
War between England and France. Louisbourg taken by New England 1745
New England Colonies attacked by French 1746
Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Louisbourg restored to France. Halifax founded by English. Forts built at Green Bay and Toronto by French; Militia Rolls drawn up for Canada. Courts of Justice erected. Nova Scotia, Acadians leave Nova Scotia for Canada and Prince Edward Island 1747
Unsuccessful attempt to settle limits of colonies 1750
Fort Du Quesne built. Hostilities are renewed 1754
Acadians are expatriated; Braddock defeated by French, and Dieskau by English; Ticonderoga built by French, and Forts William Henry and Edward by English 1755
Montcalm arrives; Oswego is taken by the French. Famine and small-pox in Canada 1756
Fort William Henry taken by French. General failure of harvest in Canada 1757
First meeting of Legislature at Halifax. Louisbourg and Prince Edward Island and Forts Du Quesne and Frontenac taken by English 1758
Crown Point and Ticonderoga surrendered. Niagara taken by Sir W. Johnson. Quebec by Gen. Wolfe 1759
Canada surrendered to British 1760
First English Settlement in New Brunswick 1762
Treaty of Peace. Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia 1763
Courts established in Canada. Labrador and Prince Edward separated from it. First news-paper published at Quebec 1764
Fire at Montreal. Conspiracy of Pontiac 1765
First vessel built at St. John, N. B. 1770
Chapter of Quebec becomes extinct. Jesuits are abolished . . . 1773
Constitution of 1774 granted by Quebec Act; Council formed; North-west coast explored by Cook and Vancouver 1774
Revolt of English colonies; Invasion of Canada. Martial Law proclaimed. Montreal taken, and Montgomery defeated and killed before Quebec 1775
Canada evacuated by Americans. Declaration of Independence . . 1776
Meeting of Council and passing of ordinances respecting militia and administration of justice 1777
Treaty of peace signed; U. E. Loyalists settle in Ontario and New Brunswick. N. W. Company formed. Kingston founded . . . 1783
Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia 1784
New Brunswick separated from Nova Scotia. Habeas Corpus Law introduced into Canada. First school opened in Ontario City of St. John established by Royal Charter 1785
Ontario divided into five districts and English Law introduced. King's College, Nova Scotia, founded 1788
Canadian Act passed. Provinces Ontario and Quebec divided 1791
1st Parliament of Lower Canada meets 1792
1st Parliament of Upper Canada. 2d session Lower Canada. Public accounts. 1st steamboat on Lake Ontario. House built on Niagara River. First Protestant Bishop of Quebec 1793
First roads opened in Upper Canada. Toronto founded 1794
Road Bill passed L. Canada Legislature. Canadian Volunteers raised. Fort Niagara ceded to U. S. 1796
First stages established between Upper Canada 1798
Laboratory established at Upper Canada 1799
Great fire in Montreal 1803
Locks made at Coteau, Cascades and Long Sault 1804
First ship built in Montreal. First French newspaper published . . . 1806
Grammar schools established in Upper Canada 1807
First steamer on St. Lawrence . . . 1809
Le Canadien suppressed 1810
Judges excluded from Parliament . 1811
War with United States. Battle of Queenstown 1812
Chateauguay, Chrysler's Farm, Fort Niagara, Hamilton founded 1813
Battles of Lacolle Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Plattsburg. Treaty of peace signed 1814
First steamboat on Lake Ontario. Common schools established in U. Canada 1816
Banks opened at Quebec and Montreal 1817
Steamer on Lake Erie; Royal Institution established L. C. Halifax and St. John made free ports 1818
First steamer on Ottawa; Capt. Hyde ascended to Nova Scotia . . 1819
Lachine Canal commenced. Line of Hudson's Bay and N. W. Companies 1821

1875.

Great fire in Winnipeg; Lepine's sentence commuted by the Governor-General; Archbishop at Quebec, seven lives lost; passage of the Nova Brunswick School Laws by the House of Commons; N. W. Territories organized; passage of Canadian Copyright Bill; serious riots in Toronto; organization of the Supreme Court of Canada as the final resort of Canadian litigation.

1876.

First Locomotive for the Canada Pacific arrives at Ft. William; St. Hyacinthe, Que., destroyed by fire; Canada takes over 300 prizes at the Centennial; determined strike along the whole Grand Trunk, impeding the traffic of the whole country; the military called out, and one of the rioters killed at Belleville by the Queen's Own; widespread labor troubles throughout the country.

1877.

Cape Breton now 6th Province; Canals throughout the Dominion, and Orange riots in Montreal and Charlottetown; Hackett killed at Montreal; fishery award of $5,500,000 rendered by the International Commission appointed under the operation of the Treaty of Washington; opening of the first section of the Canada Pacific Railway; great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.

OMARKS IN THE HISTORY OF CANADA.

1671 First English Settlement in New Brunswick 1762
1676 Treaty of Peace. Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia..... 1763
Courts established in Canada. Labrador and Prince Edward separated from it; First newspaper published at Quebec. 1764
1682 Fire at Montreal. Conspiracy of Pontiac 1765
1686 First vessel built at St. John, N. B. 1770
1689 Charter of Quebec becomes extinct; Jesuits are abolished..... 1775
690 Constitutional Act granted by Quebec Act. Council formed; Northwest coast explored by Cook and Vancouver 1774
1694 Revolt of English Colonies. Invasion of Canada. Martial Law proclaimed. Montreal taken and Montgomery defeated and killed before Quebec..... 1775
701 Canada evacuated by Americans. Declaration of Independence .. 1776
1703 Meeting of Council and passing of ordinances respecting militia and administration of justice 1777
704 Treaty of peace signed; U. E. Loyalists settle in Ontario and Nova
709 Brunswick. N. W. Company
710 formed. Kingston founded ... 1783
711 Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia 1784
New Brunswick separated from Nova Scotia. Habeas Corpus Law introduced into Canada. First school opened in Ontario. City of St. John established by Royal Charter 1785
719 Ontario divided into five districts
720 and English Law introduced.
721 King's College, Nova Scotia founded 1788
722 Canadian Act passed. Provinces
723 Ontario and Quebec divided 1791
727 1st Parliament of Lower Canada meets 1792
730 1st Parliament of Upper Canada.
731 2d session Lower Canada. Public accounts. 1st printed. First merchant vessel on Lake Ontario. Horse ferry on Niagara River. First Protestant Bishop of Quebec 1793
748 First roads opened in Upper Canada. Toronto founded 1794
749
745 Road Bill passed L. Canada Legislature. Canadian vessels restricted. Fort Niagara ceded to U. S. 1796
746 First stage established in Upper Canada..... 1798
Education Act passed in Upper Canada..... 1799
Great fire in Montreal 1803
Locks made at Cedars, Cascades and Long Sault 1804
First ship built at Montreal. First French newspaper published 1806
Grammar schools established in Upper Canada 1807
750 First steamer on St. Lawrence 1809
751 Habeas corpus suppressed 1810
Judges excluded from Parliament 1811
War with United States. Battle of Queenstown 1812
Chateauguay, Chrysler's, Fort Erie, Fort Niagara, Hamilton founded 1813
755 Battles of Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Plattsburg. Treaty of Peace signed 1814
First steamboat on Lake Ontario. Common schools established in Upper Canada 1816
777 Bank of Upper Canada and Montreal 1817
Steamer on Lake Erie. Royal Institution established. U. C. Herald and St. John made Free ports 1818
778 First steamer in Ottawa. Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia 1819
Lachine Canal commenced. Union of Hudson's Bay and N. W. Companies..... 1821
759
760

1877

Unprecedented snowfalls throughout the Dominion; and Orange riots in Montreal and Chatham; Mackett killed at Montreal; Hesketh award of $200,000 ordered by the International Commission appointed under the operation of the Treaty of Washington; opening of the first section of the Canada Pacific Railway; great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.

Union of Provinces proposed..... 1822
Lower Canada Legislature votes money for encouragement of Agriculture 1823
Fabrique Act passed..... 1824
Death of Bishop Mountain, and of R. C. Bishop; Great fire on the Miramichi, N. B. 1825
Steamers on Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis. Latest navigation open at Quebec on record. 1826
Rideau Canal begun; Metcalf College founded; King's College, Toronto, founded; Clergy Reserves agitation..... 1827
Saguenay District explored. Petitions from Lower Canada sent to England. Earliest known opening of navigation at Quebec; Pictou and Sydney made free ports 1828
Upper Canada College opened; Welland Canal begun..... 1829
Gaspé made into counties. Longest season of navigation on St. Lawrence 1830
Steamer between Quebec and Halifax. Chambly Canal begun ... 1832
Cholera..... 1832
Quebec and Montreal incorporated. Castle of St. Louis burned ... 1834
Passing of the 92 Resolutions by L. C. Assembly. Second year of Cholera 1834
General agitation throughout the Canadas 1837
Accession of Her Majesty. Breaking out Canadian Rebellion. Fire at St. John, N. B. First railway in U. C. 1837
Suspension of L. C. Constitution. General amnesty. Second insurrection 1838
Special Council assembled at Montreal. Boundary difficulties New Brunswick; First horse railway, Upper Canada ... 1839
Union of Provinces..... 1840
First Parliament of Canada meets at Kingston. Municipal Education laws passed. First screw steamer on lakes 1841
Ashburton Treaty. First railway incorporated in Nova Scotia 1842
Boundary Survey. Kings College, Toronto opened. Cornwall and Chambly canals opened. Seat of Government removed to Montreal 1843
Dr. Ryerson appointed Superintendent of Education, U. C. First Convocation of Toronto University. First railway commenced in New Brunswick 1844
Ride in sleighs from Quebec to Montreal. Welland Canal opened 1845
Lake Superior mines explored. School Bill passed for Upper Canada 1846
Ship fever. First telegraph Canada—New York. School established at Toronto by Frank Baily. Railway commenced 1847
Navigation laws repealed. First steamer Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 1848
Rebellion Losses Bill. Burning of Parliament House. Riots at Toronto and other places. Baie Verte Canal opened 1849
Parliament meets at Toronto. Clergy Reserves agitation 1850
Gold discovered at British Columbia. Coal found at Nanaimo, Vancouver Island 1850
Separate School system in Ontario. Boards of Trade in Montreal, Quebec and Toronto. Decimal system. 1851
Parliament meets at Quebec. Travelling between Toronto and Lake Simcoe by Railway opened 1852
Electric telegraph in Ontario. Great Western Railway commenced. First screw steamer from Liverpool to St. Lawrence. 1854

1878

Independence of Parliament Act passed; N. B. Legislature dissolved by reason of refusal to vote supplies; grand review of Canadian volunteers at Montreal, May 24th; Canada awarded 2.5 prizes at the Paris Exposition; complete rout of the Liberal party at the September elections on the "National Policy" issue of Sir John Macdonald; Marq. of Lorne succeeds Lord Dufferin.

Seigniorial Tenure and Clergy Reserves question settled..... 1854
Reciprocity Treaty. Paris International Exhibition. First vessel from Chicago, through St. Lawrence to Liverpool 1855
Allan Steamship Line established. Education Bill passed; Victoria Bridge begun 1856
Normal School in Quebec. First Petroleum works, Ontario. Gold discovered, Nova Scotia..... 1857
Decimal system adopted; Ottawa named capital; Atlantic Cable laid. Delegates sent to England about "confederation." First railway completed in Nova Scotia, Great Western Railway completed..... 1858
Prince of Wales visits Canada. Victoria Bridge opened. First railway opened in New Brunswick; Grand Trunk Railway completed 1860
Secession of Southern States. Troops sent to Canada. First street railways, Montreal and Toronto 1861
International Exhibition. London. War in United States. Conference at Charlottetown concerning Confederation ... 1862
Electric Telegraph Canada for U. S. Army 1863
Quebec Conference..... 1864
Confederation passes Canadian Parliament. close of War of Secession. Reciprocity Treaty expires 1865
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accept Confederation. Last session of Canadian Parliament. Atlantic Cable laid 1866
First Fenian Raid. British North America Act passed. Imperial Parliament at May 1867
Dominion inaugurated, 1st of July. First meeting of Dominion Parliament, 6th Nov. 1867
Assassination of Mr. Meagher. Discovery of Silver mines at Thunder Bay, Lake Superior. Sir John Young, second Lord Monck as Governor-General 1868
Second session Dominion Parliament. Intercolonial Railway commenced. Prince Arthur comes to Canada 1869
Second Fenian Raid. N. W. Territory and Manitoba come into Dominion. Insurrection at Red River 1870
British Columbia joins Dominion. Pacific Railway Survey undertaken. Washington Treaty. Fenian Raids on Huntingdon and Missisquoi 1871
Washington Treaty accepted by Dominion Parliament. Dissolution of Dominion Parliament. Lord Dufferin succeeds Lord Lisgar 1872
Pacific Railway charter granted. General election on. Reporting charges of political corruption on the part of the administration with respect to granting this charter. Prince Edward Island enters the Confederation. Dissolution of Parliament. Sir John Macdonald's address to the electors on the Pacific Railway Investigation. A Liberal administration succeeds under the Premiership of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie 1873
New Pacific Railway Bill passed, and the surveys published. Louis Riel elected member of Parliament from Manitoba, but declared not to be entitled to his seat. Creation of the North-west Territories in 1870. Lord Dufferin, Governor-General, makes a popular summer progress through the upper Provinces 1874

1879.

Adoption of a protective tariff by the Government; Lieut.-Gov. of Quebec dismissed by Dominion Government. Mowat Government sustained at Ontario elections; animated discussion in favor of a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces; Government selects the "Winnipeg" route for Canada Pacific, and locate the western end on the Fraser River, B.C.

GENERAL INFO

REGARDING

The Royal Family, the Dominion Cabinet, the Senate, the H
Stamp Duties, Postal Rates

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819, succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of [illegible] King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married Feb. 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William, the Crown Prince of Germany, Jan. 25, 1858, and has had issue four sons and four daughters.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born December 1, 1844, and has issue: Prince Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864, George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Dec. 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; and Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and had issue five daughters and one son; second son [illegible] Grand Duke, March, 1873. Died December 14, 1878.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, Jan. 23, 1874, and has issue [illegible]

Her Royal Highness Helena Augustus Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg Augustenburg, July 5, 1866, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, March, 1871.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850; married recently to Princess Louise, daughter of Prince Frederick [illegible]

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

GOVERNOR GENERAL—His Excellency the Right Hon. [illegible] Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., [illegible]

Privy Council	Sir John A. Macdonald.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Minister of Public Works	H. L. Langevin.
Secretary of State	J. A. [illegible]
Minister	[illegible]
Minister of Inland Revenue	J. H. Pope.
[illegible]	R. Mc[illegible]
[illegible]	Minister [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Minister	M. [illegible]
Minister	[illegible]
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	[illegible]

SENATE OF CANADA.

HON. DAVID L. MACPHERSON, *Speaker*, Ottawa.
HON. [illegible], *Clerk of the Privy Council*.

SENATORS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" David L. Macpherson	Ottawa.
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" David Christie	Toronto.
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	Belleville.
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" John Simpson	Bowmanville.
" Adam Shortt	Ottawa.
" Richard [illegible]	Belleville.
" George W. Allan	Toronto.
" Jacques O. Bureau	Montreal.
" John Hamilton	Hawkesbury.

SENATORS.	P. O. Ad
Hon. Charles Cormier	[illegible]
" David E. Price	Que
" L. Dumouchel	[illegible]
" [illegible] F. Armand	Ri[illegible]
" William H. Chaffers	St. C
" B. Guevremont	Sorel
" [illegible] Ferrier	Montreal
" Thomas Ryan	Montreal
" [illegible]	Sydney, N
" [illegible] B. Dickey	Amherst, N
" [illegible]	South [illegible]
" [illegible] Miller	Annapolis
" A. E. Botsford	St. J
" William H. Odell	Fredericton
" David Wark	Fredericton
" John Ferguson	B[illegible]
" A. R. McClelan	H[illegible]
" J. C. [illegible]	St. [illegible]
" [illegible]	St. [illegible]
" James D. [illegible]	St. J
" John Glasier	St. [illegible]
" James Dever	St. J
" A. W. McLelan	Ke[illegible]
" A. Macfarlane	Wallace
" Frank Smith	To[illegible]
" Robert Read	[illegible]
" M. A. [illegible]	St. [illegible]
" J. Sutherland	[illegible]
" Hugh Nelson	Bu[illegible]
" [illegible] F. Cornwall	A[illegible]
" W. J. Macdonald	Victoria
" H. A. N. Kaulbach	Lu[illegible]
" M. H. Cochrane	[illegible]
" William Muirhead	Ca[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible] Colmie	Que
" [illegible] Alexander	W[illegible]
" J. H. Belleros[illegible]	St. An[illegible]
" D. Montgomery	Park[illegible]
" [illegible] P. Haythorne	[illegible]
" [illegible] W. H[illegible]	[illegible]
" F. X. A. Trudel	M[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" A. H. Peard	St[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible] Stevens	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" J. D. Lewin	St. J
" Adam Hope	Ha[illegible]
" [illegible] Power	H[illegible]
" R. P. Grant	[illegible]
" [illegible] A. P. Poirier	Q[illegible]
" [illegible] Rosaire Thibaudeau	M[illegible]
" [illegible] H. [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible] L. B[illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	H[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" John B[illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible] Northwood, Sr.	[illegible]

CLERK PERMANENT OF [illegible]
ROBT. L. Morse Clerk, Master in Chancery, [illegible]
[illegible] Taylor, Deputy Clerk, [illegible]
[illegible]; R. E. Kimball, [illegible]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HON. [illegible], Speaker. A[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	John McD[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hon. J. J. C. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Joseph E. [illegible]
[illegible]	J. G. H. [illegible]
[illegible]	Arthur Le B[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hon. David M[illegible]

AL INFORMATION

REGARDING

binet, the Senate, the House of Commons, the Provincial Legislatures,
amp Duties, Postal Rates, &c., &c.

SENATORS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. Charles Cormier	Plessisville
" David E. Price	Quebec.
" L. Dumouchel	Longueuil.
" F. Armand	Rivière des Prairies.
" William H. Chaffers	St. Cesaire.
" B. Guevremont	Sorel.
" [illegible] Forget	Montreal
" [illegible] Ryan	Montreal.
" J. D. Archibald	Sydney, N. S.
" [illegible] B. Dickey	Amherst, N. S.
" [illegible]	Sydney, N. S.
" [illegible] Miller	Arichat, C. B.
" A. E. Botsford	Sackville, N. B.
" William H. Odell	Fredericton.
" David Wark	Fredericton.
" John Ferguson	Bathurst.
" A. R. McClelan	Hopewell, N. B.
" J. C. Chapais	St. Denis, Kamouraska.
" James R. Benson	St. Catharines.
" John Glasier	Sunbury, N. B.
" James Dever	St. John, N. B.
" A. W. Mclelan	Londonderry, N. S.
" A. Macfarlane	Wallace, N. S.
" Frank Smith	Toronto.
" Robert Read	Belleville.
" M. A. Girard	St. Boniface, Manitoba.
" James Sutherland	Kildonan, Manitoba.
" R. L. Nelson	Barkerville, B. C.
" [illegible] F. C. Cornwall	Ashcroft, B. C.
" W. J. Macdonald	Victoria, B. C.
" H. A. N. Kaulbach	Lunenburg, N. S.
" M. H. Cochrane	Compton.
" William Muirhead	Chatham, N. B.
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	Quebec.
" [illegible] Alexander	Wood Lock Ont
" J. H. Bellerose	St. Vincent de Paul.
" D. Montgomery	Back Cumer, P. E. I.
" [illegible] P. Haythorne	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
" [illegible] W. Howlan	Alberton, P. E. I.
" F. X. A. Trudel	Montreal.
" W. Scott	Ottawa.
" L. G. Penny	Montreal.
" [illegible]	Quebec.
" A. H. Paquet	St. Cuthbert
" [illegible]	Quebec
" [illegible] Stevens	Waterloo, Q.
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" J. D. Lewin	St. John, N. B.
" [illegible]	Hamilton.
" [illegible] Power	Halifax
" E. [illegible] Grant	Pictou, N. S.
" [illegible] A. P. Pelletier	Quebec.
" [illegible] Reserve Thibaudeau	Montreal.
" [illegible] H. Bellerose	Prescott.
" [illegible] B. de Boucherville	Boucherville, Que.
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" A. S. Cowell	Charlottetown
" [illegible] N. Cobb	Ottawa.
" John Boyd	St. John, N. B
" J. [illegible] Northwood, Sr	Chatham, Ont

CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA

[illegible] LeMoine, Clerk, Master in Chancery, Cashier and Accountant
[illegible] Jennings Taylor, Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant and Master
[illegible] E. E. Kimber, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[illegible] BLANCHET, Speaker. ALFRED PATRICK, I.
[illegible] H

MEMBERS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
[illegible] John McKay	Loughboro', h. O.
[illegible] Alexander Rogers	Hopewell Hill, N.B.
[illegible] J. Dawson	Toronto.
[illegible] Wm. T. Langley	Patrolea, N. S.
[illegible] Mc[illegible]	Antigonish, N. S.
Hon. J. J. C. Abbott	Montreal
[illegible] A. M.	Montreal
[illegible] Bourinot	St. Victor de Tring, Q.
J. G. H. Bergeron	Montreal.
Achille Le Roy	Quebec.
C. O. Caldwell	Berthier en haut
E. C. Beauchesne	Carleton, Q.
Hon. David Mills	Palmyra, O

CONSTITUENCIES	MEMBERS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
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[illegible] S. B.	Wm. Paterson	Brantford, O
[illegible]	Wm. Fitzsimmons	Brockville, O.
[illegible]	Edmund L. Chandler	Brome, Q
[illegible] N. B.	John Gibson	Paisley, O
[illegible] S. B.	Alexander Shaw	Walkerton, O
[illegible]	Wm. McDonald	La Grace Bay, N.S
[illegible]	Wm. McKay McLeod	Sydney, C. B., N.S
[illegible]	Thomas White	Montreal
[illegible] N. L.	George H. Cornell	Woodstock, N. B.
[illegible] O	[illegible] Rochester	Ottawa
[illegible]	J. S. Thompson	Barkerville, B.C.
[illegible]	Pierre H. Benoit	St. Hubert, Q
[illegible]	Hippolyte Montplaisir	Cote la Magdeleine.
[illegible]	Joseph S. Perrault	Matane
[illegible]	Arthur H. G. Pinot	St. George, N.B.
[illegible]	Edward Holton	Montreal
[illegible]	Ernest Cimon	Chicoutimi, Q.
[illegible]	Thomas McKay	Truro, N. S.
[illegible]	Hon. John H. Pope	Ottawa
[illegible]	[illegible] Bergin	Cornwall, O
[illegible]	Hon. Sir C. Tupper, C.B.	Ottawa
[illegible]	John C. Wade	Digby, N. S.
[illegible]	T. F. Routhier	Quebec
[illegible] de Bellechasse	D. Olivier Bastien	Victoriaville, Q.
[illegible]	John S. Ross	Iroquois, O.
[illegible] N. B.	Arthur T. H. Williams	Port Hope.
[illegible] B. C.	Hon. E. Blake	Toronto
[illegible] K.	Thomas Atkell	St. Thomas, O.
[illegible] E.	George E. Casey	Fingal, O
[illegible]	James C. Patterson	Windsor, O.
[illegible]	George A. Kirkpatrick	Kingston.
[illegible]	Hon. Pierre Evanturel	Quebec
[illegible]	[illegible] M. L.	Lancaster, O.
[illegible]	Hon. T. W. Anglin	St. John, N.B.
[illegible] N. B.	John Price Wisenall	Prescott, O
[illegible] E. B.	Thomas S. Sproule	Markdale, O
[illegible] N. B.	Samuel J. Lane	Owen Sound, O.
[illegible] S. B.	George Jackson	Durham, O
[illegible]	Alfred Ogden	Cape Canso, N. S.
[illegible]	David Thompson	Deans, O
[illegible]	Matthew H. Richey	Halifax, N. S
[illegible]	Malachy B. Daly	Halifax, N. S.
[illegible]	Hon. Wm. McDougall, C.B.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Thomas L. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Edgar E. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	W. Henry Allison	Newport, N. S.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bedford, O.
[illegible]	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell	[illegible]
[illegible] N. B.	Jesse Brown	[illegible]
[illegible]	Malcolm Cameron	Montreal
[illegible]	James Skead	Hemmingford, Q.
[illegible]	Hon. S. H. Cameron	Kingston
[illegible] N. B.	Thomas Temple	Prescott, O
[illegible] N. S.	Wm. McConnell	Goderich, O
[illegible]	Frederick Bernard	Mt. Johnston, Q.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Port Hood, N. S.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Montreal
[illegible]	Hon. L. H. O. Letellier	Quebec
[illegible]	Alfred Pinard	St. Andrés, O
[illegible] N. B.	Gilbert McCormick	Buctouche, N. B.
[illegible] O	Lewis St. Laurent	Quebec
[illegible] N. B.	John D. Costello	St. John, N. B.
[illegible] N. S.	Hector W. Bowers	Canning, N. S.
[illegible] P. E. I.	A. A. Macdonald	Montague Bridge.
[illegible]	J. E. B. McCreary	Souris, P. E. I.
[illegible]	Alexander Gunn	Kingston
[illegible]	Hon. Alex. Mackenzie	Toronto.
[illegible] N. B.	D. G. McDonald	Alexandria, O.
[illegible]	[illegible] H. [illegible]	[illegible] O.
[illegible]	[illegible]	St. John, N. B.
[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Lin, Q
[illegible]	Joseph A. Ouimet	Montreal
[illegible] N. B.	Charles E. Perkins	Kemptville, O.
[illegible] S. B.	David Ford Jones	Gananoque, O.
[illegible]	Edmund Hooper	Napanee, O.
[illegible]	Hon. Jos. G. Blanchet	Levis, Q
[illegible]	John C. Rykert	St. Catharines.
[illegible]	John C. Schultz	Winnipeg.
[illegible]	Philippe B. Casgrain	Quebec
[illegible]	Hon. John Carling	London
[illegible]	Come L. Bantret	Ste. Croix, Q.
[illegible]	E. Kaulbach	Lunenburg, N. S.
[illegible]	Joseph Ryan	Portage la Prairie.
[illegible]	Frederick Hudon	Montreal
[illegible]	L. E. Olivier	St. Ferdinand, Q.

DOMINION OF CANA

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—The Hon. D. A. Macdo
Capt. Forsyth Grant, *Private Secretar*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney General ..... Hon.
Minister of Education ..... "
Commissioner of Crown Lands ..... "
Commissioner of Public Works ..... "
Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture ..... "
Secretary and Registrar ..... "

J. G. Scott, Q.C., *Clerk of Executive Council.* J. Lon
Assistant Clerk.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HON. CHARLES CLARKE, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O.
Addington	H. M. Deroche	Napa
Algoma	Robert Adam Lyon	Mich
Brant, N. R.	James Young	Galt
Brant, S. R.	Hon. A. S. Hardy	Tor
Brockville	Hon. C. F. Fraser	Bro
Bruce, N. R.	D. Sinclair	Pars
Bruce, S. R.	Hon. R. M. Wells	Toro
Cardwell	Charles Robinson	Chad
Carleton	G. W. Mook	Scott
Cornwall	William Mack	Cor
Dufferin	William Jelly	Sc
Dundas	Andrew Ryder	Mor
Durham, E. R.	John Rogerson	Port
Durham, W. R.	Jas. W. McLaughlin	Bow
Elgin, E. R.	T. Mercuryo Nairn	Aylm
Elgin, W. R.	John Cascaden	Iona
Essex, N. R.	Solomon White	Wind
Essex, S. R.	Lewis Wigle	Cean
Frontenac	D. D. Calvin	Kin
Glengarry	Donald Macmaster	Wil
Grenville, S. R.	Frederick J. French	Pre
Grey, N. R.	D. Creighton	Owen
Grey, E. R.	A. W. Lauder	Tor
Grey, S. R.	J. H. Hunter	Durh
Haldimand	[illegible] Baxter	Cay
Halton	[illegible] Paxton Bartram	Mil
Hamilton	John M. Gibson	Hami
Hastings, W. R.	Alex Robertson	Belle
Hastings, E. R.	N. S. Appleby	Stir
Hastings, N. R.	G. H. Burdett	Stirl
Huron, E. R.	T. Gibson	Wing
Huron, S. R.	Archibald Bishop	Hay
Huron, W. R.	A. McLagan Ross	Goder
Kent, E. R.	D. McCrimmey	Chat
Kent, W. R.	Edward Robinson	Chath
Kingston	James H. Metcalfe	Kin
Lambton, E. R.	Peter Graham	Wyo
Lambton, W. R.	Hon. T. B. Pardee	Toro
Lanark, N. R.	Wm. C. Caldwell	Lann
Lanark, S. R.	[illegible] Lees	Calab
Leeds, N. R.	H. Merrick	Merr
Leeds, S. R.	Wm. Richardson	Seeley
Lennox	George D. Hawley	Eath
Lincoln	Sylvester Neelon	St. Ca
Lincoln	W. R. Meredith	Lond
Middlesex, E. R.	R. Tooley	Belme
Middlesex, N. R.	John Waters	Spra
Middlesex, W. R.	J. Watterworth	Ward
Monck	Richard Harcourt	Wella
Muskoka	John C. Miller	Tren
Norfolk, S. R.	William Morgan	Port
Norfolk, N. R.	J. B. Lawson	Simc
Northumberland, E. R.	J. M. Ferris	Camp
Northumberland, W. R.	H. J. Gould	Colb
Ontario, N. R.	Thos. Paxton	Port
Ontario, S. R.	John Dryden	Brok
Ottawa	Patrick Buckingham	Otta
Oxford, N. R.	Hon. Oliver Mowat	Toro
Oxford, S. R.	Hon. Adam Crooks	Toro
Peel	Jr. Cushion	Bram
Perth, N. R.	D. D. Hay	Listo
Perth, S. R.	Thos. Ballantyne	Stra
Peterboro', E. R.	Thomas Blezard	Peth
Peterboro', W. R.	W. H. Scott	Peter
Prince Edward	William Hakin	Vank
Prescott & Russell	G. Stricker	Peter
Renfrew, S. R.	James Bendel	Ren
Renfrew, N. R.	Thomas Murray	Pem
Richmond	A. J. Baker	Mel
Russell, E. R.	Herman H. Cook	Toro
Simcoe, S. R.	Wm. J. Parkhill	Rich
Simcoe, W. R.	Thos. Long	Collin
Stormont	Joseph Keir	Farra
Toronto, East	Hon. Alex. Morris	Toro
Toronto, West	Robert Bell	Toro
Victoria, N. R.	Samuel S. Peck	Minde
Victoria, S. R.	Hon. S. C. Wood	Tor
Waterloo, N. R.	M. Springer	Wate
Waterloo, S. R.	James Livingston	Bade
Welland	Daniel Near	Hun
Wellington, E. R.	Robert McKim	Parka
Wellington, C. R.	C. Clarke	Elora
Wellington, S. R.	James Laidlaw	Guelp
Wentworth, N. R.	J. M. Mahon	Dund
Wentworth, S. R.	F. M. Carpenter	Ston
York, E. R.	G. W. Badgerow	Toro
York, W. R.	Peter Patterson	Patte
York, N. R.	J. H. Widdifield	Newt

CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE
Charles T. Gilmor, Clerk of the House and Clerk of
Chancery; Arthur H. Sydere, Clerk Assistant; F. J
Sergeant-at-Arms.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAMES	P. O. ADDRESS.
Middlesex, E. R.	Duncan Macmillan	London
Middlesex, N. R.	Timothy Coughlin	Ilderton, O.
Middlesex, W. R.	George Wm. Ross	Strathroy, O.
Nipissing	Hon. George B. Baker	Sweetsburg, Q.
North	Lachlin McCallum	Stromness, O.
Outremont	Fernon Dugas	Montreal, Q.
Montmagny	A. C. P. R. Landry	St. Pierre, Q.
Montmorency	Hon. A. R. Angers	Quebec.
Montreal, Centre	M. P. Ryan	Montreal.
Montreal, East	C. J. Coursol	Montreal.
Montreal, West	T. H. Gault	Montreal.
Muskoka	A. P. Cockburn	Gravenhurst, O.
Napierville	S. Coupal dit La Reine	Napierville, Q.
New Westminster	T. R. McInnes	New Westm'r, B.C.
Niagara	J. B. Plumb	Niagara.
Nicolet	F. X. O. Methot	St. Pierre les, B.Q.
Norfolk, N. R.	John Charlton	Lynedoch, O.
Norfolk, S. R.	Wm. Wallace	Simcoe, O.
Northumberland, N. R.	J. B. Snowball	Chatham, N. B.
Northumb'd, O., E. R.	Joseph Keeler	Colborne, O.
Northumb'd, O., W. R.	Hon. Jas. Cockburn	Ottawa.
Ontario, N. R.	George Wheler	Uxbridge, O.
Ontario, S. R.	F. W. Glen	Oshawa, O.
Ottawa, City	A. M. Currier Joseph Tassé	Ottawa. Ottawa.
Ottawa, County	Alonzo Wright	Ironside, Hull, Q
Oxford, N. R.	Thomas Oliver	Woodstock, O
Oxford, S. R.	James A. Skinner	Woodstock, O.
Peel	Wm. Elliott	Brampton O.
Perth, N. R.	S. R. Hesson	Stratford, O.
Perth, S. R.	James Trow	Stratford, O.
Peterboro', E. R.	John Burnham	Ashburnham, O.
Peterboro', W. R.	George Hillyard	Peterboro', O.
Pictou	Hon. Jas. McDonald Robert Doull	Ottawa. Pictou, N. S.
Pontiac	John Poupore	Chichester, Q.
Portneuf	R. P. Vallee	Quebec
Prescott	Felix Routhier	Yamaska Hill, O.
Prince, P. E. I.	Edward Hackett James Yeo	Tignish, P. E. I. Port Hill, P. E. I.
Prince Edward	James S. McCraig	Picton, O
Provencher	Hon. Joseph Royal	Winnipeg, M.
Quebec, Centre	Jacques Malouin	Quebec
Quebec, East	Hon. Wilfrid Laurier	Arthabaskaville.
Quebec, West	Hon. T. M Greevy	Quebec
Quebec County	P. A. Caron	Quebec
Queens, N. B.	George G. King	Chipman, N. B.
Queens, N. S.	S. T. R. Bill	Liverpool, N. S.
Queens, P. E. I.	Hon. J. C. Pope F. De St. C. Bocken	Ottawa. Charlottetown.
Renfrew, N. R.	Peter White, jun	Pembroke, O.
Renfrew, S. R.	Wm. Bannerman	Renfrew, O.
Richmond	George Haddow	Dalhousie, N. B.
Richelieu	L. H. Masson	St. A. de Verennes
Richmond, N. S.	Edmund P. Flynn	Arichat, N. S.
Richmond & Wolfe, Q.	Wm. B. Ives	Sherbrooke, Q.
Richmond	J. E. B. E. Ecot	Richmond, Q.
Richmond	George W. Gerault	St. Cesaire, Q.
Richmond	Hon. John O'Connor	Ottawa.
St. Hyacinthe	Louis T. Bleau	St. Hyacinthe, Q.
St. John, N. B., City	Hon. Isaac Burpee C. W. Weldon	St. John, N. B. St. John, N. B.
St. John, N. B., County	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley, C. B.	Ottawa.
St. John, Q.	François Beaucage	Belle Alodie, Q.
St. Maurice	L. L. L. Desaulniers	Montreal.
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Shefford	Hon. L. S. Huntington	Waterloo, Q.
Shefford	Thomas Robertson	Barrington, N. S.
Shefford	Edward T. Brook	Sherbrooke, Q.
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Simcoe, S. R.	Wm. C. Little	Woodside, O.
Soulanges	J. [illegible] P. Labelle	St. Eustache, Q.
Stanstead	Caleb C. Colby	Stanstead, Q.
Stormont	Owen Fitzgerald	Avonmore, O.
Sherbrooke	Caleb Pepper	Sherbrooke, Q.
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Toronto	Robert Hay	Toronto.
Two Mountains	Samuel Pattison	Toronto.
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Victoria, B. C.	Arthur Langton	Victoria, B. C.
Vercheres	J. B. Marcil	Repentigny, Q.
Vaudreuil	Hon. Peter Mitchell	Vaudreuil, Q.
Victoria	Sir J. A. Macdonald	Ottawa.
Victoria, B. C.	A. N. Richards	Victoria, B. C.
Victoria, N. B.	J. C. Gibson	Grand Falls, N. B.
Victoria, N. S.	Hon. A. McDonald	The Marshdown, N. S.
Victoria, O. N. R.	Hon. [illegible]	Toronto.
Waterloo, N. R.	Alex. Mackenzie	Ottawa, O.
Waterloo, S. R.	Hon. Richard [illegible]	Berlin, O.
Wellington, S. R.	[illegible] Mitchell	New Hamburg, O.
Wellington	C. W. Bell	Toronto.
Wellington, C. R.	[illegible] Clarke	Elora, O.
Wellington, N. R.	C. A. Drew	Erin, O.
Wellington, S. R.	[illegible] Kirkpatrick	Guelph.
Wentworth, N. R.	[illegible] Land	Saltcoats, O.
Wentworth, S. R.	[illegible] Rykert	Hamilton, O.
Westmoreland	[illegible] A. J. Smith	Dorchester, N. B.
Yamaska	J. B. Brodeur	Yamaska, Q.
Yarmouth	[illegible] Killam	Yarmouth, N. S.
York, N. B.	John Pickard	Fredericton, N. B.
York, O., E. R.	A. Baldwin	Toronto.
York, O., N. R.	Frederick W. Strange	Toronto.
York, O., W. R.	N. C. Wallace	Woodbridge, O.

CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.—Alfred Patr
Clerk of the House; Henry Harmer, Deputy to the Clerk; [illegible]
Home and Accountant; J. and G. [illegible] Clerk Assistant

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

ANT GOVERNOR.—The Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Toronto, Capt. Forsyth Grant, *Private Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

...General	Hon. Oliver Mowat.
...of Education	" Adam Crooks.
...inner of Crown Lands	" T. B. Pardee.
...of Public Works	" C. F. Fraser.
...and Commissioner of Agriculture	" S. C. Wood.
...and Registrar	" A. S. Hardy.

...ott, Q.C., *Clerk of Executive Council.* J. Lonsdale Capreol, *Assistant Clerk.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HON. CHARLES CLARKE, Speaker.

ITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
...n.	H. M. Deroche	Napanee.
...	Robert Adam Lyon	Michael's Bay.
...N. R.	James Young	Galt.
...S. R.	Hon. A. S. Hardy	Toronto.
...	Hon. C. F. Fraser	Brockville.
...S. R.	D. Sinclair	Paisley.
...R.	Hon. R. M. Wells	Toronto.
...	Charles Robinson	Claude.
...	G. W. Monk	South March.
...	William Mack	Cornwall.
...	William Jelly	Shelburne.
...	Andrew Broder	West Winchester.
..., E. R.	John Rosevear	Port Hope.
..., W. R.	Jas. W. McLaughlin	Bowmanville.
...R.	T. Macintyre Nairn	Aylmer, West.
...R.	John Cascaden	Iona.
...R.	Solomon Wintle	Windsor.
...R.	Lewis Wigle	Leamington.
...	D. D. Calvin	Kingston.
...	Donald Macmaster	Williamstown.
..., S. R.	Frederick J. French	Prescott.
...R.	D. Creighton	Owen Sound.
...R.	A. W. Lauder	Toronto.
...R.	J. H. Hunter	Durham.
...	Jacob Baxter	Cayuga.
...	David Roberts	Milton.
...	John M. Gibson	Hamilton.
..., W. R.	Alex. Robertson	Belleville.
..., E. R.	N. S. Appleby	Shannonville.
...N. R.	G. H. Boulter	Stirling.
...E. R.	T. Gibson	Wroxeter.
...S. R.	Archibald Bishop	Hay.
...W. R.	A. McLagan Ross	Goderich.
...R.	D. McCraney	Bothwell.
...R.	Edward Robinson	Chatham.
...	James H. Metcalfe	Kingston.
..., E. R.	Peter Graham	Warwick.
..., W. R.	Hon. T. B. Pardee	Toronto.
...N. R.	Wm. C. Caldwell	Lanark.
...S. R.	William Lees	Fallbrook.
...R.	H. Merrick	Merrickville.
...R.	Wm. Richardson	Seeley's Bay.
...	George D. Hawley	Bath.
...	Sylvester Neelon	St. Catharines.
...	W. R. Meredith	London.
..., E. R.	R. Tooley	Belmont.
..., N. R.	John Waters	Springbank.
..., W. R.	J. Watterworth	Wardsville.
...	Richard Harcourt	Welland.
...	John C. Miller	Toronto.
...S. R.	William Morgan	Port Rowan.
...N. R.	John B. Freeman	Simcoe.
...	Jas. M. Ferris	Campbellford.
...	John C. Field	Cobourg.
...N. R.	Thos. Paxton	Port Perry.
...S. R.	John Dryden	Brooklin.
...	Patrick Baskerville	Ottawa.
...N. R.	Hon. Oliver Mowat	Toronto.
...S. R.	Hon. Adam Crooks	Toronto.
...	A. Cinch	Brampton.
...S. R.	D. D. Hay	Listowel.
...R.	Thos. Ballantyne	Stratford.
..., E. R.	Thomas Blezard	Peterboro'.
..., W. R.	W. H. Scott	Peterboro'.
...	William Harkin	Vankleek Hill.
...Edward	G. Striker	...
..., S. R.	James Bonfield	Egansville.
..., N. R.	Thomas Murray	Pembroke.
...	A. J. Baker	Metcalfe.
...E. R.	Herman H. Cook	Toronto.
...S. R.	Wm. J. Parkhill	Randwich.
...W. R.	Thos. Long	Collingwood.
...	Joseph Kerr	Farran's Point.
...East	Hon. Alex. Morris	Toronto.
..., West	Robert Bell	Toronto.
...N. R.	Samuel S. Peck	Minden.
...S. R.	Hon. S. C. Wood	Toronto.
...N. R.	M. Springer	Waterloo.
...S. R.	James Livingston	Baden.
...	Daniel Near	Humberstone.
...N. R.	Robert McKim	Parker.
...C. R.	C. Clarke	Elora.
...S. R.	James Laidlaw	Guelph.
...N. R.	J. McMahon	Dundas.
..., S. R.	F. M. Carpenter	Stoney Creek.
...R.	G. W. Badgerow	Toronto.
...R.	Peter Patterson	Patterson.
...R.	J. H. Widdifield	Newmarket.

...F PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—F. Gridmor, Clerk of the House and Clerk of the Crown in ...y; Arthur H. Sydere, Clerk Assistant; F. J. Glackmeyer, ...at-Arms.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—Hon. Theodore Robitaille; Capt. Henry Sheppard, Aide-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Public Works	Hon. J. A. Chapleau.
Attorney-General	" L. O. Loranger.
Treasurer	" J. G. Robertson.
Provincial Secretary	" E. T. Paquet.
Speaker Legislative Council	" J. J. Ross.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	" E. J. Flynn.
Solicitor-General	" W. W. Lynch.

OFFICERS.—F. Fortier, Clerk Executive Council; G. Grenier, Deputy Clerk.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. JOHN JONES ROSS, Speaker.

DIVISION.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Alma	Hon. Jean Louis Beaudry	Montreal.
Bedford	" Thomas Wood	Dunham Flat.
Chaumigny	" John Jones Ross	Ste. An. de la Por.
De Lanaudiere	" Pierre E. Dostaler	Berthier.
De la Durantaye	" Edouard Remillard	Quebec.
De la Vall...	" J. B. G. Pelletier	N...
De Lorimier	" J. G. Irvine	N...
De Salaberry	" H. Starnes	Montreal.
Grandville	" Elzear Dionne	Ste. An. de la Pos.
Gulf	" Thomas Savage	Cape Cove.
Inkerman	" George Bryson	Metis.
Kennebec	" Joseph Gardet	Gentilly.
La Salle	" Louis Panet	Quebec.
Laurentides	" Jean Elie Gingras	Quebec.
La...	" A. R. C. de Lery	Quebec.
Mille Isles	" Felix H. Lemieux	St. Benoit.
Repentigny	" Louis Archambeault	L'Assomption.
Rigaud	" E. Prudhomme	Parish Montreal.
Rougemont	" P. B. de LaBruere	St. Hyacinthe.
S...	" P. E. Roy	St. Pie.
Shaw...	" John Hearn	Quebec.
Victoria	" Jame... Fortier	Montreal.
Wellington	" W. H. Webb	Melbourne.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—G. B. de Boucherville, Clerk, Master in Chancery and Accountant; S. S. Hatt, Gentleman Usher Black Rod; T. E. Roy, Sergeant-at-Arms.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HON. ARTHUR TURCOTTE, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Argenteuil	Robert J. Meikle	Lachute.
Bagot	Narcisse ...	St. Liboire.
Beauce	Joseph ...	St. Joseph.
Beauharnois	Celestin Bergerin	St. Timothée.
Bellechasse	P. Boutin	St. Raphael.
Berthier	Joseph Robillard	Lanoraie.
Bonaventure	J. L. Tarte	Quebec.
Brome	W. W. Lynch	Knowlton.
Chambly	R. Prefontaine	Montreal. [rade.
Champlain	D. N. St. Cyr	St. Anne de la Pe-
Chapleau	O. Gauthier	St. Urbain.
Chateauguay	Edouard Laberge	Ste Philomène.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	W. E. Price	Saguenay.
Compton	W. Sawyer	Sawyerville.
Deux-Montagnes	Charles L. Champagne	St. Eustache.
Dorchester	N. Audet	St. Anselme.
Drummond & Arthabaska	W. J. Watts	Drummondville.
Gaspé	Hon. Edmond J. Flynn	Quebec.
Huntingdon	Hon. Louis Beaubien	Montreal.
Huntingdon	Dr. A. Cameron	Huntingdon.
Iberville	Louis Molleur	St. J...
Jacques Cartier	N. M. LeCavalier	St. Laurent, Hois.
Joliette	V. P. Lavallee	St. Felix de Va-
Kamouraska	Charles Ant. Er. Gignon	Riviere Ouelle.
Laprairie	L. B. A. Gauthier	Laprairie.
L'Assomption	Omulphe Pelletier	L'Assomption.
Laval	L. O. Loranger	Montreal.
Lévis	Hon. E. T. Paquet	St. Nicholas.
L'Islet	J. Bte. Dupuis	St. Roch des Aul-
Lotbinière	Hon. H. G. Joly	Quebec. [nets.
Maskinongé	Edouard Caron	Riv. du Loup.
Mégantic	Hon. George Irvine	Quebec.
Missisquoi	Ernest Racicot	Sweetsburg.
Montcalm	Octave Magnan	St. Alexis.
Montmagny	L. N. Fortin	Cap St. Ignace.
Montmorency	Charles Langelier	Quebec.
Montreal, Centre	H. A. Nelson	Montreal.
Montreal, East	L. O. Taillon	Montreal.
Montreal, West	James McShane	Montreal.
Napierville	L. D. Lafontaine	St. Edouard.
Nicolet	C. E. Houde	St. Gr...
Ottawa (County)	L. Duhamel	Wright Township
Pontiac	Hon. L. R. Church	Aylmer.
Portneuf	Hon. Fis. Langelier	Q...
Quebec, Centre	R. Rinfret	Q...
Quebec, East	Joseph Shehyn	Q...
Quebec, West	A. H. Murphy	Q...
Quebec (County)	Hon. D. A. Ross	Q...
Richmond and Wolfe	Jacques Picard	W...
Richelieu	Michael Mathieu	St...
Rimouski	...	...
Roussille	F. G. Bonthillier	Mo...
St. Hyacinthe	Hon. H. Mercier	St. Hyacinthe.
St. John's	Hon. F. G. Marchand	St. Jean de Dieu
St. Maurice	F. S. L. Desaulniers	Yamachiche (ville
Shefford	J. Lafontaine	Roxton Fall.
Sherbrooke	Hon. J. G. Robertson	Sherbrooke.
Soulanges	William Duckett	Côteau Landing.
Standead	Henry Lovell	Centreook.
Temiscouata	G. H. Deschênes	St. Epiphanie
Terr...	Hon J. A. Chapleau	Montreal.

CONSTITUENCIES	NAME	P. O. ADDRESS
Three R[illegible]	Hon. A. Tur[illegible]	Three Rivers
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ste. Marthe
V[illegible]	[illegible]	Ver[illegible]
Y[illegible]	J[illegible] Watt[illegible]	M[illegible]

[illegible] Delorme, Clerk [illegible] J. D. L. [illegible]

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

[illegible]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR [illegible] Robert Duncan Wilmot, P.C. [illegible] Aide-de-Camp, Captain Alf. E. St[illegible] [illegible] Secretary, Henry Wilmot, Esq.

[illegible]	Hon. R[illegible] Young
[illegible]	" J. J. [illegible], Q.C.
[illegible]	" W. W[illegible], Q.C.
[illegible]	" [illegible] A. L[illegible]
[illegible]	" [illegible]
[illegible]	" [illegible]
[illegible]	Wm. [illegible]
"	D. L. H[illegible]n.

Member of Coun[illegible] — Hon. [illegible]
" — " Wm. [illegible]
" — " C. J. [illegible]
" — " J[illegible]
" — " H[illegible] M[illegible]

RETIRED MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL [illegible] Sir Wm. Young, Hon. [illegible], C.B., Hon. [illegible] Henry, Hon. James McDonald, Hon. Samuel L. Sh[illegible], Alexander McFarlane, Hon. [illegible] G. Archibald.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. ROBERT BOAK, PRESIDENT.

NAME	P. O. ADDRESS
Hon. Robt. M. C[illegible]	[illegible]
" Wm. C. W[illegible]	[illegible]
" John McKinnon	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" D. McN. Parker	Halifax.
" James [illegible]	[illegible]
" Hugh Cameron	Mabou
" Charles Dickie	[illegible]
" Robert B[illegible]	Halifax.
" E. R. O[illegible]	[illegible]
" A. McN. C[illegible]	Mac[illegible]
" James [illegible]	Halifax.
" Charles B[illegible]	[illegible]
" C. M. [illegible]	[illegible]
" John B. Dick[illegible]	[illegible]
" David [illegible]	[illegible]
" H[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Rod.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HON. [illegible], Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES	NAME
Annap[illegible]	Hon. [illegible]
"	[illegible]
Antig[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]
Cape B[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]
Colchester	[illegible]
"	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]
"	[illegible]
Digby	[illegible]
Guys[illegible]	[illegible]
Halifax	[illegible]
"	Wm. D. Har[illegible]
Hants	[illegible]
Inv[illegible]	[illegible]
K[illegible]	[illegible]
L[illegible]	[illegible]
P[illegible]	[illegible]
Q[illegible]	[illegible]
R[illegible]	[illegible]
S[illegible]	[illegible]
V[illegible]	[illegible]
Y[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

[illegible]

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

[illegible]

[illegible] — " L. McMillan
[illegible] — " R. Mann

DOMINION OF CANADA.

...f Council	....Hon. Nathaniel W. White
"	Wm. B. Troop.
"	" C. J. Townshend.
"	" James S. McDonald.
"	" H. F. McDougall.

The Members of Executive Council retaining their Excellency, by special permission of Her Majesty:—Hon. Young, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, C.B., Hon. William A. Hon. James McDonald, Hon. Samuel L. Shannon, Hon. ...r McFarlane, Hon. Adams G. Archibald.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. ROBERT BOAK, President.

NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. Robt. M. Cutler	*...Gladstone.*
" Wm. C. Wharton	*Indian Ba...*
" J. W. McKenzie	*Fredericton.*
" Samuel Creelman	*Shediac.*
" D. McN. Parker	*Halifax.*
" James Fraser	*Pictou.*
" Hugh Cameron	*Malone.*
" Charles Dickie	*Cornwallis.*
" Robert Boak, Jr.	*Halifax.*
" E. R. Oakes	*Dublin.*
" A. McN. Creelman	*Maitland.*
" James Butler	*Halifax.*
" Charles Bourneuf	*Yarmouth.*
" C. M. Fraticheau	*Gaspé Basin.*
" John B. Dickey	*Lower ...*
" David McCurdy	*Sackville.*
" H. ...	*Annapolis.*
" E. ...	*Liverpool.*
" ...	*Lunenburg.*

Halibu...rton, Clerk; Robert Watkins, Gen...s Asst.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. P. ... MOSELEY, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.
...mpbell	Hon. Wm. B. Troop,
...	C. J. W. Shafner.
...digan	Hon. John S. D. Thompson.
...	Angus McGillivray.
...per Bay	Hon. E. Tilton Moseley.
...	Hector F. McDougall.
...ia	Wm. A. Patterson.
...	Wm. Blair.
...bert	Hon. C. J. Townshend.
...	Edward Vickery.
...	Benjamin VanBlaricom.
...	Henry M. Belcheau.
...	James W. Hadley.
...dalbert	J. E. Stairs.
...	Wm. D. Harrington.
...	John Pugh.
...nts	Nathaniel Spence.
...	Thomas P. Smyth.
...	Duncan J. Campbell.
...	... Hill.
...	Wm. C. Hill.
...	Hon. James S. McDonald.
...	Charles A. Stairs.
...	Edward James.
...	Hon. Simon H. Holmes.
...	... McKay.
...	... Bell.
...	... Ford.
...	... C. Bartling.
...	Isaac LeBlanc.
...	... McGrath.
...	Hon. N. W. White
...	Nathaniel McGray.
...	Wm. F. McCurdy.
...	...
...	...
...	... R. Kenney.
...	... Clerk, H. C. D.
...	... Messenger; Sergeant-at-Arms, E.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

...ON

... Hath Haviland L. Eustace
... Private Secretary, Lt.-Col. James Peake and Lt.-Col.
... Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

...	Hon. W. W. Sullivan.
...	... Ferguson.
...	N. ...
...	Simon Prowse.
...	...
...	... Whitman.
...	Wm. Campbell.
...	J. O. Arsenault.
...	Peter Gavin.

... D. ... Clerk.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. JOHN BALLIESTON, President.

Co... { ... / Royalty }	Hon. Thomas W. Dodd.
... District	Hon. A. B. McKenzie.
...	... Ingleston.
... District	" L. McMillan.
"	" R. Munn.

Kings Co.... 1st District	....Hon. L. Ricklets
"	" Simon Fisher
2nd District	" Joseph Wightman
"	" Thomas Aumoe...
Prince Co.... 1st District	" Richard D. R...
"	" ...
2nd District	" Alexander Lai...
"	" Stewart Burns.

OFFICERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—John Ball, Clerk; John G. Saringeor, Cshet of Black Rod at the ...sent at-Arms.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. JOHN A. McDONALD, Speaker.

Queen's Co.... { Chief Commissioner and Registrar }	Hon. Neil McL...
"	" G. W. DeB...
"	Duncan Cam...
"	Wm. Cane
2nd D...	Donald Mc...
"	Donald Fa...
3rd D...	Robert St...
"	D. A. M...
4... District	Duncan Cross
"	James N...
Prince Co.... 1st District	Hon. Peter ...
"	F. S. Pe...
2nd District	Hon. J. L...
"	James W...
3rd Dist...	Hon. J. O. Ar...
"	John A. McL...
4th District	A. E. C. H...
"	G. W. B...
5th Distr...	Hon. John Lefurgey.
"	Angus M. M...
King's Co.... { Commissioner and Registrar }	Hon. Daniel Gor...
"	" A. J. Macdonald.
1st District	John C. Ch...
"	Lauchlan Macdonald.
2nd District	Hon. Wm. W. Sullivan.
"	Wm. Hooper.
3rd District	J. E. Macdonald.
"	Donald Ferguson.
4th District	Hon. Samuel Prowse.
"	William A. Poole

Clerk of the Assembly—Arch. McNeill.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—VICTORIA, V. I.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—Hon. A. N. Richards; Capt. Geo. Wm. Layton, Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Attorney-General and Chief Commis. Land and Works	Hon. G. A. Walkem.
Minister of Finance and Agriculture	" Robt. B...
Pro. Sec. and Minister of Mines	" T. B. Humphreys.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Hon. F. W. WILLIAMS, Speaker; JOHN ROWLAND HETT, Clerk.

Cariboo	Hon. G. A. Walkem ....Vict...
"	Geo. Cowan ....Parker...
"	Geo. Ferguson ....Cariboo.
Comox	Hon. John Ash, M.D. ....Victoria.
Cowichan	Wm. Smythe ....Cowichan.
"	E. Pimbury. ....Nanaimo.
Esquimault	Hon. F. W. Williams....Esquimalt.
"	J. Helgesen ....Metch...
Kootenay	C. Gallagher ....Wild Horse Creek
"	W. Galbraith. ....Wild Horse Creek
Lillooet	W. M. Brown ....15 Mile House.
"	W. Saul ....70 Mile House.
Nanaimo	Jas. A. Abrams ....Nanaimo
N. Westminster City	E. Brown ....N. Westminster.
N. Westminster Dis.	D. McGillivray ....Surrey.
" "	W. J. Harris ....Kelsey.
" "	Hon. R. Beaven ....Victoria.
" "	W. Wilson ....Victoria.
" "	J. S. Drummond ....Victoria.
" "	J. W. Williams ....Victoria.
Victoria Dis...	Hon. T. B. Humphreys ....Victoria.
" "	W. McIlmoyle ....North Saanich.
Yale	J. A. Mara ....Kamloops.
"	F. G. Vernon ....Kamloops.
"	Preston Bennett. ....Kamloops.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—Hon. Joseph E. Cauchon; Private Secretary, J. E. Cauchon, Jun.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Treasurer	Hon. J. Norquay.
Attorney-General	" D. M. Walker.
Minister of Public Works	" C. P. Brown.
Provincial Secretary	" M. A. Girard.
Minister of Agriculture	" M. Goulet.

Rice M. Howard, *Clerk*.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Hon. GILBERT MCMICKEN, Speaker; THOMAS SPENCE, Clerk.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAME.
Assiniboia	Alex. Murray.
East St. Paul	Senator Girard.
Beauvale	John Smith.
Cathcart	Hon. G. M. Mcken
Dufferin, N.	Andrew Loughlin.
Dufferin, S.	Wm. Whitman.
Emerson	W. H. Nash.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.
Gladstone	Hon. C. P. Brown.
High Bluff	J. A. K. Drummond.
Kildonan	A. M. Sutherland.
La Verendrye	Hon. M. Goulet.
Mountain	Thos. Greenway.
Morris	Joseph Taillefer.
Portage La Prairie	Dr. Cowan.
Rockwood	J. S. Aikins.
Springfield	A. W. Ross.
St. Agathe	Alex. Kittson.
St. Andrew's	Hon. John Norquay.
St. Boniface	A. A. C. La Rivière.
St. Clements	E. H. G. G. Hay.
St. Francois Xavier	Patrice Breland.
Westbourne	Hon. D. M. Walker.
Winnipeg	Capt. Thos. Scott.
Woodlands	Wesley F. Lipsett.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT - BATTLEFORD.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR — Hon. David Laird. COUNCIL — Matthew Ryan and Hugh Richardson, Stipendiary Magistrates, and Members of Council *ex officio*; Lieut.-Colonel James Farquharson McLeod, C.M.G., Commissioner of Police, Pascal Breland, Members of Council.

Lieut.-Colonel Acheson Gosford Irvine, Assistant Commissioner of Police; Amedée Forget, Clerk of the Council and Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor; Edouard Richard, Sheriff; William James Scott, Registrar.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT — ST. JOHN'S.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral, Capt. Sir John Glover, R. N.; Private Secretary, H. H. Morgan; Colonial Aide-de-Camp, Alex. Murray.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General	Hon. W. V. Whiteway.
Surveyor-General	" W. J. S. Donelley.
Colonial Secretary	" E. D. Shea.
Receiver-General	" J. J. Rogerson.
Mem. of Council	" John Rorke.
" "	" Jas. S. Winder.

Clerk of the Council — Hon. E. D. Shea.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Robert Alexander,	Hon. Chas. R. Ayer.
" James Fox.	" Aug. W. Harvey.
" Robt. Kent.	" Edward Morris.
" Stephen Randall.	" Edward D. Shea.
" Thos. Talbot.	" Peter G. Tessier.
" Robt. Thornburn.	" John H. Warren.
" Edward White.	" John Winter.

Clerk - Hugh E. Carter. Solicitor—Thos. J. Kough.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. A. J. W. McNeilly - Speaker.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAME.
Conception Bay	Hon. Ambrose Shea.
"	Charles Dawe.
"	Nathan Notman.
"	Hon. John Rorke.
"	A. Penny.
"	Joseph J. Little, Q.C.
"	Patrick Nowlan.
St. John's East	Robt. J. Kent.
"	Robt. J. Parsons.
St. John's West	Louis Tessier.
"	J. M. Kavanagh.
"	Patrick J. Scott.
Trinity Bay	Hon. Wm. V. Whiteway.
"	John Rendell.
"	James H. Watson.
Placentia and St. Mary's	Hon. W. J. S. Donelley.
"	James Collins.
"	Michael E. Dwyer.
Twillingate and Fogo	Hon. A. J. W. McNeilly.
"	S. B. Carter.
"	R. P. Rice.
Bonavista Bay	George Skelton.
"	Francis Winter.
"	James Saint.
Burin	Hon. J. J. Rogerson.
"	James S. Winter.
Fortune Bay	Joseph Greene.
"	James G. Conroy.
Burgeo and La Poile	Alex. M. McKay.
Fortune Bay	James O. Fraser.

Clerk of Assembly —John Stewart.

STAMP DUTIES.

Upon all notes, drafts, bills of exchange, &c., for amounts of $25 and over, made, drawn or accepted in Canada, the following scale of stamp duties shall be levied.

For $25, one cent.

For amounts over $25 and up to $50, two cents.

For amounts over $50 and up to $100, three cents.

For amounts exceeding $100, three cents for each $100, and three cents additional for each additional $100 or fraction thereof.

When drafts or bills of exchange are executed in duplicate, two cents on each part for the first $100, and the same for any additional fraction thereof; and if made in more than two parts, one cent each part for each $100 or fraction thereof.

Any interest made payable at maturity shall be counted as part of the whole.

The following are also liable to duty as above:

1) Any bill, draft, order or instrument, for money by a bill or promissory note, whether such quired to be made to bearer or order; (2) letters receipt entitling party receiving it to receive a like party.

The following instruments are free from stam drafts, and all instruments under $25; bills of ex H. M. Commissariat or other officers on H. M. Impe service, or any acceptance, endorsement, &c., by bill of exchange drawn out of Canada, or any dr bank payable to the order of any such officer in hi —or any note payable on demand to bearer —or a same be payable on demand —or any P. O. order debenture or coupon thereof—or any instrument ex in his official capacity.

Duties must be paid by affixing adhesive sta stamped paper of the denomination required, in the stamp is to be cancelled by writing thereon initials of the maker, drawer or witness attesting th maker or endorser of the instrument; or, the person attesting shall write or stamp thereon *the date*.

If this latter be neglected or omitted, any pe writing a false date is liable to a fine of $100.

In case of promissory notes made or drawn in Ca shall be by *adhesive stamps*, and *not* stamped paper.

If not stamped at time of drawing it may be do the holder attaching *double* the amount of stamps ally (with date of such being so attached), even if is in progress: provided that at the time it came in had no knowledge of any defects in the same, and t to remedy such defects as soon as they came to his if such holder shall have acquired such knowledge ceedings in court.

The penalty for not affixing proper stamps to no and any person who makes, draws, accepts, endorses way becomes a party to such instrument, is liat They may, however, avoid such liability by *doul* same, as above; this double stamping to remove validity by reason of proper duty not having been p paid by the proper party, or at the proper time, or as to date or erasure of the stamps affixed having be wrong date placed thereon, &c.

After, however, any note or instrument requiri has been settled or paid, no penalty shall be enfor any irregularity in stamping, unless it be shown th whom a penalty is demanded was aware, before or maturity of such note or instrument, of such defec with a view of removing the same as above.

Notes or bills, &c., found amongst the secuities person, unstamped, insufficiently stamped, &c., affixing thereto (and properly cancelling "double irregularity as to stamping, &c., does not prev instrument from being admitted as evidence in crim

The Minister of Inland Revenue appoints agent masters and post-stamp agents—to sell bill stam postage stamps; and any one who forges, counterfe procures to be forged, counterfeited or imitated an stamped paper, or knowingly uses, offers, sells or sale, or shall in any way aid or abet such forgery imitation, shall be guilty of a felony, on conviction be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a ing twenty-one years.

Any banker or broker making, drawing, issuing presenting, receiving, or in any way holding any n not duly stamped, and who does not immediately the stamps called for by the Act in that behalf, liable to a penalty of $500, but is by such negle debarred from recovering the same in any suit at person wilfully affixing to any note or instrumen stamp, or one which has been previously affixed t or instrument, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and of $500.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

LETTER RATES, ETC.

Canada.—Letters posted in Canada, addressed within the Dominion including Manitoba, British Prince Edward Island), 3 cents per ½ oz. or frac unpaid, such letters cannot be forwarded, but wil Dead Letter Office. If liable to more than one rate insufficiently prepaid, the letter will be forwarded t and double the deficiency charged on delivery. I any office for delivery at or from the same office, ar each, and must be prepaid; otherwise they are se Letter Office.

Newfoundland.—Postage on letters 5 cents per thereof. Newspapers (*see* "Transient Newspapers" cents each. Prepayment necessary.

United States.—The rate on letters to the Unit same as in Canada, but must be prepaid.

United Kingdom.—Postage on letters 5 cents per thereof, whether by Canadian or New York steamers double postage will be charged.

Post Cards.—From any place in Canada to any Canada or to the United States, 1 cent each. Briti including Newfoundland), 2 cents each.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Persons posting letters containing value should quire them to be registered, and to obtain from t certificate of receipt for Registration.

The charge for Registration (use Registration St to the postage, is as follows, viz.:

On letters to any other place in Canada or British America	2 cents.
On letters for the United States, or United Kingdo	5 "
On parcels, patterns or samples (Canada only)	2 "
On book packets and newspapers to United Kingdo	5 "

he following are also liable to duty as above :

) Any bill, draft, order or instrument, for the payment of
y by a bill or promissory note, whether such payment is re-
d to be made to bearer or order ; (2) letters of credit ; (3) any
t entitling party receiving it to receive a like sum from a third

he following instruments are free from stamp duties : notes,
, and all instruments under $25 ; bills of exchange drawn by
Commissariat or other officers on H. M. Imperial or Provincial
ce, or any acceptance, endorsement, &c., by such officer on a
f exchange drawn out of Canada, or any draft of or on any
payable to the order of any such officer in his official capacity
any note payable on demand to bearer—or any cheque, if the
be payable on demand—or any P. O. order—or any municipal
nture or coupon thereof—or any instrument executed by a notary
official capacity.

nties must be paid by affixing adhesive stamps, or by using
ped paper of the denomination required, in either which case
stamp is to be cancelled by writing thereon the signature or
ials of the maker, drawer or witness attesting the signature of the
r or endorser of the instrument ; or, the person affixing or wit-
ing shall write or stamp thereon *the date*

this latter be neglected or omitted, any person stamping or
ng a false date is liable to a fine of $100

case of promissory notes made or drawn in Canada, the method
be by *adhesive stamps*, and *not* stamped paper

not stamped at time of drawing it may be done subsequently ;
older attaching *double* the amount of stamps required originally
with date of such being so attached), even if during time suit
progress: provided that at the time it came into his hands he
o knowledge of any defects in the same, and that he proceeded
eedy such defects as soon as they came to his knowledge, even
h holder shall have acquired such knowledge only during pro-
ngs in court.

he penalty for not affixing proper stamps to notes, &c., is $100,
ny person who makes, draws, accepts, endorses, signs, or in any
becomes a party to such instrument, is liable to the same.
may, however, avoid such liability by *double* stamping the
, as above ; this double stamping to remove any probable in-
ity by reason of proper duty not having been paid at all, or not
by the proper party, or at the proper time, or of any formality
date or erasure of the stamps affixed having been omitted, or a
g date placed thereon, &c.

ever, however, any note or instrument requiring to be stamped
een settled or paid, no penalty shall be enforced by reason of
regularity in stamping, unless it be shown that the party from
a penalty is demanded was aware, before or at the date of
ity of such note or instrument, of such defect or irregularity,
d remedying the same as above.

otes or bills, &c., found amongst the securities of a deceased
n, unstamped, insufficiently stamped, &c., become valid on
g thereto (and properly cancelling "double" stamps. Any
dulty as to stamping, &c., does not prevent any note or
ument from being admitted as evidence in criminal proceedings

e Minister of Inland Revenue appoints agents—generally post
rs and post-stamp agents—to sell bill stamps, the same as
ge stamps ; and any one who forges, counterfeits or imitates or
ires to be forged, counterfeited or imitated any such stamp or
ed paper, or knowingly uses, offers, sells or exposes such for
or shall in any way aid or abet such forgery, counterfeit or
tion, shall be guilty of a felony, on conviction of which he shall
ble to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceed-
enty-one years.

ny banker or broker making, drawing, issuing, negotiating,
ting, receiving, or in any way holding any note or instrument
ly stamped, and who does not immediately affix and cancel
amps called for by the Act in that behalf, not only becomes
to a penalty of $500, but is by such neglect or proceeding
ed from recovering the same in any suit at law ; and any
wilfully affixing to any note or instrument any cancelled
, or one which has been previously affixed to any other note-
rument, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine
0.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

LETTER RATES, ETC.

nada.—Letters posted in Canada, addressed to any place
the Dominion including Manitoba, British Columbia and
e Edward Island), 3 cents per ½ oz. or fraction thereof ; if
d, such letters cannot be forwarded, but will be sent to the
Letter Office. If liable to more than one rate of postage, and
iently prepaid, the letter will be forwarded to its destination,
uble the deficiency charged on delivery. Letters mailed at
ffice for delivery at or from the same office, are charged 1 cent
and must be prepaid ; otherwise they are sent to the Dead
Office.

ewfoundland.—Postage on letters 5 cents per ½ oz. or fraction
f. Newspapers (see "Transient Newspapers"). Post cards, 2
each. Prepayment necessary.

nited States.—The rate on letters to the United States is the
as in Canada, but must be prepaid.

nited Kingdom.—Postage on letters 5 cents per ½ oz. or fraction
f, whether by Canadian or New York steamers. If sent unpaid,
postage will be charged.

st Cards.—From any place in Canada to any other place in
da or to the United States, 1 cent each. British and Foreign,
ding Newfoundland), 2 cents each.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

rsons posting letters containing value should be careful to re-
them to be registered, and to obtain from the Postmaster a
ate of receipt for Registration.

e charge for Registration (use Registration Stamp) in addition
postage, is as follows, viz. :

tters to any other place in Canada or British North
merica - - - - - - - 2 cents.
tters for the United States, or United Kingdom - 5 "
rcels, patterns or samples (Canada only), - 5 "
ok packets and newspapers to United Kingdom - 5 "

Registration and foreign postage rates must in all cases be prepaid *in full* by stamps. Letters to other points within the Dominion weighing over ½ oz. and being insufficiently stamped, will be forwarded to destination, and double the amount of the deficiency charged on delivery.

Registered letter stamps have been issued of the above denominations, which may be obtained at any stamp agency.

Registration is not an absolute guarantee against the miscarriage or loss of a letter ; but a registered letter can be traced where an unregistered letter can not, and the posting and delivery or non-delivery can be proven.

BOOK POST.

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate books, publications, works of literature or art, maps or prints, photographs, daguerreotypes, when not on glass or in frames containing glass ; any quantity of paper, vellum or parchment (to the exclusion of letters ; and the books, maps, papers, &c., may be either written, printed or plain, or any mixture of the three ; and may be either British, Colonial or Foreign. No package must exceed 5 lbs. in weight, nor must the size exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Book Packets must be open at *both ends or both sides*, and must not contain any letter or sealed enclosure. For the sake of security they may be tied with a string ; any Postmaster may cut this and examine the packet ; but if nothing "contraband" be found therein, he must re-tie and forward it

The rate on Book Packets between any two places in Canada, and to Newfoundland and the United States, is 1 cent per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, which must be prepaid by stamps.

PARCEL POST.

The charge on Parcels by the Parcel Post, which is limited to places within the Dominion, is 6 cents for every 4 oz. or fraction thereof, with 5 cents additional if registered. No letter must be enclosed ; if any discovered, the amount paid will be forfeited, and the parcel charged at unpaid letter rates. No parcel must exceed 5 lbs. in weight, and must be prepaid by stamps.

Parcels cannot be transmitted by post to any place beyond the limits of the Dominion of Canada, nor can any parcel be forwarded to British Columbia or Manitoba *via* the United States, which exceeds in weight the limits of 2 lbs. 3 oz.

Eye glasses and spectacles may be sent by mail when properly put up and prepaid by Parcel Post

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

Miscellaneous matter, described as under, may pass between places in the Dominion of Canada upon prepayment of a rate of 1 cent per 4 oz. The limit of weight is 4 lbs.

Under this head is comprised pamphlets, occasional publications, printed circulars, hand bills, book and newspaper manuscripts, printers' proof sheets, maps, drawings, engravings, photographs, when not on glass, sheet music, printed or written, deeds, insurance policies, &c.

This matter must be done up in covers, open at both ends or sides, or in such a manner as to be easily inspected by the Post Office authorities, and must contain no letter or other communication to serve the purpose of a letter.

TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS.

Transient Newspapers—that is to say, Canadian newspapers posted otherwise than from the office of publication, and American or British papers posted or re-posted in Canada—must be prepaid if less than 1 oz., ½ cent ; if over 1 oz., 1 cent for every 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepaid by postage stamp, or they cannot be forwarded—except only *British Newspapers* which have been received through the mails by Canadian booksellers or news agents, and by them distributed to regular subscribers by mail ; such papers pass free as they would do if received in the Canadian Packet Mails. Transient newspapers to the United Kingdom, 2 cents per 4 oz. Must be prepaid.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The rate on all periodicals, other than newspapers, passing by mail in Canada, save such as may be addressed to or received from the United Kingdom, is 1 cent per 4 oz. weight of package containing periodical matter, whether the package contains one or more numbers.

Any fraction of 4 oz. to be charged as a full rate.

Transient periodical matter posted in Canada must, in all cases, be prepaid by postage stamps.

Periodicals printed and published in Canada may be posted addressed to any place in the United Kingdom by Canadian packet, on *prepayment by postage stamp of 2 cents each number.*

No package of periodicals can be sent through the post at a rate over 5 lbs. in weight.

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES WITHIN THE DOMINION.

Patterns and samples of merchandise and goods for sale, not exceeding 24 oz. in weight, may be posted in Canada, to be forwarded to any place within the Dominion, on prepayment by postage stamp of a rate of 1 cent per 4 oz., under the following regulations :

If such rate be not fully prepaid by the stamps affixed, the packet to be rated with the deficient postage and a fine of 5 cents in addition.

Packages of samples and patterns, addressed to any place in Canada, may be registered on affixing thereto a registered letter stamp of the value of 5 cents in addition to the postage rate, and provided such packet be handed into the Post Office for registration.

Patterns or samples must be sent in cover open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, &c., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or such like material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened ; or in bags entirely closed, provided that they be transparent, so that the officers of the Post Office may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

The packet may bear on the *outside* the address of the sender, in addition to the address of the person for whom it may be intended ; and also a trade mark or number, and the price of the sample enclosed ; *inside*, there must be no inclosure but the samples or patterns themselves. The particulars, however, of the trade marks, numbers, and prices, may be marked on the articles themselves, instead of on the outside of the packet, at the option of the sender.

Goods sent for sale or in execution of an order, however small the quantity may be, or any article sent by one private individual to

another which are not bonâ fide trade patterns or samples, are not admissible.

UNITED STATES.

Patterns and samples of merchandise, posted for places in the United States, will continue to be subject to the special rate of 10 cents each, prepaid by postage stamps, and must not exceed [illegible] in weight.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Patterns and Samples of Merchandise, when addressed to places in the United Kingdom, must not exceed [illegible], and must be prepaid by postage stamps at [illegible] rate of 2 cents per 2 oz. [illegible] thereof.

FOREIGN LETTER AND NEWSPAPER RATES.

COUNTRIES. — Letters. — News-papers.

[illegible]

SPECIAL RATES TO NEW YORK AND HALIFAX.

[illegible]

postage on Letters [illegible] New York, 15 cents per ½ oz. [illegible] 4 cents each. Postage on Letters via Halifax, 10 [illegible] Newspapers, 4 cents each.

USEFUL HINTS.

Register all valuable Letters.
Transmit money by Money Orders.
Make complaints and inquiries in writing.
[illegible] correspondents to preserve [illegible]
[illegible] information [illegible]
[illegible] the name of the County in which the [illegible] addressed is located.
[illegible] upper corner [illegible]
[illegible] full address in or on [illegible] it [illegible] be forwarded.

MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion [illegible] the Money Order Offices in England, [illegible]

[illegible]

MONEY ORDERS ON NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Money Order Offices in Ontario, Quebec, N[illegible] Brunswick, Manitoba, and Prince Edward Island, draw [illegible] The Orders [illegible]

[illegible] Money Order Offices [illegible] the United Kingdom, O[illegible] Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island [illegible] Postmasters are instructed [illegible]

MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED STATES.

Money Orders [illegible] United States are drawn [illegible]

[illegible] 100 [illegible] 50

DOMINION OF CANADA.

on Letters to New York, 3 cents per ½ oz.; Newspapers, each. Postage on Letters to Halifax, 10 cents per ½ oz.; apers, 1 cent each

SOME HINTS.

e all double letters

t money by Money Orders

ing points and inquiries in writing.

ays wish to post correspondents to preserve envelopes of

holiday cards

Post Letters about which you seek

name of the County and Town

addressed to you.

the upper corner of the address side.

your name and full address on or on letter, to insure

returned to you if

MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Money Orders issued by the Dominion also draw

the Money Order Offices in England, Ireland, and Scotland,

to make up

On Orders not exceeding £1	$0 25
" " £2	0 50
" " £3	0 75
" " £4	1 00

POSTAL NOTES IN CANADA.

Postmasters in Canada are authorized to draw

, and for any

require, upon the

, Manitoba, New Brunswick and

2 cents.	
5 "	
10 "	
20 "	
30 "	
40 "	
50 "	
60 "	
70 "	
80 "	
90 "	
100 "	

MONEY ORDERS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Money Order Offices in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New

Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, draw also upon the

The Orders, like those of

money, and for sums

For Orders not exceeding $20	$0 25
" " exceeding $20 and not exceeding $40	0 50
" " " $40 " " $60	0 75
" " " $60 " " $80	1 00

furnished with lists of all the

Kingston, Ontario, Quebec,

Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and New-

to afford every

the places upon which they

POSTAL NOTES ON THE UNITED STATES.

Postal Notes on the United States are drawn in Canada cur-

money, and may be for any sum not exceeding $10. Postmasters are, however, at liberty to issue two or more separate orders on the United States for $10 each.

The rate of commission charged on Money Orders on the United States is—

For any sum not exceeding $20	25 cents.
Exceeding $20 and not exceeding $40	50 "

Money Orders issued in the United States on Canada are drawn in United States currency, and converted into and payable at their value in Canadian currency.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Post Office Savings Banks in Ontario and Quebec also at Winnipeg, Man., are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business.

The Dominion Government guarantees the repayment of the deposits.

Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from $1 up to $300, or more with the permission of the Postmaster General.

Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, in their own names, shall be paid to them, and will be held not to be subject to the debts, control or engagements of their husbands.

Deposits by children under 10 years of age may be made in the name of any adult relative, or friend, in trust for such child.

Deposits by Corporate Bodies, Societies, Friendly Societies, Trades Unions, Charitable Institutions, Municipal Corporations, Ecclesiastical Corporations, Joint Stock Companies, Partnerships, or Firms, are not allowed.

Deposits by Trustees for the benefit of others than themselves, are not allowed.

Deposits by Executors or Administrators of deceased persons are not allowed.

Deposits by Agents, Factors, Collectors, Commercial Travellers, Clerks, Servants, Apprentices, or Persons in any Employment, are not allowed.

Deposits by Infants under 10 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 10 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 14 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 16 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 18 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 21 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 25 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 30 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 40 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 50 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 60 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 70 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 80 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 90 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 100 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 110 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 120 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 130 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 140 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 150 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 160 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 170 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 180 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 190 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 200 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 210 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 220 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 230 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 240 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 250 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 260 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 270 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 280 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 290 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 300 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 310 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 320 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 330 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 340 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 350 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 360 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 370 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 380 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 390 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 400 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 410 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 420 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 430 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 440 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 450 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 460 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 470 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 480 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 490 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 500 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 510 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 520 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 530 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 540 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 550 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 560 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 570 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 580 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 590 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 600 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 610 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 620 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 630 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 640 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 650 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 660 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 670 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 680 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 690 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 700 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 710 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 720 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 730 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 740 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 750 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 760 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 770 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 780 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 790 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 800 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 810 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 820 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 830 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 840 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 850 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 860 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 870 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 880 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 890 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 900 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 910 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 920 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 930 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 940 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 950 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 960 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 970 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 980 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 990 years of age may be made in their own names.

Deposits by Infants above 1000 years of age may be made in their own names.

READY REFEREN

CONTAINING THE

POST OFFICES OF THE DOMINION, SHOWING THE MONEY ORDER AND SA
AND RIDING IN WHICH LO

The Offices printed in Italics are authorized to grant and pay Money Orders. The Offices marked * are Savings Bank O
The [illegible] letters on the right of the Electoral District column indicat

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
Abbott's Corners	Missisquoi ... Q	Argyle	Victoria, N R ... O	Banks	Grey, E R ... O	Belton	Middlesex, E R ... O
Abbotsford	Rouville ... Q	Argyle	Carleton ... N B	Bannockburn	Hastings, N R ... O	Belyea's Cove	Queen's ... N B
Aberarder	Lambton ... O	Argyle	Yarmouth ... N S	Barachois	Westmoreland N B	Benacadie	Cape Breton ... N S
Abercorn	Brome ... Q	Argyle Shore	Queen's ... P E I	Barachois de Malbaie	Gaspé ... Q	[illegible]	York, E R ... O
Aber[illegible]	Bruce, N R ... O	Argyle Sound	Yarmouth ... N S	Barclay	Victoria, S R ... O	Benmiller	Huron, C R ... O
Aberfeldy	Lambton ... O	Arichat	Richmond ... N S	Bardsville	Muskoka ... O	Bennington	Oxford, N R ... O
Aberfoyle	Wellington, S R ... O	Arisaig	Antigonishe ... N S	*Barkerville*	Cariboo ... B C	Bensfort	Peterboro', W R ... O
Abingdon	Monck ... O	Arkell	Wellington, S R ... O	Bark Lake	Renfrew, S R ... O	Benton	Carleton ... N B
Abrams Village	Prince ... P E I	**Arkona*	Lambton ... O	Barkway	Muskoka ... O	Bergerville	Quebec ... Q
Aboujagane Road	Westmoreland N B	*Arkwright*	Bruce, N R ... O	Barnaby River	Northumberland N B	Berkeley	Grey, N R ... O
Acacia	Norfolk, N R ... O	Arlington	Cardwell ... O	Barnesville	Kings ... N B	**Berlin*	Waterloo, N R ... O
Acadie	Kent ... N B	Armadale	York, E R ... O	Barnett	Wellington, C R ... O	Berry Mill Station	Westmoreland N B
Acadia Mines	Colchester ... N S	Armadale	Kings ... P E I	Barney's River	Picton ... N S	Berryton	Albert ... N B
Acadie Siding	Kent ... N B	Armagh	Bellechasse ... Q	Barnston	Stanstead ... Q	Bersimis	Saguenay ... Q
Acton	Halton ... O	Armand	Temiscouata ... Q	Barrett	Muskoka ... O	Berthier (en bas)	Montmorency ... Q
**Acton Vale*	Bagot ... Q	Armow	Bruce, S R ... O	Barrettsholme	Albert ... N B	**Berthier (en haut)*	[illegible]
Adamsville	Brome ... Q	*Armstrong's Brook*	Restigouche ... N B	Barrett's Cross	Prince ... P E I	Bervie	Bruce, S R ... O
Adare	Middlesex, N R ... O	Armstrong's Corner	Queen's ... N B	**Barrie*	Simcoe, N R ... O	Berwick	Stormont ... O
Adderley	Megantic ... Q	Armstrong's Mills	Wellington, S R ... O	Barriefield	Frontenac ... O	[illegible]	Kings ... N S
Addington Forks	Antigonishe ... N S	Arnold	Cape Breton ... N S	Barrington	Huntingdon ... Q	[illegible]	Kings ... N S
Addison	Brockville ... O	Arnott	Grey, N R ... O	*Barrington*	Shelburne ... N S	*Bethany*	Durham, E R ... O
Adelaide	Middlesex, N R ... O	**Arnprior*	Renfrew, S R ... O	Barrio's Beach	Antigonishe ... N S	Bethesda	York, N R ... O
Admaston	Renfrew, S R ... O	Aroostook	Victoria ... N B	Barry's Bay	Renfrew, N R ... O	Bewdley	Northumb., W R ... O
Admiral Rock	Hants ... N S	Aroostook Junction	Victoria ... N B	Barronsfield	Cumberland ... N S	Bexley	Victoria, N R ... O
Adolphustown	Lennox ... O	Aros	Victoria, N R ... O	Bar Settlement	Hants ... N S	Bic	Rimouski ... Q
Advocate Harbour	Cumberland ... N S	Arthabaska Station	Arthabaska ... Q	Bartibog	Northumberland N B	Bienville	[illegible]
Afton	Antigonishe ... N S	*Arthabaskaville*	Arthabaska ... Q	Bartibogue Bridge	Northumberland N B	Big Bank	Victoria ... N S
Agincourt	York, E R ... O	**Arthur*	Wellington, N R ... O	Bartlett Mills	Charlotte ... N B	Big Bras d'Or	Victoria ... N S
Agnes	Beauce ... Q	Arthurette	Victoria ... N B	Bartonville	Wentworth, S R ... O	Big Brook	Inverness ... N S
Ahmic Lake	Muskoka ... O	Arundel	Argenteuil ... Q	Basin River Inhab.	Richmond ... N S	Big Cove	Queen's ... N B
Ailsa Craig	Middlesex, N R ... O	Arva	Middlesex, E R ... O	Bassin du Lievre	Ottawa ... Q	Big Harbour	Victoria ... N S
Aird	Missisquoi ... Q	Ascot Corner	Sherbrooke ... Q	Bass River	Colchester ... N S	Big Intervale (Margaree)	Victoria ... N S
Airlie	Simcoe, S R ... O	Ashburn	Ontario, S R ... O	Bass River	Kent ... N B	Big Island	Picton ... N S
Akerly, W O	Queens ... N S	Ashcroft	Yale ... B C	Basswood Ridge	Charlotte ... N B	Big Lorraine	Cape Breton ... N S
Albany	Prince ... P E I	Ashdad	Renfrew, S R ... O	Bateston	Cape Breton ... N S	Big Marsh	Kings ... P E I
Albert	Hastings, E R ... O	Ashdale	Antigonishe ... N S	**Bath*	Lennox ... O	Big Pond	Cape Breton ... N S
Albert Bridge	Cape Breton ... N S	Ashdown	Muskoka ... O	*Bath*	Carleton ... N B	Big Port le Bear	Shelburne ... N S
Albert Mines	Albert ... N B	Ashgrove	Halton ... O	*Bathurst*	Gloucester ... N B	Big Tracadie	Antigonishe ... N S
Alberton	Wentworth, S R ... O	Ashland	Carleton ... N B	*Bathurst Village*	Gloucester ... N B	Billings' Bridge	Russell ... O
Alberton	Prince ... P E I	Ashley	Grey, N R ... O	*Batiscan*	Champlain ... Q	Bill Town	King's ... N S
**Albion*	Cardwell ... O	Ashton	Carleton ... O	Batiscan Bridge	Champlain ... Q	Binbrook	Wentworth, S R ... O
Albury	Prince Edward ... O	Askilton	Inverness ... N S	Batteau	Simcoe, N R ... O	Bingham Road	Haldimand ... O
Aldborough	Elgin, W R ... O	Askin	Middlesex, E R ... O	Battersea	Frontenac ... O	Binkham	Wellington, S R ... O
Alder River	Guysborough ... N S	Aspdin	Muskoka ... O	Battleford	N. W. Territories	Birchton	Compton ... Q
Aldershot	Wentworth, N R ... O	Aspy Bay	Victoria ... N S	Baxter's Harbour	Kings ... N S	Birds Hill	Lisgar ... M
Aldouane	Kent ... N B	Assiniboine	Marquette ... M	Bay du Vin	Northumberland N B	Birchtown	Shelburne ... N S
Alexander	Inverness ... N S	Aston Station	Nicolet ... Q	Bay du Vin Mills	Northumberland N B	Birdton	York ... N B
Alexander's Point	Gloucester ... N B	Atha	Ontario, S R ... O	**Bayfield*	Huron, S R ... O	Birkhall	Lambton ... O
Alexandria	Cariboo ... B C	Athelstan	Huntingdon ... Q	Bayfield	Westmoreland N B	Birmingham	Frontenac ... O
**Alexandria*	Glengarry ... O	Atherley	Ontario, N R ... O	Bayfield	Antigonishe ... N S	Birnam	Lambton ... O
Alexandria	Marquette ... M	Atherton	Norfolk, N R ... O	Bay Fortune	Kings ... P E I	Birr	Middlesex, E R ... O
Alfred	Prescott ... O	*[illegible]*	Cardwell ... O	Bayham	Elgin, E R ... O	Birtle	N. W. Territories
Algonquin	Grenville, S R ... O	Athol	Glengarry ... O	Bayside	Charlotte ... N B	Bishop's Mills	Grenville, N R ... O
Allanburg	Welland ... O	Athol	Cumberland ... N S	Bay St. Lawrence	Victoria ... N S	Bishop's Crossing	Wolfe ... Q
Allandale	Simcoe, S R ... O	Attercliffe	Monck ... O	Baysville	Muskoka ... O	Bismarck	Monck ... O
Allan Park	Grey, S R ... O	Attercliffe Station	Monck ... O	Bayswater	Kings ... N B	Bisson	Beauce ... Q
Allan's Corners	Chateauguay ... Q	Aubert Gallion	Beauce ... Q	Bay View	St. John ... N B	Black Bank	Simcoe, S R ... O
Allan's Mills	Lanark, S R ... O	Aubrey	Chateauguay ... Q	Bayview	Queen's ... P E I	Black Brook	Northumberland N B
Allenford	Bruce, N R ... O	Auburn	Huron, N R ... O	Bayview	Grey, E R ... O	Black Brook	Cape Breton ... N S
Allensville	Muskoka ... O	Audley	Ontario, S R ... O	*Beachburg*	Renfrew, N R ... O	Blackburn	Russell ... O
Allenwood	Simcoe, N R ... O	Aughrim	Lambton ... O	Beach Point	King's ... P E I	Black Cape	Bonaventure ... Q
Allisonville	Prince Edward ... O	Augustine Cove	Prince ... P E I	Beaconsfield	Oxford, S R ... O	Black Creek	Welland ... O
**Alliston*	Simcoe, S R ... O	Auld's Cove	Guysborough ... N S	Beach Hill	Albert ... N B	Black's Corners	Wellington, N R ... O
Alloa	Peel ... O	*Aultsville*	Stormont ... O	Beach Meadows	Queens ... N S	Black Heath	Wentworth, S R ... O
Allumette Island	Pontiac ... Q	**Aurora*	York, N R ... O	**Beachville*	Oxford, S R ... O	Black Land	Restigouche ... N B
Alma	Wellington, C R ... O	Avening	Simcoe, N R ... O	**Beamsville*	Lincoln ... O	Black Point	Restigouche ... N B
Alma	Albert ... N B	Avignon	Bonaventure ... Q	Bear Brook	Russell ... O	Black Point	Halifax ... N S
Alma	Picton ... N S	Avoca	Argenteuil ... Q	Bear Island	York ... N B	Black River	Northumberland N B
Alma	Prince ... P E I	Avon	Middlesex, E R ... O	Bear Point	Shelburne ... N S	Black River	St. John ... N B
Almira	York, E R ... O	Avonbank	Perth, S R ... O	*Bear R. [illegible]*	Digby ... N S	Black River	Antigonishe ... N S
**Almonte*	Lanark, N R ... O	Avondale	Carleton ... N B	Bear River	Kings ... P E I	Black River Bridge	Prince Edward ... O
Alport	Muskoka ... O	Avondale	Picton ... N S	Beaton's Mills	Queen's ... P E I	Black River Bridge	Northumberland N B
Alsace	Muskoka ... O	Avonmore	Stormont ... O	Beatrice	Muskoka ... O	Black Rock	Cumberland ... N S
Alsfeldt	Grey, S R ... O	Avonport	Kings ... N S	*Beauharnois*	Beauharnois ... Q	Black Rock	Gloucester ... N B
Althorpe	Lanark, S R ... O	Avonport Station	Kings ... N S	[illegible]	[illegible] ... Q	[illegible]	Northumberland N B
Alton	Cardwell ... O	Avonton	Perth, S R ... O	[illegible]	Montmorency ... Q	Blair	Waterloo, S R ... O
Altona	Ontario, S R ... O	Ayer's Flat	Stanstead ... Q	Beaumont	Bellechasse ... Q	Blair Athol	Restigouche ... N B
Alvanley	Grey, N R ... O	*Aylesford*	Kings ... N S	[illegible]	[illegible] ... Q	Blairton	Peterboro', E R ... O
Alvinston	Lambton ... O	**Aylmer (East)*	Ottawa ... Q	[illegible]	Prescott ... O	Blake	Huron, S R ... O
Amaranth Station	Wellington, N R ... O	**Aylmer (West)*	Elgin, E R ... O	Beaurivage	Lotbinière ... Q	Blake	N. W. Territories
Amberley	Huron, N R ... O	Aylwin	Ottawa ... Q	Beaver Bank	Halifax ... N S	Blakeney	Lanark, N R ... O
Ambleside	Bruce, S R ... O	**Ayr*	Waterloo, S R ... O	Beaver Brook	Albert ... N B	Blanchard Road	Picton ... N S
Ameliasburg	Prince Edward ... O	*Ayton*	Grey, S R ... O	Beaver Cove	Cape Breton ... N S	Blanche	Ottawa ... Q
Amherst	Cumberland ... N S	Babington	Queen's ... N B	Beaver Harbour	Charlotte ... N B	Blandford	Arthabaska ... Q
**Amherstburgh*	Essex ... O	Baby's Point	Bothwell ... O	Beaver River	Digby ... N S	Blandford	Lunenburg ... N S
Amherst Point	Cumberland ... N S	Back Bay	Charlotte ... N B	Beaver River Corner	Digby ... N S	Blantyre	Grey, E R ... O
Amiens	Middlesex, N R ... O	Back Lands	Antigonishe ... N S	**Beaverton*	Ontario, N R ... O	Blayney Ridge	York ... N B
Am[illegible]	Welland ... O	Back Meadows	Picton ... N S	Becancour	Nicolet ... Q	Blessington	Hastings, E R ... O
Amqui	Rimouski ... Q	*Baddeck*	Victoria ... N S	Becancour Station	Megantic ... Q	Blind River	Algoma ... O
Ancaster	Wentworth, S R ... O	Baddeck Bay	Victoria ... N S	Bedeque	Prince ... P E I	[illegible]	Northumberland N B
Ancienne Lorette	Quebec ... Q	Baddeck Bridge	Victoria ... N S	*Bedford*	Missisquoi ... Q	[illegible]	Sudbury ... N B
Anc. Lorette sub.	Quebec ... Q	Baddow	Victoria, N R ... O	[illegible]	[illegible] ... Q	[illegible]	Lunenburg ... N S
Anderson	Perth, S R ... O	*Baden*	Waterloo, S R ... O	Beech Ridge	Argenteuil ... Q	[illegible]	Prince Edward ... O
Anderson	Westmoreland N B	Badjeros	Grey, E R ... O	[illegible]	Huron, C R ... O	Bloomfield	Prince ... P E I
Anderson's Corners	Huntingdon ... Q	Bagot	Renfrew, S R ... O	[illegible]	Simcoe, S R ... O	Bloomfield	Carleton ... N B
Andover	Victoria ... N B	Bagotville	Chicoutimi ... Q	Bedford Basin	Halifax ... N S	[illegible]	Kings ... N B
Ange Gardien	Montmorency ... Q	Baie de la Trinité	Saguenay ... Q	Bedford Mills	Frontenac ... O	[illegible]	York ... N B
Angeline	Rouville ... Q	Baie St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	Muskoka ... O	[illegible]	Waterloo, N R ... O
Angers	Ottawa ... Q	[illegible]	Westmoreland N B	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bloomington	York, N R ... O
**Angus*	Simcoe, S R ... O	Baie Verte Road	Westmoreland N B	[illegible]	Huron, N R ... O	[illegible]	Norfolk, N R ... O
[illegible]	Kings ... N S	Bailey's Brook	Picton ... N S	Belfast	Queen's ... P E I	[illegible]	Kings ... N S
Annan	Grey, N R ... O	[illegible]	Peterborough, W R ... O	[illegible]	York, E R ... O	[illegible] Mountain	[illegible] ... N S
Annapolis	Annapolis ... N S	Baillargeon	Levis ... Q	[illegible]	Cardwell ... O	[illegible]	Inverness ... N S
Annandale	Queen's ... N	[illegible]	[illegible] ... N B	Belgrave	Huron, N R ... O	[illegible]	Huron, N R ... O
Ansonia	Algoma ... O	Bairdsville	Victoria ... N B	Belhaven	York, N R ... O	[illegible]	Huron, N R ... O
Anten Mills	Simcoe, N R ... O	Bala	Muskoka ... O	[illegible]	Gloucester ... N B	[illegible]	Marquette ... M
Antigonishe	Antigonishe ... N S	Balderson	Lanark, S R ... O	*Belle Ewart*	Simcoe, S R ... O	Blytheswood	Essex ... O
Antig. Harbour	Antigonishe ... N S	Bald Hill	Queen's ... N B	Belle Creek	Queen's ... P E I	[illegible]	Victoria, S R ... O
Antig. Harb. South Side	Antigonishe ... N S	Baldoon	Kent ... O	Belledune River	Gloucester ... N B	[illegible]	Charlotte ... N B
[illegible]	Argenteuil ... Q	Baldwin	York, N R ... O	Belleisle	Annapolis ... N S	Bogart	Hastings, E R ... O
Antrim	Carleton ... O	Baldwin's Mills	Stanstead ... Q	Belleisle Bay	Kings ... N B	Bognor	Grey, S R ... O
Antrim	Halifax ... N S	Ballantrae	York, N R ... O	Belleisle Creek	Kings ... N B	Boiestown	Northumberland N B
Apohaqui	King's ... N B	Ballantyne's Station	Frontenac ... O	Bellevue	Queen's ... N B	Boisdale Barachois	Cape Breton ... N S
Appin	Middlesex, W R ... O	Ballinafad	Wellington, S R ... O	*Belle River*	Essex ... O	Boisdale Chapel	Cape Breton ... N S
Appleby	Halton ... O	Ballycroy	Cardwell ... O	Belle Riviere	Two Mountains ... Q	Bolingbroke	Lanark, S R ... O
Applefore	Kent ... O	Ballyduff	Durham, E R ... O	Belle Vallee	St. John's ... Q	Bolsover	Victoria, N R ... O
Applegrove	Stanstead ... Q	Ballymote	Middlesex, E R ... O	**Belleville*	Hastings, W R ... O	Bolton Centre	Brome ... Q
Apple River	Cumberland ... N S	Balmoral	Haldimand ... O	Belleville	Carleton ... N B	Bolton Forest	Brome ... Q
Appleton	Lanark, N R ... O	Balmoral	Restigouche ... N B	Belliveaux Cove	Digby ... N S	Bomanton	Northumb., W R ... O
Apsley	Peterborough, E R ... O	Balmoral	Lisgar ... M	Belliveau Village	Westmoreland N B	Bonaventure River	Bonaventure ... Q
Apto	Simcoe, N R ... O	Balsam	Ontario, S R ... O	Bellrock	Addington ... O	**Bondhead*	Simcoe, S R ... O
Arcadia	Yarmouth ... N S	Balsam Lake	Victoria, N R ... O	*Bell's Corners*	Carleton ... O	Bongard's Corners	Prince Edward ... O
Archibald	Marquette ... M	*Baltimore*	Northumb., W R ... O	Belmont	Middlesex, E R ... O	Bonnechere	Renfrew, N R ... O
Archibald Settlement	Restigouche ... N B	Bamberg	Waterloo, N R ... O	Belmont	Colchester ... N S	Bonne Esperance	Saguenay ... Q
Arden	Addington ... O	*Bancroft*	Hastings, N R ... O	Belmore	Huron, N R ... O	Bonshaw	Queen's ... P E I
Ardoch	Addington ... O	Banda	Simcoe, S R ... O	Beloeil Station	Verchères ... Q	Bookton	Norfolk, N R ... O
Ardtrea	Simcoe, N R ... O	Banton	Huron, C R ... O	Beloeil Village	Verchères ... Q	Boom	Inverness ... N S

…EFERENCE TABLE,

CONTAINING THE

…E MONEY ORDER AND SAVINGS BANK OFFICES, AND THE PROVINCE, COUNTY AND RIDING IN WHICH LOCATED.

…The Offices marked * are Savings Bank Offices. The letters "W. O." following the name of a Post Office, signify "Way O[illegible]." …[illegible] of the Electoral District column indicate the several Provinces of the Dominion.

…RAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
…E R … O	Belton	Middlesex, E R … O	Bord à Plouffe	Laval … Q	*Buckingham	Ottawa … Q	Cape George (N side)	Antigonishe … N S
…ngs, N R … O	Belyea's Cove	Queen's … N B	Bourdeaux	Hochelaga … Q	Buckland	Bellechasse … Q	Cape John	Pictou … N S
…reland N B	Benacadie	Cape Breton … N S	[illegible]	Perth, N R … O	Bucklaw	Victoria … N S	Capelton	Sherbrooke … Q
… Q	Benlomond	York, E R … O	Bornish	Middlesex, N R … O	Buckley's	King's … N S	Cape Mabou	Inverness … N S
…S R … O	Benmiller	Huron, C R … O	Boscobel	Shefford … Q	Buctouche	Kent … N B	Cape North	Victoria … N S
… O	Bennington	Oxford, N R … O	Bosking	Peterboro', E R … O	Bulger	Renfrew, N R … O	Cape Negro	Shelburne … N S
… B C	Bensfort	Peterboro', W R … O	Boston	Norfolk, N R … O	Bull Creek	King's … P E I	Cape Ozo	Gaspe … Q
…w, S R … O	Benton	Carleton … N B	Boston Mills	Peel … O	Bullock's Corners	Wentworth, N R … O	Cape Rich	Grey, E R … O
… O	Bergerville	Quebec … Q	Bosworth	Wellington, C R … O	Bulstrode	Arthabaska … Q	Cape Sable Island	Shelburne … N S
…I N B	Berkeley	Grey, N R … O	Botany	Bothwell … O	Bulwer	Compton … Q	Cap Santé	Portneuf … Q
… N B	*Berlin	Waterloo, N R … O	*Bothwell	Bothwell … O	[illegible]	Carleton … N B	Cape Spear	Westmoreland … N B
…R … O	Berry Mill Station	Westmoreland … N B	Bothwell	King's … P E I	[illegible]	Grey, S R … O	Cape Traverse	Prince … P E I
… N S	Berryton	Albert … N B	Botsford Portage	Westmoreland … N B	Bunyan	Lambton … O	Cape Wolfe	Prince … P E I
… Q	Bersimis	Saguenay … Q	Boucherville	Chambly … Q	Burford	Brant, S R … O	Cap Magdeleine	Champlain … Q
… O	Berthier (en bas)	Montmagny … Q	Bouchette	Ottawa … Q	Burgessville	Oxford, S R … O	Cap Rouge	Quebec … Q
… N B	*Berthier (en haut)	Berthier … Q	[illegible]	Dundas … O	Burgoyne	Bruce, N R … O	Cap St. Ignace	Montmagny … Q
… P E I	Bervie	Bruce, S R … O	[illegible] Village	Westmoreland … N B	Burk's Falls	Muskoka … O	Cap St. Michel	[illegible] … Q
… N R … O	Berwick	Stormont … O	[illegible]	Jacques Cartier … Q	Burleigh	Peterboro', E R … O	[illegible]	[illegible] … Q
[illegible]	Berwick	King's … N S	[illegible]	Muskoka … O	Burleigh Falls	Peterboro', E R … O	[illegible]	[illegible] … N B
… Q	Berwick Station	King's … N S	[illegible]	Victoria … N S	*Burlington	Halton … O	Card	Victoria, N R … O
… N S	Bethany	Durham, E R … O	Boularderie Island	Cape Breton … N S	Burlington	Prince … P E I	Cardigan Bridge	Kings … P E I
… N S	Bethesda	York, N R … O	Boulter	Hastings, N R … O	Burlington	Kings … N S	Cardigan Road	Kings … P E I
…N R … O	Beverley	Northumb., W R … O	Boundary Creek	Westmoreland … N B	Burnbrae	Northumb., E R … O	[illegible]	[illegible] … O
… N S	Bexley	Victoria, N R … O	Boundary Presque Isle	Carleton … N B	Burnhamthorpe	Peel … O	[illegible]	[illegible] … O
… N S	[illegible]	Rimouski … Q	[illegible]	Kent … N B	Burnley	Northumb., W R … O	[illegible]	Argenteuil … Q
… N S	[illegible]	Levis … Q	Bourg Louis	Portneuf … Q	Burns	Perth, N R … O	[illegible]	[illegible] … Q
… N S	[illegible]	Victoria … N S	Bowling Green	Wellington, N R … O	Burnside	Marquette … M	[illegible]	[illegible] … N B
… N S	[illegible]	[illegible] … N S	*Bowmanville	Durham, W R … O	Burnside	Two Mountains … Q	Carleton	Prince … P E I
… N S	[illegible]	[illegible] … N S	[illegible]	Middlesex, N R … O	[illegible]	Renfrew, S R … O	Carleton	N. West Territories
… N S	Big Cove	Queen's … N B	Box Grove	York, E R … O	Burnt Church	Northumberl'd … N B	*Carleton Place	Lanark, S R … O
…	Big Harbour	Victoria … N S	Boylston	Guysboro' … N S	[illegible]	Hants … N S	Carleton Station	Northumberl'd … N B
… N S	Big Intervale Margaree	Victoria … N S	Boyne	Halton … O	Burnt River	Victoria, N R … O	[illegible]	Muskoka … O
… N S	[illegible]	Pictou … N S	Boynton	Stanstead … Q	Burrard Inlet	N Westminster … B C	Carlingford	Perth, S R … O
… N	[illegible]	Cape Breton … N S	*Bracebridge	Muskoka … O	Burritt's Rapids	Grenville, S R … O	Carlisle	Wentworth, N R … O
…Breton … N S	Big Marsh	Kings … P E I	[illegible]	Muskoka … O	Burtch	Brant, S R … O	Carlisle	Carleton … N B
… N	[illegible]	Cape Breton … N S	Brackley Point	Queen's … P E I	Burton	Durham, E R … O	Carlow	Huron, C R … O
… N B	[illegible]	Shelburne … N S	Brackley Point Rd.	Queen's … P E I	Burton	Sunbury … N B	Carlow	Carleton … N B
…ester … N B	Big Tracadie	Antigonishe … N S	*Bradford	Simcoe, S R … O	Bury's Green	Victoria, N R … O	Carlsruhe	Grey, S R … O
… N B	Billings' Bridge	Russell … O	Bradshaw	Bothwell … O	Bushfield	Huron, N R … O	Carlton	Yarmouth … N S
… Q	Bill Town	King's … N S	Brae	Prince … P E I	Bute	Megantic … Q	Carlton West	York, W R … O
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wentworth, S R … O	Braemar	Oxford, N R … O	Butternut Ridge	King's … N B	[illegible]	Wentworth, S R … O
…N R … O	Bingham Road	Haldimand … O	Braeside	Renfrew, S R … O	Buttonville	York, E R … O	Carmunnock	Huron, C R … O
… O	Binkham	Wellington, S R … O	Brae Station	Prince … P E I	Buxton	Kent … O	Carnarvon	Peterboro', E R … O
…W. Territories	Birchton	Compton … Q	Bramley	Simcoe, S R … O	Byng	Monck … O	Caron Brook	Victoria … N B
… N S	Birds Hill	Lisgar … M	*Brampton	Peel … O	Byng Inlet	Muskoka … O	Carp	Carleton … O
…berl'd N B	Birchtown	Shelburne … N S	Branchton	Waterloo, S R … O	Byrnedale	Essex … O	Carpenter	Queen's … N B
…I N B	Birdton	York … N B	Brandy Creek	Norfolk, N R … O	Byron	Middlesex, E R … O	Carrib's Cove	Richmond … N S
…S R … O	Birkhall	Lambton … O	*Brantford	Brant, S R … O	Cable Head	King's … P E I	Carriboo Marsh	Cape Breton … N S
… N B	Birmingham	Frontenac … O	Breadalbane	Glengarry … O	Cache Creek	Yale … B C	Carriboo River	Pictou … N S
…she … N S	Birnam	Lambton … O	Breadalbane	Restigouche … N B	Cacouna	Temiscouata … Q	Carroll's Corners	Halifax … N S
… P E I	Birr	Middlesex, E R … O	Brechin	Ontario, N R … O	Cadmus	Durham, W R … O	Carrville	York, W R … O
…E R … O	Birtle	N. W Territory	Brentwood	Simcoe, N R … O	Caesarea	Durham, W R … O	Carsonby	Carleton … O
…te … N B	Bishop's Mills	Grenville, N R … O	Breslau	Waterloo, N R … O	Cain's River	North'mb'l'd … N B	Carsonville	King's … N B
…is … N S	Bishop's Crossing	Wolfe … Q	Brewer's Mills	Frontenac … O	Cainsville	Brant, N R … O	Carswell	Renfrew, S R … O
… O	Bismarck	Monck … O	Brewster	Huron, S R … O	Caintown	Leeds, S R … O	Carthage	Perth, N R … O
… N B	[illegible]	Beauce … Q	Brickley	Northumb., E R … O	Cairngorm	Middlesex, W R … O	Carteret	Muskoka … O
…ha … N B	Black Bank	Simcoe, S R … O	Bridge Creek	N. W Territories	Cairnside	Chateauguay … Q	Carter's Point	King's … N B
… P E I	Black Brook	North'mb'l'd … N B	Bridgedale	Albert … N B	Castorville	Monck … O	Cartwright	Durham, W R … O
…E R … O	Black Brook	Cape Breton … N S	Bridge End	Glengarry … O	Calabogie	Renfrew, S R … O	Cascades	Ottawa … Q
…w, N R … O	Blackburn	Russell … O	Bridgenorth	Peterboro', W R … O	Calder	Middlesex, W R … O	Case Settlement	King's … N B
… P E I	Black Cape	Bonaventure … Q	Bridgeport	Waterloo, N R … O	Caldwell	Cardwell … O	Cashel	York, E R … O
…l, S R … O	Black Creek	Welland … O	Bridgeport	Cape Breton … N S	Caledon	Cardwell … O	Cashion's Glen	Glengarry … O
… N B	Black's Corners	Wellington, N R … O	Bridgetown	Annapolis … N S	Caledon, East	Cardwell … O	Cashmere	Middlesex, W R … O
… N S	Black Heath	Wentworth, S R … O	Bridgeville	Pictou … N S	Caledonia	Haldimand … O	Cashtown	Simcoe, N R … O
…l, S R … O	Black Land	Restigouche … N B	*Bridgewater	Hastings, N R … O	Caledonia	Queen's … P E I	Cass Bridge	Dundas … O
[illegible]	Black Point	Restigouche … N B	Bridgewater	Lunenburg … N S	Caledonia Corner	Queen's … N S	Casburn	Prescott … O
… O	Black Point	Halifax … N S	Brigden	Lambton … O	Caledonia Mills	Antigonishe … N S	Cassel	Oxford, N R … O
… N S	Black River	North'mb'l'd … N B	Brigg's Corner	Queen's … N B	Caledonia Mines	Cape Breton … N S	Casselman	Russell … O
…rne … N S	Black River	St John … N B	Brighton	Brome … Q	Caledonia, St. Mary's	Guysboro' … N S	Cassiar	… B C
… N S	Black River	Antigonishe … N S	*Bright	Oxford, N R … O	Caledonia Settlem't	Albert … N B	[illegible]	Renfrew, N R … O
… P E I	Black River Bridge	Prince Edward … O	*Brighton	Northumb., E R … O	Caledonia Springs	Prescott … O	Castlebar	Richmond … Q
… P E I	Black River Bridge	North'mb'l'd … N B	Brightside	Lanark, N R … O	Calf Mountain	Marquette … M	Castleberg	Cardwell … O
… O	Black Rock	Cumberland … N S	Brinkworth	Hastings, N R … O	Calhoun	Westmoreland … N B	Castleford	Renfrew, S R … O
…nois … Q	Black Rock	Gloucester … N B	Brinsley	Middlesex, N R … O	Calton	Elgin, E R … O	Castlemore	Peel … O
…dm … Q	Blackville	North'mb'l'd … N B	Brinston's Corners	Dundas … O	Calumet Island	Pontiac … Q	Castleton	Northumb., E R … O
…reney … Q	Blair	Waterloo, S R … O	Brisbane	Wellington, S R … O	Camborne	Northumb., W R … O	Catalone	Cape Breton … N S
…hasse … Q	Blair Athol	Restigouche … N B	Bristol	Pontiac … Q	Cambray	Victoria, N R … O	Catalone Gut	Cape Breton … N S
… Q	Blairton	Peterboro', E R … O	Bristol	Carleton … N B	Cambria	Argenteuil … Q	Cataract	Cardwell … O
…t … O	Blake	Huron, S R … O	Bristol Corners	Pontiac … Q	Cambridge	Queen's … N S	Cataraqui	Frontenac … O
…ère … Q	Blake	N. W Territories	Britannia	Peel … O	Cambridge	Hants … N S	Cathcart	Brant, S R … O
…ix … N S	Blakeney	Lanark, N R … O	Britannia Mills	Bagot … Q	Cambridge Station	Kings … N S	Caughnawaga	Laprairie … Q
…t … N S	Blanchard Road	Pictou … N S	Brittonville	Argenteuil … Q	Camden, East	Addington … O	Causapscal	Rimouski … Q
…Breton … N S	Blanche	Ottawa … Q	Broadbent	Muskoka … O	Cameron	Victoria, N R … O	Cavan	Durham, E R … O
…tte … N B	Blandford	Arthabaska … Q	Broad Cove Chapel	Inverness … N S	Camerontown	Glengarry … O	Cavendish	Queen's … P E I
… N S	Blandford	Lunenburg … N S	Broad Cove Lunen…	Lunenburg … N S	Camilla	Cardwell … O	Cavendish Road	Queen's … P E I
… N S	Blantyre	Grey, E R … O	Broad Cove Marsh	Inverness … N S	Camlachie	Lambton … O	*Cayuga	Haldimand … O
…n N R … O	[illegible] Ridge	York … N B	Broad Lands	Bonaventure … Q	*Campbellford	Northumb., E R … O	[illegible]	Huntingdon … Q
…t … Q	Blessington	Hastings, E R … O	Brockton	York, W R … O	Campbell's Cross	Peel … O	Cedar Dale	Ontario, S R … O
…tle … Q	Blind River	Algoma … O	*Brockville	Brockville … O	Campbell Settlem't	King's … N B	Cedar Grove	York, E R … O
… P E I	Blissfield	North'mb'l'd … N B	Brodhagen	Perth, N R … O	Campbell Settlem't	York … N B	Cedar Hill	Lanark, N R … O
…and … Q	Blissville	Sunbury … N B	Brome	Brome … Q	Campbellton	Elgin, W R … O	Cedar Lake	Digby … N S
…el … Q	Block House	Lunenburg … N S	Brompton	Richmond … Q	Campbellton	Restigouche … N B	Cedar M[illegible]	[illegible] … O
…tuell … Q	Bloomfield	Prince Edward … O	Brompton Falls	Richmond … Q	Campbellville	Halton … O	[illegible]	[illegible] … Q
…, C R	Bloomfield	Prince … P E I	Bronson	Hastings, N R … O	[illegible]	Marquette … M	[illegible]	Grey, E R … O
…, S R	Bloomfield	Carleton … N B	Bronte	Halton … O	Campden	Lincoln … O	Central Argyle	Yarmouth … N S
…ax … N S	Bloomfield	King's … N B	Brookbury	Compton … Q	Campo Bello	Charlotte … N B	Central Blissville	Sunbury … N B
…te …	Bloomfield Ridge	York … N B	Brookfield	Colchester … N S	Canaan	Russell … O	Central Clarence	Annapolis … N S
…ka …	Bloomingdale	Waterloo, N R … O	Brookfield	Queen's … N S	Canaan	King's … N S	Central C[illegible]	[illegible] … N S
…ita … Q	Bloomington	York, N R … O	Brookfield Station	Welland … O	Canaan Rapids	Queen's … N B	Central Chebogue	Yarmouth … N S
…, N R …	[illegible]	Norfolk, N R … O	Brookholm	Grey, N R … O	Canaan Station	Westmoreland … N B	Centralia	Huron, S R … O
… P E	Blueberry	Queen's … N S	Brookland	Pictou … N S	Canada Creek	King's … N S	Central Kingsclear	York … N B
…E R …	Blue Mountain	Pictou … N S	*Brooklin	Ontario, S R … O	Canard	King's … N S	Central New A[illegible]	[illegible] … N S
…well …	Blue's Mill	Inverness … N S	Brooklyn	Kings … P E I	Canard River	Essex … O	Central Norton	King's … N B
…n N R …	[illegible]	Huron, N R … O	Brooklyn	Queen's … N S	[illegible]	Monck … O	Central Onslow	Colchester … N S
…N R …	Blyth	Huron, N R … O	Brooksdale	Oxford, N R … O	[illegible]	Monck … O	Centre Augusta	Grenville, S R … O
…ester … N B	Blythfield	Marquette … M	Brookvale	Queen's … N B	[illegible]	Haldimand … O	Centreton	Northumb., W R … O
…S R …	Blytheswood	Essex … O	Brookvale	Halifax … N S	[illegible]	Hastings, E R … O	Centre Village	Westmoreland … N B
… P E	Bobcaygeon	Victoria, S R … O	Brook Village	Inverness … N S	Canning	Oxford, N R … O	Centreville	Addington … O
…ster … N B	Bocabec	Charlotte … N B	Brookville	Cumberland … N S	Canning	King's … N S	Centreville	Carleton … N B
…lls … N S	Bogart	Hastings, E R … O	[illegible]	Pictou … N S	*Cannington	Ontario, N R … O	Centreville	King's … N S
… N B	Bognor	Grey, N R … O	Brougham	Ontario, S R … O	[illegible]	Cumberland … N S	Centreville	Digby … N S
… N B	Boiestown	North'mb'l'd … N B	Broughton	Beauce … Q	[illegible]	[illegible] … O	Chalk River	Renfrew, N R … O
… N B	Boisdale Barachois	Cape Breton … N S	[illegible]	Grenville, S R … O	Canso	Guysboro' … N S	Chambly Basin	Chambly … Q
[illegible]	[illegible] Chapel	Cape Breton … N S	Brown's Brook	Cumberland … N S	Canterbury	Compton … Q	Chambly Canton	Chambly … Q
…Mountains … Q	Bolingbroke	Lanark, S R … O	[illegible]	Argenteuil … Q	Canterbury	York … N B	[illegible]	[illegible] … Q
… Q	Bolsover	Victoria, N R … O	Brown's Mountain	Antigonishe … N S	Canterbury Station	York … N B	Champlain	Champlain … Q
…, W R … O	Bolton Centre	Brome … Q	Brownsville	Oxford, S R … O	[illegible]	Ottawa … Q	Chance Harbour	St John … N B
… N B	Bolton Forest	Brome … Q	Brucefield	Huron, C R … O	[illegible]	Durham, E R … O	Chandos	Peterboro', E R … O
… N S	[illegible]	Northumb., W R … O	Bruce Mines	Algoma … O	Cap à l'Aigle	Charlevoix … Q	[illegible]	[illegible] … Q
…land … N B	Bonaventure River	Bonaventure … Q	[illegible]	Renfrew, S R … O	Cap Chat	Gaspe … Q	Chantry	Leeds, S R … O
… O	*Bondhead	Simcoe, S R … O	Brule	Colchester … N S	Cape Bald	Westmoreland … N B	Chapman	Hastings, E R … O
…ton	[illegible] Corners	Prince Edward … O	Brunner	Perth, N R … O	Cap des Rosiers	Gaspe … Q	Chapman	Westmoreland … N B
…sex, E R …	Bonnechere	Renfrew, N R … O	Brunswick	Durham, E R … O	Cape Cove	Gaspe … Q	[illegible]	Cumberland … N S
…ter … N S	Bonne Esperance	Saguenay … Q	*Brussels	Huron, C R … O	Cape Crocker	Bruce, N R … O	[illegible]	Prescott … O
…n, N B … O	Bonshaw	Queen's … P E I	Bryanston	Middlesex, E R … O	[illegible] Creek	Albert … N B	[illegible]	Kent … O
…dres … Q	Bookton	Norfolk, N R … O	[illegible]	Pontiac … Q	Cape George	Antigonishe … N S	Charlemagne	L'Assomption … Q
…etes … Q	[illegible]	Inverness … N S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] … N S	[illegible]	[illegible] … Q

NAME OF POST OFFICE	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE	NAME OF POST OFFICE	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE	NAME OF POST OFFICE	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE	NAME OF POST OFFICE	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE
Charlesbourg	Quebec .... Q	Combermere	Renfrew, S R ... O	[illegible]	Northumb., E R ... O	Dwight	Muskoka ... O
Charleston	Leeds, S R .... O	[illegible]	Essex ... O	[illegible]	Victoria, N R ... O	Dwyer Hill	Carleton ... O
Charleston	Carleton ...... N B	[illegible]	Digby ... N S	[illegible]	Halifax ... N S	[illegible]	Lisgar ... M
Charleville	Grenville, S R ... O	Commanda Creek	Muskoka ... O	[illegible]	Huron, S R ... O	Eagle	Elgin, W R ... O
Charles' Cove	Guysboro' ..... N S	[illegible]	Vaudreuil ... Q	[illegible]	Arthabaska ... Q	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E R ... O
Charlottetown	Queen's ...... P E I	Comox	Vancouver ... B C	[illegible]	York, W R ... O	Eamer's Corners	Cornwall ... O
Chartierville	Compton .... Q	[illegible]	Compton ... Q	[illegible]	King's ... N S	Eardley	Ottawa ... Q
Chatboro'	Argenteuil .... Q	[illegible]	Brant, N R ... O	[illegible]	York, E R ... O	Earltown	Colchester ... N S
Chateauguay	Chateauguay ... Q	[illegible]	York, W R ... O	[illegible]	Bothwell ... O	East Arthabaska	Arthabaska ... Q
Chateauguay Basin	Chateauguay ... Q	[illegible] Settlement	King's ... N S	[illegible]	Russell ... O	East Baltic	King's ... P E I
Chateau Richer	Montmorency ... Q	[illegible]	[illegible], N R ... O	[illegible] Settlement	Albert ... N B	East Bay	Cape Breton ... N S
[illegible]	Kent .... O	[illegible]	Wellington, S R ... O	[illegible]	York, W R ... O	East Bay, N Side	Cape Breton ... N S
[illegible]	Northumb'l'd ... N B	[illegible]	Wellington, N R ... O	[illegible]	Grey, N R ... O	East Bolton	Brome ... Q
[illegible]	Yamaska ... Q	Connaught	Dundas ... O	[illegible]	Kent ... O	East Broughton	Beauce ... Q
[illegible]	Grey, N R ... O	[illegible]	[illegible] ... N B	[illegible]	Halifax ... N S	East Chezzetcook	Yarmouth ... N S
[illegible]	Lévis .... Q	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Haldimand ... O	[illegible]	Compton ... Q
[illegible]	Levis .... Q	[illegible]	[illegible] ... N S	[illegible]	Carleton ... N B	East [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Haldimand ... O	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Colchester ... N S	East [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Yarmouth ... N S	[illegible]	Hastings, N R ... O	[illegible]	Colchester ... N S	Eastern Harbour	[illegible]
[illegible]	Peterboro', E R ... O	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Haldimand ... O	[illegible]	Brome ... Q
[illegible]	Yarmouth ... N S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Muskoka ... O	East [illegible]	[illegible]

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
...uch, E R . O	Dwight	Muskoka . O	Eton	King's . N S	Frenchvale	Cape Breton . N S	Gorrie	Huron, N R . O
...N R . O	Dwyer Hill	Carleton . O	Ettrick	Middlesex, E R . O	French Village	Drummond . Q	Goshen	Albert . N B
... N S	Dynevor	Lisgar . M	Eugenia	Grey, E R . O	French Village	Queen's . P E I	Goshen	Guysboro' . N S
..., S R . O	Eagle	Elgin, W R . O	Evangeline	Drummond . Q	French Village	King's . N B	Goshen	Huron, S R . O
...aska . Q	Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E R . O	Evelyn	Middlesex, E R . O	*French Village*	Halifax . N S	Gosport	Lennox . O
W R . O	Elmer's Corners	Cornwall . O	Everett	Simcoe, S R . O	Frome	Elgin W R . O	Gould	Compton . Q
... N S	Eardley	Ottawa . Q	Eversley	York, N R . O	Frontier	Huntingdon . Q	Gourock	Wellington, S R . O
E R . O	Earltown	Colchester . N S	Everton	Wellington, S R . O	Frost Village	Shefford . Q	Gowanstown	Perth N R . O
...ell . O	East Arthabaska	Arthabaska . Q	**Exeter*	Huron, S R . O	Fulford	Brome . Q	Gower Point	Renfrew, S R . O
...ll . O	East Baltic	King's . P E I	Factory Dale	King's . N S	Fullarton	Perth, S R . O	Gowland Mountain	Albert . N B
...t . N B	East Bay	Cape Breton . N S	Fafard	Lotbinière . Q	Fuller	Hastings, N R . O	*Grafton*	Northumberland, W R . O
W R . O	East Bay, N. Side	Cape Breton . N S	Fairbank	York W R . O	Fulton	[illegible] . O	Grafton	Carleton . N B
N R . O	East Bolton	Brome . Q	Fairfield	Kent . O	Gabarouse	Cape Breton . N S	Grafton	King's . N S
O	East Broughton	Beauce . Q	Fairfield	King's . P E I	Gad's Hill	Perth, N R . O	Graham's Road	Queen's . P E I
... N S	East Chebogue	Yarmouth . N S	Fairfield, East	Brockville . O	*[illegible]*	Queen's . N B	Grahamsville	Peel . O
... O	East Clifton	Compton . Q	Fairfield	St John . N B	[illegible]	Kent . N B	[illegible]	Shefford . Q
... N B	East Dudswell	Wolfe . Q	Fairfield Plain	Brant S R . O	Galbraith	Lanark, N R . O	[illegible]	Shefford . Q
... N S	East Dunham	Missisquoi . Q	Fairhaven	Charlotte . N B	[illegible]	[illegible] . O	Grand Anse	Richmond . N S
... N S	Eastern Harbour	Inverness . N S	[illegible]	Muskoka . O	[illegible]	[illegible] . O	[illegible]	Gloucester . N B
... O	*East Farnham*	Brome . Q	[illegible]	Grey E R . O	[illegible]	Waterloo, S R . O	Grand Bay	King's . N B

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
Hanover	Grey, S R ..... O
Hansford	Cumberland ..... N S
Hantsport	Hants ..... N S
Hanwell	York ..... N B
Harbour au Bouche	Antigonishe ..... N S
Harbour Read	Antigonishe ..... N S
Harbourville	King's ..... N S
Harcourt	Renfrew, S R ..... O
Hardings	Addington ..... O
Hardinyille	St. John ..... N B
Hardwicke	Northumb. ..... N B
Hardwood Land's	Hants ..... N S
Harewood	Westmorland ..... N B
Harkaway	Grey, E R ..... O
Harlem	Leeds, S R ..... O
Harley	Huron, S R ..... O
Harley Road	Queen's ..... N B
Harlock	Huron, C R ..... O
Harlowe	Addington ..... O
Harmon	King's ..... N S
Harmony	Perth S R ..... O
Harmony Mills	Queen's ..... N B
Harold	Hastings, S R ..... O
Harper	Lanark, S R ..... O
Harpley	Huron, S R ..... O
Harrisonville	Middlesex, E R ..... O
Harrison Cove	Halifax ..... N S
Harrington, East	Argenteuil ..... Q
Harrington, West	Oxford, S R ..... O
Harrisburg	Brant, S R ..... O
Harrison's Corners	Cornwall ..... O
Harrisston	Wellington, S R, O
Harrow	Essex ..... O
Harrowsmith	Addington ..... O
Hartford	Norfolk, S R ..... O
Hartford	Cumberland ..... N S
Hartington	Addington ..... O
Hartland	Carleton ..... N B
Hartley	Victoria, N R ..... O
Hartman	York, N R ..... O
Hart's Mills	Sunbury ..... N B
Hartsville	Queen's ..... P E I
Hartwell	Ottawa ..... Q
Harvey	Albert ..... N B
Harvey Creek	Carleton ..... N B
Harvey Station	York ..... N B
Harvey Hill Mines	Megantic ..... Q
Harwich	Kent ..... O
Harwich Centre	Kent ..... O
Harwood	Northumb'd, W R, O
Haseville	Missisquoi ..... Q
Hastings	Peterboro', E R ..... O
Hastings	Cumberland ..... N S
Hastings	Albert ..... N B
Hatley	Stanstead ..... Q
Hattikin	Peterboro', E R ..... O
Havelock	Peterboro', E R ..... O
Havelock	Digby ..... N S
Haverstraw	Prescott ..... O
Hawkestone	Simcoe, N R ..... O
Hawkesville	Waterloo, N R ..... O
Hawley	Lennox ..... O
Hawthorne	Russell ..... O
Hawtrey	Oxford, S R ..... O
Hay	Huron, S R ..... O
Hay Bay	Lennox ..... O
Hayden	Dunham, W R ..... Q
Hayesland	Wentworth, N R ..... O
Hay's River	Inverness ..... N S
Hayesville	Waterloo, S R ..... O
Hayward's Falls	Grey, S R ..... O
Hazel Grove	Queen's ..... P E I
Hazel-ton	N W. Territories .....
Hazlehurst	Carleton ..... O
Headford	York, E R ..... O
Headingly	Sikkirk ..... M
Head Lake	Victoria, N R ..... O
Head of Amherst	Cumberland ..... N S
Head of Chezzetcook	Halifax ..... N S
Head Ind River Lake	Guysborough ..... N S
Head of Jeddore	Halifax ..... N S
Head of Jordan River	Shelburne ..... N S
H St Margaret's Bay	Halifax ..... N S
H of St. Mary's Bay	Digby ..... N S
H Island St Peter's Bay	King's ..... P E I
H Santa River Lake	Antigonishe ..... N S
H Tatamagouche B	Colchester ..... N S
Head of Tide	Restigouche ..... N B
Head of Wallace Bay	Cumberland ..... N S
H Wallace B (N. Side)	Cumberland ..... N S
Heather	Lambton ..... O
Heatherton	Antigonishe ..... N S
Heathcote	Grey, E R ..... O
Hebb's Cross	Lunenburg ..... N S
Hebron	Albert ..... N B
Hebron	Yarmouth ..... N S
Heckston	Grenville, N R ..... O
Hedleyville	Quebec ..... Q
Heidelberg	Waterloo, N R ..... O
Helena	Huntingdon ..... Q
Hemford	Lunenburg ..... N S
Hemlock	Dorchester ..... Q
Hemmingford	Huntingdon ..... Q
Henderson	Essex ..... O
Henderson Settlement	Queen's ..... N B
Henderson Settlement	Cumberland ..... N S
Henfryn	Huron, C R ..... O
Henrich	Middlesex, W R ..... O
H unigar	Hants ..... N S
Henry	Prescott ..... O
Hennysburg	St. John's ..... Q
Henryville	Iberville ..... Q
Hensall	Huron, S R ..... O
Hepworth	Grey, S R ..... O
Herdman	Huntingdon ..... Q
Hereford	Compton ..... Q
Herkimer	Wellington, C R, O
Hermon	Hastings, N R ..... O
Heron Island	Restigouche ..... N B
Herring Cove	Halifax ..... N S
Hespler	Waterloo, S R ..... O
Heyworth	Ottawa ..... Q
Hiawatha	Peterboro', E R ..... O
Hibernia	Queen's ..... N B
Higgins' Road	Prince ..... P E I
High Bluff	Marquette ..... M
Highbury	King's ..... N S
High Falls	Renfrew, S R ..... O
Highfield	York, W R ..... O
Highfield	Hants ..... N S
Highgate	Bothwell ..... O
Highland Creek	York, E R ..... O
Highland Village	Colchester ..... N S
Highlands	Carleton ..... N B
Highwilliam	Wellington, N R ..... O
Hillier	Prince Edward ..... O
Hillsborough	Lambton ..... O
Hillsborough	Inverness ..... N S
Hillsborough	Albert ..... N B
Hillsburgh	Wellington, S R, O
Hillsdale	Simcoe, N R ..... O
Hillsdale	King's ..... N B
Hill's Green	Huron, S R ..... O
Hillside	Cape Breton ..... N S
Hillside	Albert ..... N B
Hilly Grove	Algoma ..... O
Hilton	Northumb'd, E R ..... O
Hinch	Addington ..... O
Hintzsburg	Carleton ..... O
Hiram	Albert ..... N B
Hix	Dundas ..... O
Hoath Head	Grey, N R ..... O
Hochelaga	Hochelaga ..... Q
Hockley	Cardwell ..... O
Hoey	Simcoe, N R ..... O
H Hart	Guysboro ..... N S
H Head Harbour	Guysboro ..... N S
H dson	Pictou ..... N S
H Hook	Oxford, S R ..... O

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
King's	N B
Holland Landing	York, N R ..... O
Holles	Simcoe, S R ..... O
Holly Park	York, N R ..... O
Holmes' Mills	Queen's ..... P E I
Holmesville	Carleton ..... N B
Holmesville	Huron, S R ..... O
Holstein	Grey, E R ..... O
Holt	York, N R ..... O
Holyrood	Bruce, S R ..... O
Homer	Lincoln ..... O
Honeywood	Simcoe, S R ..... O
Hood	Muskoka ..... O
Hope	Yale ..... B C
Hope Bay	Bruce, N R ..... O
Hopefield	Renfrew, S R ..... O
Hope River	Queen's ..... P E I
Hopetown	Lanark, N R ..... O
Hopetown	Russell ..... O
Hopeville	Grey, E R ..... O
Hopewell	Albert ..... N B
Hopewell	Picton ..... N S
Hopewell Cape	Albert ..... N B
Hopewell Corner	Albert ..... N B
Hopewell Hill	Albert ..... N B
Hopper	Albert ..... N B
Hornby	Halton ..... O
Horning's Mills	Grey, E R ..... O
Hornsey	Cumberland ..... N S
Horse Shoe Bridge	Northum'd, E R ..... O
Horton Landing	King's ..... N S
Hotspur	Peterboro, E R ..... O
Houghton	Norfolk, S R ..... O
Houghton Harbour	Algoma ..... O
Housey's Rapids	Muskoka ..... O
Howe Island	Frontenac ..... O
Howick	Chateauguay ..... Q
Howland	Sunbury ..... N B
Howrahtine	Queen's ..... P E I
Hoyle	Grey, E R ..... O
Hoyleville	Albert ..... N B
Hubbard	Picton ..... N S
Hubbard's Cove	Halifax ..... N S
Hudson	Vaudreuil ..... Q
Hull	Ottawa ..... Q
Humber	York, W R ..... O
Humberstone	Welland ..... O
Hunter's House	Kenora ..... N W
Hunter's Mountain	Victoria ..... N S
Hunter's River	Queen's ..... P E I
Hunterstown	Muskingum ..... Q
Huntingdon	Huntingdon ..... Q
Huntingville	Sherbrooke ..... Q
Huntley	Carleton ..... O
Hunt's Point	Queen's ..... N S
Huntsville	Muskoka ..... O
Hurdman's Bridge	Russell ..... O
Hurdville	Muskoka ..... O
Hurwitz	East Lake ..... Q
Huston	Wellington, N R, O
Huttonsville	Peel ..... O
Hyde	Hastings, N R ..... O
Hyde Park Corner	Middlesex, E R ..... O
Ida	Durham, E R ..... O
Ida	Queen's ..... N B
Ilderton	Middlesex, E R ..... O
Ilfracombe	Muskoka ..... O
Indian Brook	Victoria ..... N S
Indian Harbour	Halifax ..... N S
Indian Island	Charlotte ..... N B
Indian Mountain	Westmoreland, N B
Indian Point	Lunenburg ..... N S
Indian River	Peterboro', S R ..... O
Indian River	Prince ..... P E I
Indian Town	St. John ..... N B
Ingersoll	Oxford, S R ..... O
Ingleville	Annapolis ..... N S
Ingoldsby	Peterboro', E R, O
Ingonish	Victoria ..... N S
Ingram River	Halifax ..... N S
Inisfogue	Grey, E R ..... O
Inkerman	Dundas ..... O
Innerkip	Oxford, N R ..... O
Innisville	Glengarry, E R ..... O
Innisville	Lanark, S R ..... O
International Bridge	Welland ..... O
Intervale	Westmoreland, N B
Inverary	Frontenac ..... O
Inverhaugh	Wellington, C R. O
Inverhuron	Bruce, N R ..... O
Inverness	Bruce, N R ..... O
Invermagee	Megantic ..... Q
Inverness	Prince ..... P E I
Iona	Lambton ..... O
Iona	Elgin, W R ..... O
Iona Station	Elgin, W R ..... O
Irena	Dundas ..... O
Irish Cove	Cape Breton ..... N S
Irishtown	Westmoreland, N B
Iron Hall	Brome ..... Q
Ironside	Ottawa ..... Q
Irvineside	Dundas ..... O
Irvin	Megantic ..... Q
Irving Settlement	Albert ..... N B
Isaac's Harbour	Guysboro' ..... N S
Isaac's Hr., E. Side	Guysboro' ..... N S
Island Brook	Compton ..... Q
Islay	Victoria, N R ..... O
Isle aux Coudres	Charlevoix ..... Q
Isle aux Grues	Montmagny ..... Q
Isle Bizard	Jacques Cartier ..... Q
Isle Dupas	Berthier ..... Q
Isle Perrot	Vaudreuil ..... Q
Isle Perrot, nord	Vaudreuil ..... Q
Isle Verte	Temiscouata ..... Q
Islington	York, W R ..... O
Ivan	Middlesex, N R ..... O
Ivanhoe	Hastings, N R ..... O
Ivy	Simcoe, S R ..... O
Jackson	Carleton Island ..... N B
Jackson	Grey, N R ..... O
Jackson Road	Kin's ..... N S
Jacksontown	Carleton ..... N B
Jacksonville	Carleton ..... N B
Jacksonville	Cape Breton ..... N S
Jalla	Elgin, E R ..... O
James River	Antigonishe ..... N S
Jamestown	Huron, C R ..... O
Janetville	Durham, E R ..... O
Janeville	Gloucester ..... N B
Jarratt's Corners	Simcoe, S R ..... O
Jarvis	Haldimand ..... O
Jasper	Grenville, N R ..... O
Jeffery	King's ..... N B
Jemlegg	Queen's ..... N B
Jenkins	Queen's ..... N B
Jersey, R'Chaudière	Beauce ..... Q
Jerseyville	Wentworth, S R ..... O
John Station	Beauce ..... Q
Jock Vale	Carleton ..... O
Jogain Bridge	Digby ..... N S
Johnson	Cumberland ..... N S
Johnson	Grey, N R ..... O
Johnson's Mills	Huron S R ..... O
Johnson's Mills	Westmoreland ..... N B
Johnston's River	Queen's ..... P E I
Johnston	Queen's ..... N B
Johnville	Compton ..... Q
Johnville	Carleton ..... N B
Jolicure	Westmoreland ..... N B
Joliette	Joliette ..... Q
Jones Falls	Leeds, S R ..... O
Jongleux	Chicoutimi ..... Q
Jordan	Lincoln ..... O
Jordan Bay	Shelburne ..... N S
Jordan Station	Lincoln ..... O
Joyce	Ottawa ..... Q
Juliaheven	Muskoka ..... O
Judique	Inverness ..... N S
Jura	Lambton ..... O
Juvenile Settlement	Sunbury ..... N B

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
Kagawong	Algoma ..... O
Kaladar	Addington ..... O
Kamloops	Yale ..... B C
Kamouraska	Kamouraska ..... Q
Kars	Carleton ..... O
Kars	Kingston ..... O
Katarale	Stanstead ..... Q
Katrine	Muskoka ..... O
Kauhanaka	Ottawa ..... Q
Kay Settlement	Westmoreland, N B
Keady	Grey, N R ..... O
Kearney	Muskoka ..... O
Keate	Westmorland ..... N B
Keatsville	Muskoka ..... O
Keenansville	Cardwell ..... O
Keene	Peterboro', E R, O
Keith	Compton ..... Q
Kelly's Cross	Queen's ..... P E I
Kelly's Cove	Yarmouth ..... N S
Kelso	Huntingdon ..... Q
Kelvin	Norfolk, N R ..... O
Kemble	Grey, N R ..... O
Kempt	Queen's ..... N S
Kempt Head	Victoria ..... N S
Kempt Road	Richmond ..... N S
Kempt Shore	Hant's ..... N S
Kempt Town	Lunenburg ..... N S
Kempville	Grenville, N R ..... O
Kemptville	Yarmouth ..... N S
Kendal	Durham, W R ..... O
Kenhoro'	Hastings, N R ..... O
Kennebec Line	Beauce ..... Q
Kenilworth	Wellington, N R
Kennecee	Russell ..... O
Kenneth	Hant's ..... N S
Kennington Cove	Cape Breton ..... N S
Kenmoway	Bruce, N R ..... O
Kenora	Rainy ..... N W
Kent Bridge	Kent ..... O
Kentville	King's ..... N S
Kenton	King's ..... N B
Kenyon	Argenteuil ..... Q
Kerwood	Middlesex, N R ..... O
Kerry	Albert ..... N B
Kessock	Peel ..... O
Kestrel	Lambton ..... O
Keswick	York, N R ..... O
Keswick Ridge	York ..... N B
Ketch Harbour	Halifax ..... N S
Kettleby	York, N R ..... O
Kewstoke	Inverness ..... N S
Kezar	Middlesex, N R ..... O
Kha ya	Huron, S R ..... O
Kilbride	Hilton ..... O
Kilburn's Landing	Victoria ..... N B
Kildalton	Islay ..... O
Kildare	Prince ..... P E I
Kilkenny	Selkirk ..... M
Kilkenny Lake	Cape Breton ..... N S
Killaloe	Renfrew, N R ..... O
Killarney	Algoma ..... O
Killean	Wellington, S R. O
Killerby	Elgin, E R ..... O
Killylegh	Simcoe, S R ..... O
Kilmanagh	Peel ..... O
Kilmarnock	Grenville, N R ..... O
Kilmartin	Middlesex, W R ..... O
Kilmaurs	Carleton ..... O
Kilsyth	Grey, N R ..... O
Kimberley	Cumberland ..... N S
Kimberley	Grey, E R ..... O
Kinburn	Carleton ..... O
Kincardine	Bruce, S R ..... O
Kincardine	Victoria ..... N S
King	York, N R ..... O
King Creek	York, N R ..... O
Kinglake	Norfolk, S R ..... O
Kingsbridge	Huron, S R ..... O
Kingsbury	Richmond ..... Q
Kingsbury	Lunenburg ..... N S
Kingsclear	Queen's ..... N B
Kingsford	Hastings, E R ..... O
Kingsley	Kent ..... N B
Kingsmere	Ottawa ..... Q
Kingsmill	Elgin, E R ..... O
Kingsmill	King's ..... N S
Kingston	Kingston ..... O
Kingston	King's ..... N B
Kingston	Kent ..... N B
Kingston Mills	Kingston ..... O
Kingston Station	King's ..... N S
Kingston Village	King's ..... N S
Kingsville	Essex ..... O
Kinkora	Perth, N R ..... O
Kinloss	Bruce, S R ..... O
Kinlough	Bruce, S R ..... O
Kinmount	Victoria, N R ..... O
Kinnaird	Lambton ..... O
Kinnear's Mills	Megantic ..... Q
Kinross	Queen's ..... P E I
Kinsale	Cumberland, S R ..... O
Kinsman's Corners	King's ..... N S
Kintail	Huron, N R ..... O
Kintore	Oxford, N R ..... O
Kintore	Victoria ..... N B
Kippen	Huron, C R ..... O
Kippewa	Pontiac ..... Q
Kirby	Durham, W R ..... O
Kirkdale	Drummond ..... Q
Kirkfield	Victoria, N R ..... O
Kirkhill	Glengarry ..... O
Kirkhill	Cumberland ..... N S
Kirkland	Carleton ..... N B
Kirk's Ferry	Ottawa ..... Q
Kirkton	Perth, S R ..... O
Kirkwall	Wentworth N R ..... O
Kirnberry	York, W R ..... O
Klock's Mills	Dist of Nipissing
Knapdale	Middlesex, W R ..... O
Knechtel	Halton ..... O
Knowlesville	Carleton ..... N B
Knowlton	Brome ..... Q
Knowlton Landing	Brome ..... Q
Knoxford	Carleton ..... N B
Knowyatt	Picton ..... N S
Kohler	Cumberland ..... N S
Kohler	Haldimand ..... O
Komoka	Middlesex, N R ..... O
Kootenay (sub)	Yale ..... B C
Kopak	Algoma ..... O
Kosuth	Waterloo, S R ..... O
Kouchibouguac	Kent ..... N B
Kouchibouguac	Yamaska ..... Q
Kouchibouguac	Chateauguay ..... Q
Labarre	Chicoutimi ..... Q
La Beauce	Beauce ..... Q
Labelle	Labelle ..... Q
Lachenaie	L'Assomption ..... Q
Lachine	Jacques Cartier ..... Q
Lachine Rapids	Jacques Cartier ..... Q
La Conception	Ottawa ..... Q
La Hache	Caribou ..... B C
Lachute	Argenteuil ..... Q
Lacolle	Terrebonne ..... Q
Lac Noir	L'Islet ..... Q
Lacolle	St. John's ..... Q
Ladner's Landing	N. Westminster, B C
La Fayette	Bellechasse ..... Q
Lafontaine	Simcoe, N R ..... O
Laggan	Glengarry ..... O
La Gloire	Huntingdon ..... Q
La Have Cross Roads	Lunenburg ..... N S
Lake Ainslie (e. s.)	Inverness ..... N S
Lake Ainslie (w. s.)	Inverness ..... N S
Lake Aylmer	Wolfe ..... Q

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
Lake Beauport	Quebec ..... Q
Lake Bird	Renfrew, N R ..... O
Lake Egmont	Halifax ..... N S
Lake Etchemin	Dorchester ..... Q
Lakefield	Argenteuil ..... Q
Lakefield	Peterboro', E R ..... O
Lakefield	Peterboro', E R ..... O
Lake George	York ..... N B
Lake George	King's ..... N B
Lake George	Yarmouth ..... N S
Lakehurst	Peterboro', E R ..... O
Lakelands	Cumberland ..... N S
Lake Law	Inverness ..... N S
Lakelet	Huron, N R ..... O
Lake Opinicon	Frontenac ..... O
Lake Paul	King's ..... N B
Lake Road	Albert ..... N B
Lake Road	Cumberland ..... N S
Lakeside	Oxford, N R ..... O
Lakeside	Muskoka ..... O
Lake Tallowa	Dist of Nipissing
Lake Temiscaming	Pontiac ..... Q
Lakevale	Antigonishe ..... N S
Lakeview	Queen's ..... P E I
Lakeview	Argenteuil ..... Q
Lakeville	Carleton ..... N B
Lakeville	King's ..... N S
Lakeville Corner	Sunbury ..... N B
Lake Weedon	Wolfe ..... Q
L'Amable	Hastings, N R ..... O
Lamb's Creek	York, E R ..... O
Lamartine	L'Islet ..... Q
Lambeth	Middlesex, E R ..... O
Lambton	Beauce ..... Q
Lambton Mills	York, W R ..... O
Lamlash	Grey, S R ..... O
Lamon	Middlesex N R ..... O
Lanark	Lanark, S R ..... O
Lancaster	Glengarry ..... O
Lancelot	Muskoka ..... O
Landreville	Bonaventure ..... Q
Land's End	King's ..... N S
Land Villa	Montmagny ..... Q
Lanes	Huron, N R ..... O
Lang	Peterboro', E R ..... O
Langevin	Dorchester ..... Q
Langford	Brant, N R ..... O
Langille's	Lunenberg ..... N S
Langley	N. Westm'r Inlet, B C
Langside	Bruce, S R ..... O
Langstaff	York, E R ..... O
Langton	Norfolk, S R ..... O
Lanoraie	Berthier ..... Q
Lansdown	Leeds, S R ..... O
L'Anse a Gilles	Montmagny ..... Q
L'Anse au Foin	Chicoutimi ..... Q
L'Anse aux Gascons	Bonaventure ..... Q
Lansing	York, E R ..... O
L'Anse St. Jean	Chicoutimi ..... Q
Lantz	Lunenburg ..... N S
La Patrie	Compton ..... Q
La Pl St. Franc aux	Charlevoix ..... Q
La Pigeonnière	Napierville ..... Q
La Plaine	Terrebonne ..... Q
Laprairie	Laprairie ..... Q
La Présentation	St. Hyacinthe ..... Q
Lapsley	Richmond ..... Q
Largie	Elgin, W R ..... O
Larochelle	Megantic ..... Q
Larry's River	Halifax ..... N S
Laskay	York, N R ..... O
L'Assomption	L'Assomption ..... Q
La Salette	Norfolk, N R ..... O
La Sarriere	Chicoutimi ..... Q
Latimer	Frontenac ..... O
Latona	Grey, S R ..... O
Latta's Brook	Inverness ..... N S
Latta	Wellington, N R, O
Launching Place	King's ..... P E I
Laurence	Lévis ..... Q
Laurie	Montmagny ..... Q
Lavaltrie	Berthier ..... Q
Lavant	Lanark, N R ..... O
Lavender	Simcoe, S R ..... O
Lavigueur	Drummond ..... Q
Lawfield	Queen's ..... N B
Lawrence Station	Charlotte ..... N B
Lawtz	Elgin, W R ..... O
Lawrencetown	Annapolis ..... N S
Lawrencetown	Halifax ..... N S
Lawrenceville	Shefford ..... Q
Laxton	Victoria, N R ..... O
Layton	Ontario, N R ..... O
Leadbury	Huron, E R ..... O
Leamington	Essex ..... O
Leamont Plain	Compton ..... Q
Leaskdale	Ontario, N R ..... O
Lebanon	Wellington, N R. O
Leckie	Carleton ..... O
Leclerc	L'Islet ..... Q
Ledge	Charlotte ..... N B
Leeds	Megantic ..... Q
Leeds	Megantic, S R ..... O
Leeville	Prescott ..... O
Lefroy	Simcoe, S R ..... O
Lefroy	Simcoe, S R ..... O
Lehre	Lennox ..... O
Lehman's Creek	Cape Breton ..... N S
Leith	Grey, N R ..... O
Lemieux	Megantic ..... Q
Lemoine	Prescott ..... O
Lemoyne	York, N R ..... O
Lemoyne	Durham, E R ..... O
Lemphers	Renfrew, S R ..... O
Lemsford	Algoma ..... O
Lennoxville	Stanstead ..... Q
Lenty	Middlesex, N R ..... O
Leonard	Durham, E R ..... O
Leonard	Durham, W R ..... O
Leonard	York, E R ..... O
Leopold	Bonaventure ..... Q
Lepage	Chicoutimi ..... Q
Lethbridge	Muskoka ..... O
Letitia	Charlotte ..... N B
Letitia	Renfrew, S R ..... O
Letourneau	Portneuf ..... Q
Levis	Lotbinière ..... Q
Lewis	Annapolis ..... N S
Lewis	Charlevoix ..... Q
Lewis	Portneuf ..... Q
Lewis	Sherbrooke ..... Q
Lewis	Durham, E R ..... O
Lewis Bay	Cape Breton ..... N S
Lewis Head	Shelburne ..... N S
Lewis Mountain	Westmoreland N B
Lewisville	Westmoreland N B
Libbytown	Stanstead ..... Q
Library	Middlesex, N R ..... O
Lifford	Durham, E R ..... O
Lilly Lake	King's ..... N B
Lillooet	Cariboo ..... B C
Limehouse	Halton ..... O
Limekiln	Cape Breton ..... N S
Lincoln	Wolfe ..... Q
Lime Rock	Pictou ..... N S
Lincoln	Compton ..... Q
Linda	Compton ..... Q
Linden Valley	Victoria, S R ..... O
Lindsay	Victoria, S R ..... O
Lindsay	Carleton ..... N B
Linebro'	Stanstead ..... Q
Lingan	Cape Breton ..... N S
Lingwood	Waterloo, N R ..... O
Linton	York, N R ..... O
Linton's	Sunbury ..... N B
Lisbon	Perth, N R ..... O
Lisbon	Bruce, S R ..... O
Liscombe	Guysboro' ..... N S
Liscomb Mills	Guysboro' ..... N S
Lisgar Station	Drummond ..... Q

NAME O POST OFFI
Lisle
L'Islet
Lismore
Listowel
Little Bass R
Little Beave
Little Bras D
Little Britain
Little Current
Little Glace L
Little Harbou
Little Harbo
Little Jadique
Little Lepreau
Little Lorrain
Little Narrow
Little Rideau
Little Ridge
Little River, Co
Little River
Little River
Little River
Little Rocke
Little Sands
Little Shemo
Lit. Shippigan
Little Tignish
Little Tracadie
Littlewood
Little York
Liverpool
Liverpool Mi
Livingstone's C
Lloydtown
Lobo
Lobster Bay
Lochaber Bay
Lochalsh
Lochcarrich
Loch Garry
Lochiel
Lochinvar
Loch Lomond
Loch Lomond
Lochside
Loch Winnie
Lockerport
Lockton
Lockville
Lodi
Loganville
Loggierait
Logmarsh
London
London, Eas
Londonderry
Londonderry
Long Creek
Long Creek
Long Island
Long Island
Long Lake
Long Point
Long Point
Long Point
Long Reach
Long River
Long Settlem
Longueuil
Longueuil
Longwood Sta
Loomdale
Loon's Cove
Lorette
Loretto
Lorette
Lorgeval
Lorne
Lorne
Lorne
Lorne
Lorneville
Lorraine
Lorrain Mines
Lost River
Lotbinière
Lot 1
Lot 3
" 6
" 8
" 10
" 11
" 12
" 14
" 25
" 30
" 35
" 45
" 56
" 67
Lotus
Loucks
Lovering
Loughborough
Louisburg
Louisville
Lourdes
Lovat
Lovat
Low
Lowlands
Lower Argyle
Lower Barton
Lower Bright
Lower Cabelt
Lower Canard
Lower Cantet
Lower Cape
Lower Cove
Lower Covered
Lower East P
Lower Economy
Lower Five L
Lower Fort G
Lower Freeto
L. French Vil
Lower Montag
Lower Newca
Lower Persau
Lower Pockwo
Lower Poquio
Low. Prince W
Lower Prospe
Lower Queens
L. River Inhal
L. Sel. Mid Hil
L. Sut. Spith
L. Ship Harbo
L. Southampt
Lower Stewia
L. Turtle Cre
Lower Wake
Lower Waterv
L. West Pubn
L. Wood Harb

DISTRICT AND DIVISION	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
..... O	Lake Beauport	Quebec ..... Q	Lisle	Simcoe, S. R. ..... O	Lower Woodstock	Carleton ..... N B	Harmony	Hastings, N R ... O
..... O	Lake Baird	Renfrew, N R ... O	L'Islet	L'Islet ..... Q	Low Point	Inverness ..... N S	Harnoch	Huron, N R ..... O
... B C	Lake Egmont	Halifax ..... N S	Lismore	Pictou ..... N S	Lowville	Halton ..... O	Harriott's Cove	Lunenburg ..... N S
..... Q	Lake Etchemin	Dorchester ..... Q	*Listowel	Perth, N R ..... O	Lozier Settlement	Gloucester ..... N B	Marsboro'	Compton ..... Q
..... O	Lakefield	Argenteuil ..... Q	Little Bass River	Colchester ..... N S	*Lucan	Middlesex, N R. O	Marsden	Compton ..... Q
N B	Lakefield	Kent ..... N B	Little Branch	Northumb'd ..... N B	Lucerne	Ottawa ..... Q	Marsh	Pictou ..... N S
..... Q	*Lakefield	Peterboro', E R... O	*Little Bras D'Or	Cape Breton ... N S	*Lucknow	Bruce, S R ..... O	Marshall's Town	Digby ..... N S
..... O	Lake George	York ..... N B	Little Current	Victoria, S R ..... O	Ludlow	Northumb ..... N B	Marshfield	Queen's ..... P E I
..... O	Lake George	Kings ..... N S	Little Current	Algoma ..... O	Lumley	Huron, S R ..... O	Marsh Hill	Ontario, N R .... O
N B	Lake George	Yarmouth ..... N S	*Little Glace Bay	Cape Breton ... N S	Lunenburg	Stormont ..... O	Marshville	Monck ..... O
..... O	Lakehurst	Peterboro', E R... O	Little Harbour	King's ..... P E I	*Lunenburg	Lunenburg ..... N S	Marsh Hope	Antigonishe ..... N S
..... O	Lakelands	Cumberland ..... N S	Little Harbour	Pictou ..... N S	Lurgan	Bruce, S R ..... O	Marston	Norfolk, S R ..... O
N B	Lake Lily	Inverness ..... N S	Little Judique	Inverness ..... N S	Lutes Mountain	Westm'orel'nd N B	Marsville	Wellington, C R. O
..... O	Lakelet	Huron, N R ..... O	Little Lepreaux	Charlotte ..... N B	Luther	Wellington, N R. O	Martin's Point	Lunenburg ..... N S
..... O	Lake Opinicon	Frontenac ..... Q	Little Lorraine	Cape Breton... N S	Luton	Elgin, S R ..... O	Martin's River	Lunenburg ..... N S
R. ... O	Lake Paul	King's ..... N S	Little Narrows	Victoria ..... N S	Luttrell	Essex ..... O	Martintown	Glengarry ..... O
..... Q	Lake Road	Albert ..... N B	Little Ridout	Prescott ..... O	Lyn	Brockville ..... O	Martinville	Compton ..... Q
P E I	Lake Road	Cumberland ..... N S	Little Ridge	Albert ..... N B	Lynden	Wentworth, N R. O	Marysville	Russell ..... O
N S	Lakeside	Oxford, N R ..... O	Little River (Cumberland)	Albert ..... N B	Lyndhurst	Leeds, S R ..... O	Maryside	Antigonishe ..... N S
..... Q	Lakeside	Maisonneuve ... M	Little River Elgin	Albert ..... N B	Lynedoch	Norfolk, S R ..... O	Marysville	Hastings, E R ... O
..... O	Lake Tallowa	Dist of Nipissing (	Little River	Sunbury ..... N B	Lynn	Colchester ..... N S	Marysville	York ..... N B
..... O	Lake Temiscamingue	Pontiac ..... Q	Little River	Cumberland ... N S	Lynnfield	Charlotte ..... N B	Marsvale	Antigonishe ..... N S
N S	Lakevale	Antigonishe ..... N S	Little River	Digby ..... N S	Lynn Valley	Norfolk, N R ..... O	Mascouche	L'Assomption ... Q
N S	Lakeview	Queen's ..... N B	Lit Rc (Mid Musq)	Halifax ..... N S	Lyonsville	Norfolk, S R ..... O	Mascouche Rapids	L'Assomption ... Q
N S	Lakeview	Argenteuil ..... Q	Little Rocher	Albert ..... N B	Lyons	Elgin, E R ..... O	Masham Mills	Ottawa ..... Q
N S	Lakeville	Carleton ..... N B	Little Sands	King's ..... P E I	Lysander	Megantic ..... Q	Maskinonge	Maskinonge ..... Q
E R. ... O	Lakeville	King's ..... N B	Little Shemogue	Westmorland ... N B	Lyster	Megantic ..... Q	Maskinonge	Maskinonge, E R. Q
R. ... O	Lakeville Corner	Sunbury ..... N B	Lit Shippigan, W	Gloucester ..... N B	Lyster Station	Megantic ..... Q	Massawippi	Stanstead ..... Q
..... N S	Lake Weedon	Wolfe ..... Q	Little Tignish	Prince ..... P E I	Lyttleton	Northumberl'd N B	Massie	Grey, N R ..... O
R. ... O	Lamabie	Hastings, N R ... O	Little Tracadie	Antigonishe ..... N S	Lytton	Yale ..... B C	Mass Town	Colchester ..... N S
R. ... O	Lamark	York, E R ..... O	Littlewood	Shelburne ..... N S	Lyttleton	York ..... N B	Mastigouche	Maskinonge ..... Q
..... Q	Lamartine	L'Islet ..... Q	Little York	Queen's ..... P E I	McAdam's Lake	Cape Breton ... N S	Matane	Rimouski ..... Q
..... O	Lambeth	Middlesex, E R... O	*Liverpool	Queen's ..... N S	McAlpine	Queen's ..... N B	Matapedia	Bonaventure ..... Q
..... O	Lambton	Bruce ..... Q	Liverpool Mills	Ontario, S R ..... O	McArran Brook	Antigonishe ..... N S	Matawatchan	Renfrew, S R ..... O
N S	*Lansdown Mills	York, W R ..... O	Livingston's Cove	Antigonishe ..... N S	McAulay's	Victoria ..... N S	Matheson	Renfrew, S R ..... O
N S	Lansdowne	Grey, S R ..... O	*Lloydtown	York, N R ..... O	M Crimmon	Glengarry ..... O	Matlock	Lambton ..... O
..... O	Lansdowne	Middlesex, N R ... O	Lobo	Middlesex, N R ... O	McDonald's Corner	Queen's ..... N B	Matopat	N.W.Territory B
N S	*Lansdowne	Lanark, S R ..... O	Lochaber	Antigonishe ..... N S	McDonald's Corner	Lunenb'g, N R... O	Mattawa	Nipissing ..... O
..... O	Lansdowne	Glengarry ..... O	Lochaber Bay	Ottawa ..... Q	McDonald's Point	Queen's ..... N B	Maugerville	Sunbury ..... N B
N S	Lansdowne	Muskoka ..... O	Lochaber	Huron, N R ..... O	McDougall Settlement	Westm'orel'nd N B	Mayflette	Dist ..... N S
N B	Lansdowne	Southampton ... O	Lochiel	Kent ..... N B	McGillivray	Middlesex, N R ... O	Maxwell	Sheffield ..... O
N S	Lan is End	King's ..... N B	Loch Garry	Glengarry ..... O	McGillivray	Westm'orel'nd N B	Maxwell	Grey, E R ..... O
R. ... O	Land Villa	Montmagny ..... Q	Lochiel	Glengarry ..... O	McGregor	Essex ..... O	Maxwville	Russell ..... O
N B	Lanes	Huron, N R ..... O	Lochinvar	Glengarry ..... O	McIntosh Mills	Leeds, S R ..... O	Mayfair	Middlesex, W R O
N S	Lang	Peterboro', E R... O	Loch Lomond	St. John ..... N B	McIver	Bruce, N R ..... O	Mayfield	Peel ..... O
..... O	Langevin	Dorchester ..... Q	Loch Lomond	Richmond ..... N S	McIntyre	Grey, E R ..... O	Maynard	Grenville, S R ... O
..... O	Langford	Brant, N R ..... O	Lochside	Richmond ..... N S	McKay's Point	Victoria ..... N S	Maynooth	Hastings, N R ... O
N S	Langille's	Lunenberg ..... N S	Loch Winnoch	Renfrew, S R ..... O	McKellar	Muskoka ..... O	Mazenod	Ottawa ..... Q
N S	Langley	N. Westminster, B C	Lockeport	Shelburne ..... N S	McKenzie's Corner	Carleton ..... N B	Meadow Lea	Marguette ..... M
..... O	Langside	Bruce, S R ..... O	Lockton	Cardwell ..... O	McKinnon's Harbour	Victoria ..... N S	Meadowville	Peel ..... O
N S	Langstaff	York, E R ..... O	Lockville	Dundas ..... O	McLaughlan	Northumberl'd N B	Meaford	Grey, E R ..... O
R. ... O	Langton	Norfolk, S R ..... O	Lodi	Stormont ..... O	McLaughlin Road	Kent ..... N B	Meagher's Grant	Halifax ..... N S
..... O	Lanoraie	Berthier ..... Q	Loganville	Picton ..... N S	McLellan's Mount	Pictou ..... N S	Mechanic's Set	King's ..... N B
..... O	Lansdown	Leeds, S R ..... O	Lolerait	Lambton ..... O	McLellan's Brook	Pictou ..... N S	Meconoma	Muskoka ..... O
N B	L'Anse à Gilles	Montmagny ..... Q	Lombardy	Leeds, N R ..... O	McLeods	Cape Breton ... N S	Medford	King's ..... N S
Q	L'Anse au Foin	Chicoutimi ..... Q	Londesborough	Huron, C R ..... O	McLeod's Mills	Kent ..... N B	Medina	Grey, N R ..... O
P E I	L'Anse aux Gascons	Bonaventure ... Q	*London	London ..... O	McMartin's Point	Pontiac ..... Q	Medonte	Simcoe, N R ..... O
..... O	Lansing	York, E R ..... O	*London, East	Middlesex, E R... O	McNamee	Northumb ..... N B	Melan-thon	Grey, E R ..... O
N S	Lansdowne	Yarmouth ..... N S	Londonderry	King's ..... N S	McPherson's Ferry	Richmond ..... N S	Melbourne	Richmond ..... Q
R. ... O	Lants	Lunenburg ..... N S	Londonderry Station	Colchester ..... N S	Maberly	Lanark, S R ..... O	*Melbourne	Richmond ..... Q
..... O	La Patrie	Compton ..... Q	Long Creek	Queen's ..... P E I	Mabou	Inverness ..... N S	Melbourne Ridge	Richmond ..... Q
F R	L'Ange R St. François	Charlevoix ..... Q	Long Creek	Queen's ..... N B	Mabou Coal Mines	Inverness ..... N S	Melissa	Muskoka ..... O
..... O	La Nativité	Napierville ..... Q	Longford Mills	Ontario, N R ..... O	Mabou Harbour	Inverness ..... N S	Melleyville	Beauharnois ..... Q
..... O	La Plaine	Terrebonne ..... Q	Long Island	Digby ..... N S	Macbeth	Prescott ..... O	Melrose	Hastings, E R ..... O
..... O	*Laprairie	Laprairie ..... Q	Long Island	King's ..... N S	*Macean	Cumberland ... N S	Melrose	Guysboro' ..... N S
..... O	La Présentation	St. Hyacinthe ... Q	Long Lake	Addington ..... O	MacDonald	Prince ..... P E I	Melvern Square	Annapolis ..... N S
R. ... O	L'Arrêne	Richmond ..... N S	Long Point	Hochelaga ..... Q	Mace's Bay	Charlotte ..... N B	Melville	Prince Edward ... O
..... O	Largie	Elgin, W R ..... O	Long Point	Inverness ..... N S	Machler	Rimouski ..... Q	*Memramcook	Westm'orel'nd N B
..... O	Larochelle	Megantic ..... Q	Long Point	King's ..... N B	Mactaquack	York ..... N B	Menie	Northumb'l'd, E R O
..... O	Larry's River	Guysboro' ..... N S	Long Reach	Kings ..... N B	Madawaska	Wellington, C R. O	Menominee	Muskoka ..... O
..... O	Laskay	York, N R ..... O	Long River	Queen's ..... P E I	Maeville	Cardwell ..... O	Merigmishe	Pictou ..... N S
..... O	L'Assomption	L'Assomption ... Q	Long Settlement	Carleton ..... N B	Maddington	Arthabaska ..... Q	Merivale	Carleton ..... O
..... O	La Salette	Norfolk, N R ..... O	*Longueuil	Chambly ..... Q	Maddock	Prince ..... P E I	Merlin	Kent ..... O
N B	Latchford	Chicoutimi ..... Q	*Longwood	Middlesex, W R. O	Madeira	Hastings, N R ... O	Mermaid Farm	Queen's ..... P E I
..... O	Latimer	Frontenac ..... Q	Longwood Station	Middlesex, W R. O	Magaguadavic	York ..... N B	*Merrickville	Grenville, S R ... O
..... O	Latona	Grey, S R ..... O	Lonsdale	Hastings, E R ... O	Magdalen Islands	Gaspé ..... Q	*Merston	Lincoln ..... O
..... O	Lattie's Brook	Hants ..... N S	Lord's Cove	Magdalen ..... Q	Magerville	Argenteuil ..... Q	Metabetchouan	Chicoutimi ..... Q
..... O	Laurel	Wellington, N R. O	Lorette	Quebec ..... Q	*Magnetawan	Muskoka ..... O	Metaghan	Digby ..... N S
..... Q	Launching Place	King's ..... P E I	Loretto	Cardwell ..... O	*Magog	Stanstead ..... Q	Metaghan River	Digby ..... N S
N S	Lauzon	Lévis ..... Q	Loretto	Selkirk ..... M	Magoun's Point	Stanstead ..... Q	*Metcalfe	Russell ..... O
..... O	Laval	Montmorency ... Q	*L'Original	Prescott ..... O	Magpie	Saguenay ..... Q	Methot's Mills	Kamouraska ..... Q
..... O	Lavallrie	Berthier ..... Q	Lorne	Bruce, S R ..... O	Magundy	York ..... N B	Metis	Rimouski ..... Q
..... O	Lavant	Lanark, N R ..... O	Lorne	Richmond ..... Q	*Mahone Bay	Lunenburg ..... N S	Metropolitan	Perth, S R ..... O
R. ... O	Lavender	Simcoe, S R ..... O	Lorne	Marquette ..... M	Maidstone	Essex ..... O	Metz	Wellington, C R. O
..... O	L'Avenir	Drummond ..... Q	Lorne	Pictou ..... N S	Maimadie	Cape Breton ... N S	Meyerburg	Northumb'l'd, E R. O
..... Q	Lawfield	Queen's ..... N B	Lorneville	Victoria, N R ..... O	Maitland	Grenville, S R ... O	Miami	Marquette ..... M
..... O	Lawrence Station	Charlotte ..... N B	Lorraine	Cardwell ..... O	*Maitland	Hants ..... N S	Michael's Bay	Algoma ..... O
..... O	Lattie's Station	Hants ..... N S	Lorway Mines	Cape Breton ... N S	Maitland	Annapolis ..... N S	Michipicoten River	Algoma ..... O
..... O	Lawrencetown	Annapolis ..... N S	Lost River	Argenteuil ..... Q	Maitland	Yarmouth ..... N S	Mickstung	Renfrew, N R ..... O
N B	Lawrencetown	Halifax ..... N S	*Lotbinière	Lotbinière ..... Q	Malagash	Cumberland ... N S	Middlebro'	Cumberland ... N S
N B	Lawson	Shefford ..... Q	Lot 1	Prince ..... P E I	Malagash Point	Cumberland ... N S	Middle Church	Lisgar ..... N W
..... O	Lawson	Queen's ..... N B	Lot 4	Prince ..... P E I	Malagash Point	Inverness ..... N S	Middle Clyde River	Shelburne ..... N S
N S	Layton	Ontario, N R ..... O	Lot 6	Prince ..... P E I	Malakoff	Carleton ..... O	Middle Co Harbour	Guysboro' ..... N S
N S	Leaburn	Huron, E R ..... O	Lot 8	Prince ..... P E I	Malcolm	Bruce, S R ..... O	Middle Concession	Albert ..... N B
..... O	Leach	Essex ..... O	Lot 10	Prince ..... P E I	Malignant Cove	Antigonishe ..... N S	Middlefield	Queen's ..... N B
..... O	Leamington	Compton ..... Q	Lot 11	Prince ..... P E I	Malmorytown	Leeds, S R ..... O	Middle La Have Ferry	Lunenburg ..... N S
..... O	Leask	Ontario, N R ..... O	Lot 12	Prince ..... P E I	Malmaison	Missisquoi ..... Q	Middle Manchester	Guysborough .. N S
..... O	Lebanon	Wellington, N R. O	Lot 14	Prince ..... P E I	Malone	Hastings, N R ... O	Middlemarsh	Elgin, W R ..... O
..... O	Le Bic	Carleton ..... Q	Lot 16	Prince ..... P E I	Malpeque	Peel ..... O	Middle Musquodoboit	Halifax ..... N S
..... O	Leckie	Lotbinière ..... Q	Lot 30	Queen's ..... P E I	Malta	Muskoka ..... O	Middlemiss	Middlesex, W R. O
..... Q	Leclerc	Charlotte ..... N B	Lot 35	Queen's ..... P E I	Malvern	York, E R ..... O	Middle Ohio	Shelburne ..... N S
P E I	Lecky	Megantic ..... Q	Lot 45	King's ..... P E I	Manchester	Ontario, N R ..... O	Middle Porcaux	Kings ..... N S
..... O	Leclerc	Megantic ..... Q	Lot 50	King's ..... P E I	Mandamin	Lambton ..... O	Middle Port's Lake	Halifax ..... N S
N S	Lee	Prescott ..... O	Lot 67	Queen's ..... P E I	Manilla	Victoria, S R ..... O	Middle River	Victoria ..... N S
..... O	Lee	Simcoe, S R ..... O	Lotus	Durham, E R ..... O	Manilla Station	Victoria, S R ..... O	Middle St. Francis	Victoria ..... N S
..... O	Lees	Cumberland ... N S	Louise	Argenteuil ..... Q	Manitou	Ottawa ..... Q	Middle Sackville	Westm'orel'nd N B
N B	Leeds	Lennox ..... O	Lovering	Simcoe, N R ..... O	*Manitowaning	Algoma ..... O	M. Sec N E Margaree	Inverness ..... N S
..... O	Leeds Creek	Cape Breton ... N S	*Loughborough	Addington ..... O	Manowaki	Ottawa ..... Q	M. Sec Barney's River	Pictou ..... N S
Q	Leeds	Grey, N R ..... O	Louisburg	Cape Breton ... N S	Manners Sutton	York ..... N B	Middle Set. S. River	Antigonishe ... N S
..... O	Leeming	Megantic ..... Q	Louisville	Kent ..... N B	Manoliin	Waterloo, S R ..... O	Middle Simmonds	Carleton ..... N B
..... O	Lees	Prescott ..... O	Lourdes	Russell ..... O	*Mandick	Carleton ..... O	Middle Stuhamph	York ..... N B
..... O	Leeville	York, N R ..... O	Lovat	Bruce, S R ..... O	Manswood	Halton ..... O	Middle Stewiacke	Colchester ..... N S
..... O	Lefaivre	Simcoe, S R ..... O	Lovat	Pictou ..... N S	Manvers	Simcoe, S R ..... O	Middleton	Annapolis ..... N S
N S	Legg's Ferry	Richmond ..... N S	Low	Ottawa ..... Q	Mansfield	Cumberland ... N S	Middleton	Prince ..... P E I
N B	Legerville	Sherbrooke ..... Q	Lowbanks	Monck ..... O	*Mansonville-Dillon	Brome ..... Q	Middle Town	Guysboro' ..... N S
.....	Leinie	L'Assomption ... Q	Lower Argyle	Yarmouth ..... N S	Manonville Station	Brome ..... Q	*Middleville	Lanark, S R ..... O
.....	Lemieux	Charlotte ..... N B	Lower Barney's River	Pictou ..... N S	Maple	York, W R ..... O	Midgell	Pictou ..... N S
.....	Lemoine	Annapolis ..... N S	Lower Brighton	Carleton ..... N B	Maple Bay	Vancouver ..... B C	Midgic	Westmorland N B
.....	Lemoines	Charlevoix ..... Q	Lower Caledonia	Guysborough .. N S	Maple Green	Restigouche ... N B	Midhurst	Simcoe, N R ..... O
.....	Lemoyne	Portneuf ..... Q	Lower Canard	King's ..... N S	Maple Grove	Megantic ..... Q	Midland	Simcoe, N R ..... O
.....	Lemmanais	Saguenay ..... Q	Lower Canterbury	York ..... N B	Maple Hill	Bruce, S R ..... O	Midland	King's ..... N B
.....	Lennox	Durham, W R ..... O	Lower Cape	Albert ..... N B	Maple Hill	Megantic ..... Q	Mid Lothian	Muskoka ..... O
.....	Lennox	York, E R ..... O	Lower Cove	Cumberland ... N S	Maplehurst	Carleton ..... N B	Milburn	Huron, C R ..... O
.....	Le Pot Bergeronnes	Saguenay ..... Q	Lower Coverdale	Albert ..... N B	Maple Leaf	Compton ..... Q	Milby	Sherbrooke ..... Q
.....	Lethbridge	Muskoka ..... O	Lower East Pubnico	Yarmouth ..... N S	Maple Lodge	Middlesex, N R ... O	Melbray	Bruce, S R ..... O
N B	Letete	Charlotte ..... N B	Lower Economy	Colchester ..... N S	Maple Ridge	N. Westminster B C	Mile End	Hochelaga ..... Q
.....	Levenkenny	Renfrew, S R ..... O	Lower Five Islands	Colchester ..... N S	Mapleton	Elgin, E R ..... O	Milford	Prince Edward ... O
.....	Levis	Lévis ..... Q	Lower Fort Garry	Lisgar ..... N W	Mapleton	Albert ..... N B	Milford	Northumb'l'd, E R O
R. ...	Bay	Cape Breton ... N S	Lower Freetown	Prince ..... P E I	Mapulton	Cumberland ... N S	Milford	St. John ..... N B
R. ...	Lewis Head	Shelburne ..... N S	L. French Vil.	York ..... N B	Maple Valley	Simcoe, N R ..... O	Milford Haven Bridge	Lincoln ..... O
B C	Lewis Mountain	Westmorland N B	Lower Gagetown	Queens ..... N B	Maplewood	Victoria ..... N S	Milford Station	Hants ..... N S
.....	Lewisville	Westmorland N B	Lower Granville	Annapolis ..... N S	Maplewood	Oxford, N R ..... O	Milkish	King's ..... N B
..... O	Libbytown	Stanstead ..... Q	Lower Hayesville	York ..... N B	Maquapit Lake	Sunbury ..... N B	Millard	Perth, N R ..... O
N B	Library	Middlesex, N R ... O	Lower Ireland	Megantic ..... Q	Mar	Bruce, N R ..... O	Mill Bridge	Hastings, N R ... O
..... Q	Lifford	Durham, E R ..... O	Lower La Have	Lunenburg ..... N S	Marbleton	Compton ..... Q	Mill Brook	Hastings, E R ... O
.....	Lilly Lake	King's ..... N B	Lower L'Ardoise	Richmond ..... N S	Marble Mountain	Inverness ..... N S	Mill Brook	Pictou ..... N S
..... Q	Lillooet	Cariboo ..... B C	L. Line, Queensbury	York ..... N B	Marble Rock	Leeds, S R ..... O	Mill Brook	Queen's ..... N B
..... O	Limehouse	Halton ..... O	Lower Mawhinney	Cumberland ... N S	Marbleton	Wolfe ..... Q	Millbrook	Selkirk ..... M
..... O	Lime Lake	Hastings, E R ... O	Lower Montague	King's ..... P E I	March	Carleton ..... O	Mill Cove	Lunenburg ..... N S
..... O	Lime Ridge	Wolf ..... Q	Lower Newcastle	Northumb'l'd ... N B	Marchmont	Simcoe, N R ..... O	Mill Cove	Queen's ..... N B
..... O	Lime Rock	Pictou ..... N S	Lower Pereaux	King's ..... N S	Marden	Wellington, S R ... O	Mill Creek	Kent ..... N B
..... O	Lincoln	Sunbury ..... N B	Lower Pockemouche	Gloucester ..... N B	Margaree Harbour	Inverness ..... N S	Millcreek Ville	St. John ..... N B
..... Q	Linds	Compton ..... Q	Lower Poquiock	York ..... N B	Margaree Forks	Inverness ..... N S	Mille Isles	Argenteuil ..... Q
B C	Linden Valley	Victoria, S R ..... O	Low. Prince William	York ..... N B	*Margaretville	Annapolis ..... N S	*Mille Roches	Cornwall ..... O
..... O	*Lindsay	Victoria, S R ..... O	Lower Prospect	Halifax ..... N S	Margate	Prince ..... P E I	Milley's Creek	Hants ..... N S
..... Q	Lindsay	Carleton ..... N B	Lower Queensbury	York ..... N B	Maria	Bonaventure ..... Q	Mille Vaches	Saguenay ..... Q
..... Q	Linebord	Stanstead ..... Q	L. River Inhabitants	Richmond ..... N S	Maria Capes	Bonaventure ..... Q	Millfield	Megantic ..... Q
..... Q	Lingan	Cape Breton ... N S	Lower Selmah	Hants ..... N S	Mario Bridge	King's ..... P E I	Mill Grove	Wentworth, N R. O
ter, B C	Linière	Victoria ..... N S	L. Sel. Mid. River	Victoria ..... N S	Marion Bridge	Guysboro' ..... N S	Mill Haven	Lennox ..... O
..... Q	Linton	York, N R ..... O	L. Sst. South River	Antigonishe ... N S	Marion Bridge	Cape Breton ... N S	Millikan	York, E R ..... O
..... O	Linton's	Sunbury ..... N B	L. Ship Harbour	Halifax ..... N S	Maritana	Huntingdon ..... Q	Millington	Brome ..... Q
..... O	Linwood	Waterloo, N R ... O	L. Southampton	York ..... N B	*Markdale	Grey, S R ..... O	*Mill Point	Hastings, E R ... O
..... O	Lion's Head	Bruce, N R ..... O	*Lower Stewiacke	Colchester ..... N S	*Markham	York, E R ..... O	Millstream	King's ..... N B
N S	Lisbon	Perth, N R ..... O	L. Turtle Creek	Albert ..... N B	*Markhamville	King's ..... N B	Millsville	Pictou ..... N S
N S	Lisburn	Bruce, S R ..... O	Lower Wakefield	Carleton ..... N B	Marksville	Algoma ..... O	Milltown	Charlotte ..... N B
N S	Liscombe	Guysboro' ..... N S	Lower Wentworth	Cumberland ... N S	Marlbank	Hastings, E R ... O	Milltown	Gloucester ..... N B
N S	Liscomb Mills	Guysboro' ..... N S	L. West Pubnico	Yarmouth ..... N S	Marlow	Beauce ..... Q	Mill View	Queen's ..... P E I
..... Q	Lisgar Station	Drummond ..... Q	L. Wood Harbour	Shelburne ..... N S	Marmion	Grey, N R ..... O	*Mill Village	Queen's ..... N S

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
M[illegible]	King's ... N S	Murdoch	Grey, S R ... O	North Alton	King's ... N S	*Osceola	Renfrew, N R ... O
M[illegible]	York ... N B	Murray	Northumb'l'd, E R. O	Northam	Prince ... P E I	*Oshawa	Ontario, S R ... O
Millville	Gloucester ... N B	*Murray Bay	Charlevoix ... Q	Northampton	Carleton ... N B	Osman	Middlesex, W R ... O
M[illegible]ville	York, E R ... O	Murray Harbour, N	King's ... P E I	North Augusta	Grenville, S R ... O	Oso Station	Addington ... O
M[illegible]	Queen's ... N S	Murray Harbour, Rd	Queen's ... P E I	North Beaver Bank	Halifax ... N S	Ospringe	Wellington, S R ... O
Milton East	Shefford ... Q	Murray Harbour, S	King's ... P E I	North Bedeque	Prince ... P E I	Osseking	King's ... N B
Milton Station	Queen's ... P E I	Murray River	King's ... P E I	North Bristol	Pontiac ... Q	Oslan	Lambton ... O
*Milton West	Halton ... O	Murray Road	Westmoreland N B	North Brookfield	Queen's ... N S	Osowo	Marquette ... [illegible]
M[illegible]	Perth, N R ... O	Murray's Corner	Westmoreland N B	North Bruce	Bruce, N R ... O	Ostrander	Oxford, S R ... [illegible]
Mimico	York W R ... O	Murvale	Addington ... O	North Buxton	Kent ... O	Otnabog	Queen's ... N [illegible]
Mi[illegible]	Prince ... P E I	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka ... O	North Coaticooke	Stanstead ... Q	*Ottawa	Ottawa ... [illegible]
Mi[illegible]	Wellington, S R ... O	Musquash	St. John ... N B	Northcote	Renfrew, S R ... O	Otterburne	Provencher ... M
*M[illegible]	Victoria N R ... O	Musquodoboit Har	Halifax ... N S	N. E. Br. Margaree	Inverness ... N S	Otter Lake	Pontiac ... Q
Mineral	Carleton ... N B	M[illegible]	Perth, N R ... O	N. E. Harbour	Shelburne ... N S	*Otterville	Oxford, S R ... [illegible]
Minesing	Simcoe, N R ... O	M[illegible]	Hastings, E R ... O	N. Esk Boom	Northumb ... N B	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mingan	Saguenay ... Q	Myrtle	Ontario, S R ... O	Northfield	Cornwall ... O	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnewashta	Marquette ... M	Mystic	Missisquoi ... Q	Northfield	Sunbury ... N B	Outer Island	[illegible]
M[illegible]	Cumberland ... N S	Nackawick	York ... N B	Northfield	Lunenburg ... N S	Outlet of L. Ainslie	Inv[illegible]
M[illegible]	Cape Breton ... N S	Namur	Ottawa ... Q	Northfield Centre	Brant, S R ... O	Ouvry	Kent ... O
M[illegible]	Missisquoi ... Q	Nanaimo	Vancouver ... B C	North Forks, Salt Cr	Sunbury ... N B	Overton	[illegible]
Mis[illegible]	[illegible]ester ... N B	Nail Pond	Prince ... P E I	North Georgetown	Chateauguay ... Q	Owen Sound	Grey, N R
Mi[illegible]	Prince ... P E I	Nairn	Middlesex N R ... O	North Glanford	Wentworth, S R ... O	Owl's Head Har.	[illegible]fax
Mi[illegible]	St. John ... N B	N[illegible]	Haldimand ... O	North Gower	Carleton ... O	[illegible]	[illegible]
M[illegible]	Addington ... O	*Napanee	Lennox ... O	North Ham	Wolfe ... Q	*Ox[illegible]	[illegible]
M[illegible]	Perth, S R ... O	Napanee Mills	Addington ... O	North Hatley	Stanstead ... Q	Oxford Centre	Oxford, S R
M[illegible]'s Bay	Kent ... O	Napier	Middlesex, W R ... O	North Hill	Compton ... Q	Oxford Mills	Grenville, S [illegible]
M[illegible] Spring	Simcoe, N R ... O	Napierville	Napierville ... Q	North Keppel	Grey, N R ... O	Oxford Station	Grenville, S [illegible]
M[illegible]	[illegible] ... O	Nappan	Cumberland ... N S	North Lake	King's ... P E I	Oxley	Essex
M[illegible]	Halton ... O	Nappan Station	Cumberland ... N S	North Lake	York ... N B	Oyster Bed Bridge	[illegible]
M[illegible]	Brant, S R ... O	Napperton	Middlesex, N R ... O	North Lancaster	Glengarry ... O	Oyster Ponds	Guysborough ... N S
M[illegible] Corners	Carleton ... O	N[illegible]	Queen's ... N B	North Medford	King's ... N S	[illegible]	[illegible]
M[illegible]	Hastings, N R ... O	Narrows Creek	King's ... P E I	North Mountain	Dundas ... O	Palmer	Westmoreland N [illegible]
M[illegible]	Saguenay ... Q	Nashwaak	York ... N B	North Mountain	King's ... N S	Palmswick	Simcoe, S R
M[illegible]sworth	Perth N R ... O	Nashwaak Bridge	York ... N B	North Nation Mills	Ottawa	[illegible]	[illegible] N R
M[illegible]	Queen's ... P E I	Nashwaaksis	York ... N B	North Onslow	Pontiac ... Q	*Pakenham	Lanark, N [illegible]
Mon[illegible]	Wellington N R ... O	Nashwaak Station	York ... N B	North Pelham	Monck ... O	Palermo	Halton
M[illegible]kland	Stormont ... O	Nashwaak Village	York ... N B	North Pinnacle	Missisquoi ... Q	Palgrave	Cardwell
M[illegible]	Huron, C R ... O	Nassagaweya	Halton ... O	North Port	Prince Edward ... O	Palmer Rapids	Renfrew, S R
M[illegible]	Westmoreland N B	Natashquan	Saguenay ... Q	Northport	Cumberland ... N S	Palmer Road	Prince ... P E I
M[illegible] Road	Westmoreland N B	Nauwigewauk	King's ... N B	North Range Corner	Digby ... N S	Palmer's Road	King's ... N S
M[illegible]	Hastings, E R ... O	Navan	Russell ... O	North Ridge	Essex ... O	Palmerston	Perth, N R
Mongenais	Vaudreuil ... Q	Necum Teuch	Halifax ... N S	North River	Queen's ... P E I	Palmyra	Bothwell
M[illegible]	York, E R ... O	Neguac	Northumb'l'd ... N B	North River	Westmoreland N B	Pammure	Carleton
M[illegible]kton	Perth ... O	Neigette	Rimouski ... Q	North River	Colchester ... N S	Papineauville	Ottawa ... Q
Mono Centre	Cardwell ... O	Nelles Corners	Haldimand ... O	N. River Bridge	Colchester ... N S	Papatte	Compton ... Q
Mono Mills	Cardwell ... O	Nelson	Halton ... O	N. River Bridge	Victoria ... N S	Paquetville	Gloucester ... N B
Mono Road Station	Cardwell ... O	Nelsonville	Marquette ... M	North[illegible]	Westmoreland N B	Paradise Lane	Annapolis ... N S
M[illegible]	Muskoka ... O	Nenagh	Grey, S R ... O	North Rustico	Queen's ... P E I	Parham	Addington ... O
Montague	Lanark S R ... O	Nerepis Station	King's ... N B	North Salem	Hants ... N S	Park Corner	Queen's ... P E I
Montague Bridge	King's ... P E I	Netherby	Welland ... O	N. S. [illegible] Earltown	Colchester ... N S	*Paris	Brant, N R ... O
Montague Cross	Queen's ... P E I	N[illegible]	Grey, S R ... O	North Seneca	Haldimand ... O	Paris Station	Brant, N R ... O
Montague Gold Mines	Halifax ... N S	New Albany	Annapolis ... N S	North Seguin	Muskoka ... O	Parker	Wellington, C R ... O
Montalembert	Rimouski ... Q	New Annan	Prince ... P E I	North Shore	Cumberland ... N S	Parkdale	York, W R ... O
M[illegible]	Wellington, N R ... O	Newark	Oxford, S R ... O	North Shore	Victoria ... N S	Parker's Cove	Annapolis ... N S
Montcalm	Montcalm ... Q	New Armagh	Lotbinière ... Q	North Stanbridge	Missisquoi ... Q	Park Head	Bruce, N R ... O
Monteagle Valley	Hastings, N R ... O	New Bandon	Gloucester ... N B	North Stoke	Richmond ... Q	Park Hill	Middlesex, N R
Monte Bello	Ottawa ... Q	Newbliss	Leeds, N R ... O	North Stukely	Shefford ... Q	Parkhurst	Lotbinière ... Q
Mont Louis	Gaspé ... Q	Newbois	Lotbinière ... Q	North Sutton	Brome ... Q	Park's Creek	Lunenburg ... N S
*M[illegible]	Montmagny ... Q	*Newboro'	Leeds, S R ... O	North Sydney	Cape Breton ... N S	Park's Creek	Lisgar ... M
[illegible] Falls	Quebec ... Q	New Boston	Cape Breton ... N S	North Tryon	Prince ... P E I	Parma	Lennox ... O
Mon[illegible]	Terrebonne ... Q	Newboyne	Leeds, S R ... O	North Valley	Stormont ... [illegible]	Parrsborough	Cumberland ... N S
Mont [illegible]	St. John's ... Q	Newbridge	Huron, N R ... O	North Wakefield	Ottawa ... Q	Parrsborough Shore	Cumberland ... N S
*M[illegible]	Montreal ... Q	*Newburgh	Addington ... O	North West Arm	Cape Breton ... N S	Parry Harbour	Muskoka ... O
Montrose	Welland ... O	Newburgh	Carleton ... N B	North West Bridge	Northumb'l'd ... N [illegible]	*Parry Sound	Muskoka ... O
Montrose	Prince ... P E I	*Newbury	Middlesex, W R ... O	North West Cove	Lunenburg ... N S	Partridge Island	Cumberland ... N S
Mt. St. Hilaire	Rouville ... Q	New Campbellton	Victoria ... N S	North Williamsburg	Dundas ... [illegible]	Paspébiac	Bonaventure ... Q
Monument Settlem't	Carleton ... N B	New Canaan	Queen's ... N B	North Winchester	Dundas ... [illegible]	Passekeag	King's ... N B
M[illegible]ville	N. Westminster, B C	New Canada	Lunenburg ... N S	Norton	King's ... N [illegible]	Patillo	Essex ... O
*Moore	Lambton ... O	New Carlisle	B[illegible] ... Q	Northwood	Kent ... [illegible]	Patterson	York, W R ... O
Moorefield	Wellington, N R ... O	*New[illegible]	[illegible], W R ... O	Norton Creek	Chateauguay ... [illegible]	Patterson Settlem't	Sunbury ... N B
M[illegible] Falls	Victoria, N R ... O	Newcastle	[illegible] N B	Norton Dale	York ... N B	Paudash	Peterboro', E R
Moore's Mills	Charlotte ... N B	Newcastle Bridge	Queen's ... N B	Norton Station	King's ... N B	Pavilion	Cariboo ... B C
Moore's Station	Missisquoi ... Q	Newcastle Creek	Queen's ... N B	Norval	Halton ... O	Peabody	Grey, N R ... O
M[illegible]ville	Middlesex, N R ... O	Newcomb Corner	Halifax ... N S	Norway	York, E R ... O	Peake's St'n, No. 48	King's ... [illegible]
M[illegible] Brook	Hants ... N S	Newcombe Mills	Northumb'l'd E R ... O	*N[illegible]	Oxford, S R ... O	Peaseley	Muskoka ... [illegible]
M[illegible] Creek	Stormont ... O	New Cornwall	Lunenburg ... N S	*N[illegible]	Peterboro', E R ... O	Pearceton	Missisquoi
M[illegible]	Halifax ... N [illegible]	New Dublin	Brockville ... O	N. Dame des Anges	Portneuf ... Q	Pearson's	King's ... N [illegible]
M[illegible] River	Pictou ... N S	New Dundee	Waterloo, S R ... O	N. Dame du Lac	Ottawa ... Q	Peebles	Oxford, S R
M[illegible]	Middlesex, N R ... O	New Durham	Brant, S R ... O	N. Dame de l'I Verte	Temiscouata ... [illegible]	Peel	Carleton ... N B
M[illegible]	King's ... N S	*New Edinburgh	Russell ... O	N. Dame de Grace	Hochelaga ... Q	Pelee Island	Essex
M[illegible]	King's ... P E I	N[illegible]	Pictou ... N S	N. Dame des Bois	Compton ... Q	[illegible]	Wellington, N R
M[illegible] Rear	King's ... P E I	New Germany	Lunenburg ... N S	Notre Dame du L[illegible]	Temiscouata ... [illegible]	Pefferlaw	York, N R ... O
M[illegible]	Dundas ... O	N[illegible]	Waterloo, N R ... O	Notre Dame du Port	Temiscouata ... [illegible]	Peggy's Cove	Halifax ... N S
M[illegible]	N[illegible] E R ... O	New Glasgow	Queen's ... P E I	Nottawa	Simcoe, N R ... [illegible]	[illegible]	Lisgar ... M
M[illegible]	Argenteuil ... Q	New Glasgow	Terrebonne ... Q	N[illegible]	Bonaventure ... [illegible]	[illegible]	Ottawa
M[illegible]	Grey, E R ... O	New G[illegible]	Pictou ... N S	N[illegible]	Missisquoi ... [illegible]	Pelham Union	[illegible]
M[illegible] Road	Cape Breton ... N S	*New Hamburg	Waterloo, S R ... O	Nutt's Corners	Missisquoi ... [illegible]	Pembina Crossing	[illegible]
M[illegible]	Perth, N R ... O	New Harbour	Guysborough ... N S	Oak Bay	Charlotte ... N B	Pembroke	Hants ... N S
[illegible]	[illegible]	N[illegible]	Marquette ... M	Oak Hill	Halifax ... N S	*Pembroke	Renfrew, N R ... O
M[illegible]	Huron N R ... O	New Haven	Queen's ... P E I	Oakham	Queen's ... N B	Pembroke	Carleton ... N B

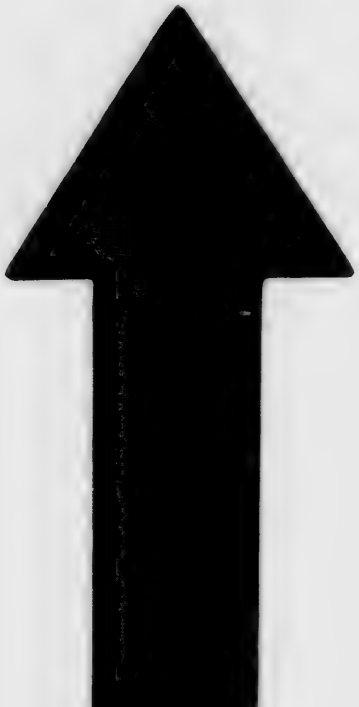
DOMINION OF CANADA.

NAME OF POST OFFICE	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE	NAME OF POST OFFICE	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE	NAME OF POST OFFICE	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE	NAME OF POST OFFICE	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE	NAME OF POST OFFICE
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Isidore Dorchester	Dorchester . . Q	St Stanislas de Champlain	Champlain . . Q	[illegible]	Sudbury . . N B	Spencerville	Carleton . . . N B	[illegible]
St Isidore Laprairie	Laprairie . . Q	St Stanislas de Kostka	Beauharnois . . . Q	Sheffield Academy	Sunbury . . N B	[illegible]	Digby . . . N S	[illegible]
St Isaac	Gloucester . . N B	St Stephen	Charlotte . . . N B	Sheffield Mills . .	King's . . N S	Spence	Muskoka . . . O	Tatamagouche
St Ives	Middlesex E.R . . O	St Sulpice	L'Assomption . . Q	Sheffington . . .	Shefford . . . Q	Spence	Westmoreland, N B	Tatamagouche

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
Q Shefford Mountain	Shefford Q	Spencer Cove	Quebec Q	Tatlock	Lanc'k, N. R. O	Upper Branch	Lunenburg N S
Q Shegouiandah	Algoma O	Spencer's Island	Cumberland N S	Taunton	Ontario, S. R. O	Upper Brighton	Carleton N B
Q *Shelbourne	Huntingdon Q	*Spencerville	Grenville, S. R. O	*Tavistock	Perth, S. R. O	Upper Burton	Sunbury N B
Q *Shelburne	Shelburne N S	Spencer's Bridge	Yale B C	Taylor Settlers	Westmorland, N. B. O	Upper Bushtouche	Kent N B
Q Sheldon	Cardwell O	Spoyslde	Halton O	*York	York N R O	Upper Cape John	Pictou N S
Q Shelbrake	Saguenay Q	Spring Arbour	Norfolk, S. R. O	Ste Scholastique	York N R O	Upper Cascapedia	Bonaventure Q
Q Shepell's Road	King's N S	Springbank	Middlesex, N. R. O	Taylor	Stormont O	Upper Cape	Westmorland, N B
Q Sheppardton	Harp'n, C. R. O	Spring Brook	Hastings, N. R. O	Tecumseh	Essex O	Upper Cariboo	Gloucester N B
Q *Sherbrooke	Shefford Q	Springbrook	Dorchester Q	*Te-ter	Bruce, S. R. O	Upper Clarke	Charlotte N B
Q *Sherbrooke	Grenville O	*Springfield	Elgin, E. R. O	Tecumseh	Norfolk, N. R. O	Upper Cascade	Gaspé Q
Q Sheridan	Halton O	Springfield	Lisgar M	Tecumseh	Algoma O	Upper Chemenda	Annapolis N S
Q Sherkston	Welland O	*Springfield	King N B	Teeterville	Middlesex, E. R. O	Upper Clyde River	Shelburne N S
Q Sherrington	Napierville Q	Springfield W O	York N R	Temperance Vale	York N R O	Upper Cole Harbour	Halifax N S
Q Sherwood	York, W. R. O	Springhill	Annapolis N S	Temperanceville	York, N. R. O	Upper Dake Village	Queen's N B
Q Sherwood Spring	Leeds, S. R. O	Springhill	Queen's P E I	Templeton	Ottawa O	Upper Economy	Colchester N S
Q Shetland	Rothwell O	*Springford	Oxford, S. R. O	Tempo	Elgin, W. R. O	Upper Gagetown	Queen's N B
"	Bonaventure Q	Spring Hill	Compton Q	Tenerope	Hants N S	Upper Gaspereaux	Queen's N B
"	Wellington S R. O	Spring Hill	York O	Ten Mile Creek	St. John N B	Upper Gilbert	Albert N B
" Shiloh Bridge	Cumberland N S	*Spruce Hill Mo.	Cumberland N S	Tetachuk Cove	King's N B	Upper Greenwich	King's N B
" arm	Northumberl'd N B	Spruce Lake	Halton and O	Tetaguouche	Lanark, S. R. O	Upper Hampstead	Queen's N B
" Harbour	Antigonish N S	Spuzzum	Peterboro, W. R. O	Tetreaue Bay	Halifax N S	Upper Hayesville	York O
" Harbour Lake	Halifax N S	Squirrel Isle	Pictou N S	Thamesford	Oxford, N. R. O	Upper Kennebecasis	King's N B
"	Bruce, S. R. O	Stacey Lake	St. John N B	Theed's Falls	Rimouski Q	Upper Kent	Carleton N B
"	Perth, S. R. O	Stair	Bruce, S. R. O	Thedford	York, W. R. O	Upper Keswick	York O
"	Pictou N S	Stanley	Halifax N S	Thetford	Addington N R O	Upper Keswick Ridge	York O
M Shirley	Ontario, S. R. O	Staffa	Perth, S. R. O	Thomasburg	Quebec Q	Upper La Have	Lunenburg N S
"	Sunbury N B	Stafford	Renfrew, N. R. O	Thomas' Island	Oxford, S. R. O	Upper Lochlomond	Queen's N B
" Bay	Halifax N S	Stamford	Welland O	Thorneville	Bothwell O	Upper Musquodoboit	York O
" Shoal	Wellington S R. O	Stanbridge, East	Missisquoi Q	Thornhill	Hastings, S. R. O	Upper Newcastle	Gloucester N B
" Shore	Bonaventure Q	Stanbridge Ridge	Missisquoi Q	Thorold	Lambton O	Upper Nictaux	Annapolis N S
R. Short Beach	Yarmouth N S	Stanbridge Station	Missisquoi Q	The Falls	Colchester, N. R. O	Upper Musquodoboit	Halifax N S
" Shrewsbury	Argenteuil Q	Stanbridge	Missisquoi Q	The Grange	Cardwell O	Upper Mills	Gloucester N B
" Shrigley	Grey, E. R. O	Stanfield	Dorchester N B	The Ridge	Queen's N B	Upper Musquodoboit	Halifax N S
" Shubenacadie	Hants N S	Stanfield	Arthabaska Q	The Ridge	Hastings, S. R. O	Upper Negroe	Northumberl'd N B
I N Shubenacadie	Cumberland N S	Stanstead	Stanstead Q	Thessalon River	Algoma O	Upper New Horton	Albert N B
" Sidney	York, N. R. O	Stanstead	Stanstead Q	Thistle	York, W. R. O	Upper Newport	Hants N S
" Sidney Crossing	Hastings, W. R. O	Stanley Bridge	Queen's P E I	Thomastown	Hastings, E. R. O	Upper North River	Colchester N S
R Silas Point	Inverness N S	*Stanleydale	Musk ka O	Thornhill	King's N B	Upper Otnabog	Queen's N B
N Silver Cove	Quebec Q	Stanley's Mills	Peel O	Thompsonville	Simcoe, S. R. O	Upper Peel	Carleton N B
" Silver Falls	Kent N B	Stanley's Mills	Lanark, S. R. O	Thompsonville	Cumberland N S	Upper Pokemouche	Gloucester N B
" Silam	Ontario, S. R. O	*Stanstead	Stanstead Q	Thorndale	King's N B	Upper Port Elgin	Huron, S. R. O
I N Silver Hill	Norfolk, S. R. O	Stanton	Simcoe, S. R. O	Thornbury	Grey, E. R. O	Upper Port Lalonge	Sunbury N B
"	Algoma O	Stanton	Missisquoi Q	Thorne	Gaspé Q	Upper Queensbury	York N B
N Silver Lake	Peterboro, E. R. O	Star Lake	Muskoka O	Thorndale	Middlesex, E. R. O	Upper Rawdon	Hants N S
N Silver Spring	Marquette M	Stanwood	Hunting'don Q	Thorn Centre	Pontiac Q	Upper Richibucto Village	Westmorland, N B
N Silverstream	Victoria N B	Starrat	Muskoka O	Thorntown	Queen's N B	Upper St Basil	Victoria N B
N Silvertown	Richmond N S	Stayner	Simcoe, S. R. O	Thorold	York, W. R. O	Upper St Francis	Victoria N B
N *Simcoe	Norf'k, N. R. O	Steam Mill Village	King's N S	Thornhill	Marquette M	Upper Salmon Creek	Westmorland, N B
N Simcoe	Wentw'th, S. R. O	Steele	Simcoe, N. R. O	Thornton	Simcoe, S. R. O	Upper Salmon River	Victoria N S
N Simpson	Simcoe, N. R. O	Steel's Creek	Gaspé Q	Thorntown	Lambton O	Upper Sea Cow Head	Victoria N S
N Six Mile Brook	Pictou N S	Stevens Mountain	Westmorland, N. B. O	*Thornhill	Wellington S R. O	Upper St Peters	Richmond N S
N Six Mile Road	Cumberland N S	Steve's Settlement	Westmorland, N. B. O	Three Brooks	Victoria N B	Upper South River	Antigonish N S
N Six Portages	Ottawa O	Stella	Lennox O	Three Mile House	St. John N B	Upper Sheffield	Sunbury N B
N Skead's Mills	Carleton O	Stellarton	Pictou N S	Three Mile House	Halifax N S	Upper Southampton	York N B
N Skeena	Carleton O	Stevenville	Welland O	*Three Rivers	Three Rivers Q	Upper Stewiacke	Colchester N S
N Skinner's Pond	Prince P E I	Stewarton	King's N B	Three Sisters	Cumberland N S	Upperton	Kings N B
N Skipton	Bruce, N. R. O	Stewartville	Renfrew, S. R. O	Three Tree Creek	Sunbury N B	Upper Wakefield	Ottawa O
N Slate Dhu	Victoria N S	Stewiacke Road	Colchester N S	*Tim's Hy.	Algoma O	Upper Wakefield	Victoria N S
N Slave	Glengarry O	Still Water	Guysboro N S	*	Ottawa O	Upper White Oak	Carleton N B
N Sly Glen	Inverness N S	*Stirling	Hastings, N. R. O	Tichborne	Addington O	Upper Woodstock	Sheffield N B
N Slope	Carleton N B	Stirton	Wellington, C. R. O	Tidnish Bridge	Cumberland N S	Upper Woodstock	Carleton N B
N Slocan Point	Yarmouth N S	Stittsville	Carleton O	Tidnish Bridge	Westmorland, N. B. O	Upsalquitch	Gloucester N B
I Smithfield	Northumb'd, E. R. O	Stobart	S. W. Territories	Tignish	Prince P E I	Urbania	Hants N S
I Smithfield	Guysboro N S	Stockdale	Northumb'd, E. R. O	Tilbury, East	Kent O	Urquhart's	Kings N B
I Smithfield	Westmorland, N B	Stockwell	Chateauguay Q	Tilley	Victoria N B	Usher	Argenteuil Q
N Smith's Cove	Digby N S	Stone	Hastings, E. R. O	*Tilsonburg	Oxford, S. R. O	Utica	Ontario, N. R. O
N Smith's Creek	King's N B	Stoddarts	Annapolis N S	Tilton	Northumb'd, E. R. O	Utopia	Simcoe, S. R. O
N Smith's Falls	Lanark, S. R. O	Stoneham	Quebec Q	Tilton	Lincoln O	Uttoxeter	Middlesex, E. R. O
N Smith's Mills	Stanstead Q	Stoke Centre	Richmond Q	Tioga	Simcoe, S. R. O	Uttoxeter	Lambton O
N Smith Town	King's N B	Stokes Bay	Bruce, N. R. O	Titusville	King's N B	*Uxbridge	Ontario, N. R. O
N Smithurst	Wellington, N. R. O	Stoketon	Richmond Q	Tiverton	Bruce, S. R. O	Uxbridge	York N R O
" Smithville, Lincoln	Lincoln O	Stonefield	Argenteuil Q	Tobique River	N. B. Southwest	Valcartier	Quebec Q
" Snake River	Renfrew, N. R. O	Stoneham	Quebec Q	Toledo	Leeds, N. R. O	Val Cartier	Quebec Q
" Snake Creek	Carlton P E I	Stone House	Cumberland N S	Toney River	Pictou N S	Valcourt	Shefford Q
" Snake Cove	Richmond Q	Stonehenge	Megantic Q	Topping	Perth, N. R. O	Val Jolette	Ottawa O
" Sedina	Durham, W. R. O	Stoneton	Lincoln O	Torbay	Guysboro N S	Valle Marie	Prince P E I
N Soulard	Bothwell O	Stonewall	Lisgar M	Tormick	Annapolis N S	Valleyfield	Victoria N B
N Sowray	Bruce, S. R. O	*Stony Creek	Wentw'th, S. R. O	Tormore	Peel O	Vale Perkins	Jacques Cartier Q
N Somers	Vaudreuil Q	Stony Creek	Albert N B	Toronto	Toronto C	Valin	Kent N B
N Somerset	Megantic Q	Stony Lake	Peterboro, E. R. O	Torrance	Muskoka O	Vallentyne	Ontario, N. R. O
N Somerset	King's N S	Stony Point	Essex O	Totogon	Magnetl'n Q	Valleyfield	Renfrew, N. R. O
N Somerset	Prince P E I	Stormont	Stormont, S. R. O	Tottenham	Simcoe, S. R. O	Vankleek Hill	Prescott O
N Somerville	Carleton N B	Stornoway	Compton Q	Tottenham Hills	N. W. Territ'y	Vankoughnet	Leeds, N. R. O
N Somerville	Guysboro N S	Stottville	St. John's Q	Tower Hill	Ontario O	Van Winkle	Middlesex, E. R. O
N Sonya	Victoria, N. R. O	*Southville	York, N. R. O	Town Plot	King's N S	Varcoe	Huron, S. R. O
N Sooke	Vancouver I B C	Southwold	Elgin, W. R. O	Town Plot	Northumb'd, E. R. O	Varna	Huron, S. R. O
N Soperton	Leeds, S. R. O	*Spade Plains	Elgin, E. R. O	Teasdale	Gloucester N B	Varney	Grey, S. R. O
N Sorel, East	King's P E I	Strange	York, N. R. O	Teasdale	Antigonishe N S	Vaughan	Renfrew, S. R. O
N Sorel, West	King's P E I	Strasburg	Waterloo, S. R. O	Teasdale Cross	Queen's P E I	Vaughan Mills	Dundas O
I N Southampton	Bruce, S. R. O	Strathadam	Perth, N. R. O	Teasdale Station	Queen's P E I	Vaudelair	Argenteuil Q
I N Southampton	York N R	Strathalbi	Northumberl'd N B	Tracey Station	Sunbury N B	Vaudelaire	Grey, E. R. O
N Southampton	Cumberland N S	Strathalbin	Oxford, N. R. O	Tracyville	Sunbury N B	Vaudreuil	Norfolk, N. R. O
P E Southampton	Queen's P E I	Strathcona	Grey, N. R. O	Trafalgar	Halton O	*Vaudreuil Hill	Prescott O
" South Barnsdon	Stanstead Q	Strathburn	Middlesex, N. R. O	Trafalgar	Guysborough N S	Vankoughnet	Victoria, N. R. O
" South Bay	Prince Edward O	Strathcona	Inverness N S	Tralee	Perth, N. R. O	Vanneck	Middlesex, E. R. O
" South Bay	Victoria N B	Strathnairn	Grey, E. R. O	Tramore	Renfrew, N. R. O	Vanvliet	Simcoe O
N South Bay	St. John N B	*Strathroy	Middlesex, N. R. O	Traverston	Grey, S. R. O	Van Winkle	Caribou N S
N South Bolton	Brome Q	*Streetsville	Peel O	Traveller's Rest	Prince P E I	Varennes	Verchères Q
" South Branch	Colchester N S	Stromness	Musk ka O	Trecthoff	Prescott O	Varna	Huron, S. R. O
" South Branch Ken	King's N B	Stronach Mountain	Annapolis N S	Trenholm	Perth, S. R. O	Varney	Grey, S. R. O
M South Bay	St. Nicholas R Kent N B	Stroud	Simcoe, S. R. O	Treadday	Chicoutimi Q	Vasey	Simcoe, N. R. O
" South Cayuga	Haldimand O	Sturgeon	King's P E I	Trenton	King's N S	Vaudreuil	Vaudreuil Q
" South Cove	Victoria N S	Sturgeon Bay	Simcoe, N. R. O	Trenholm	Drummond Q	Vaudreuil Station	Vaudreuil Q
" South Devon	Peterboro, E. R. O	Sturgeon Point	Victoria N B	Trout Brook	Northumb'd, E. R. O	Vaughan	Hants N S
P E I South Dalhousie	Wolfe Q	Stuart Settlement	Northumb'd N B	*Truro	Hastings, W. R. O	Vetchton	Russell O
N B South Dumoine	Restigouche, E. R. O	Suffolk Road	Queen's P E I	Tracadie Pt.	Temiscouata Q	Vidito	York, W. R. O
" South Durham	Drummond Q	Sugar Loaf, W O	Pictou N S	Tracadie	L'Islet Q	Vendee	Missisquoi Q
N B South East Passage	Halifax N S	Sullivan	Grey, N. R. O	Trout Brook	Northumb'd N B	Vermilchar	Addington O
" South Ely	Shefford Q	Sumas	N Westminster B C	Trout Brook	Arthabaska Q	Venosta	Ottawa O
P E I South End	Wellington	Summerfield	Carleton N B	Trout Lake	Muskoka O	Ventner	Grenville, S. R. O
" South Esk	Northumb'd N B	Summerhill	Peel O	Trout Lake	Hastings, E. R. O	Vertire	Grey, E. R. O
" South Finch	Stormont O	Summerside	Prince P E I	Trowbridge	Perth, S. R. O	Verchères	Verchères Q
N B South Gloucester	Russell O	Summerville	Antigonishe N S	Troy	Wentworth, N. R. O	Verdun	Bruce, S. R. O
I N South Gower	Leeds, N. R. O	Summerville	Colchester N S	Trout	Essex O	Verkerk	Essex O
" South Granby	Shefford Q	Summerville	Peel O	Troutdale	Cumberland N S	Vermil	Antigonishe N S
" South St. Anns	Victoria N S	Summerville	King's P E I	Troy	Colchester N S	Vernon	Russell O
" South Hun	Wellington	Summerville	Hants N S	Troy	Prince P E I	Vernon Mines	King's N S
" South Lake Bathurst	Gloucester N B	Sunbury	Fredericton N B	Truro	Simcoe, S. R. O	Vernon River	Queen's P E I
M South Lake	Leeds, S. R. O	Sunderland	Ontario, N. R. O	Tullamore	Peel O	Vernon River Bridge	Queen's P E I
" South Lake	Kings P E I	Sundridge	Parry Sound O	Tullamore	Annapolis N S	Vernonville	Northumb'd, W. R. O
P E I South Lot	Queen's P E I	Sunnyside	Pictou N S	Turin	Kent N B	Verona	Addington O
N S South Maitland	Hants N S	Sunnyside	King's N B	Turnbull Creek	Albert N B	Versailles	Liberty Q
" South Marsh	Carleton O	Sunnyside	Lisgar M	Turtle Lake	Muskoka O	Vere hogle	Oxford, S. R. O
W B South Middleton	North'd, N. R. O	Sunshine	Huron, N. R. O	Tuscarora	Brant, N. R. O	Vesta	Bruce, S. R. O
" South Middleton	Yarmouth N S	Surrey	Albert N B	Tusket	Yarmouth N S	Vesuvius	Kings N S
" South Monaghan	Peterboro, W. R. O	Sussex	Kings N B	Tusket Falls	Yarmouth N S	Vicars	Huron, S. R. O
" South Mountain	Dundas O	Sussex Corner	Kings N B	Tusket Wedge	Yarmouth N S	Victoria	Victoria N B
I N South Nelson	N Dumfries O	Sussex Portage	Kings N B	Tusket Wedge	Yarmouth N S	Victoria	Carleton N B
" South Ohio	Yarmouth N S	Sussex Vale	Kings N B	*Tweed	Hastings, E. R. O	Victoria	Carleton N B
" South Orwell	Pictou N S	Sutherland's Cor.	Pictou N S	Tweedside	Wentworth, S. R. O	Victoria Cross	Northumb'd N B
"		Sutherland's Mills	Pictou N S	Two Islands	York N B	Victoria	Queen's P E I
I N South Quarry	Digby N S	Sutherland's River	Pictou N S	Two Mile Valley	Prince P E I	Victoria	Lisgar M
I N South Rawdon	Hants N S	Sutton	Brome Q	Tyendinaga	Hastings, E. R. O	Victoria Road	Simcoe O
" South Richmond	Richmond Q	Sutton	Shefford Q	Tyendinaga	Hastings, W. R. O	Victoria Road	Peterboro, E. R. O
" South River	Inverness N S	Swan Creek	Sunbury N B	Tyne	Durham, W. R. O	Victoria Corners	Ontario, N. R. O
N B South Roberts	Restigouche, E. R. O	Swansburg	Shefford Q	Tyrrell	Norfolk, N. R. O	Victoria Harbour	Kings N S
N B South Rustico	Queen's P E I	Swansburg	Ontario, S. R. O	Tyrrell	Ontario, N. R. O	Victoria Harbour	Simcoe, S. R. O
" South Shannon	Wellington, S. R. O	Swanville	Kent N B	Ubington	Muskoka O	Victoria Mines	Cape Breton N S
" South Shefford	Shefford Q	Swanville	Prince P E I	Uckfield	Muskoka O	Victoria Road	Victoria N S
" South Side	Carleton N B	Swartz Corners	Leeds, S. R. O	Uleh	Simcoe, N. R. O	Victoria Vale	Antigonishe N S
" South Side	Yarmouth N S	Swift's Creek	Lennox O	Ulleswater	Muskoka O	Victoria Vale	Queen's N B
" South Stukely	Shefford Q	Swiftsville	Grenville, S. R. O	Ulster	Bruce, S. R. O	Victory	Queen's N B
" South West Mabou	Inverness N S	Sydney	Cape Breton N S	Umfreville	Drummond Q	Vienna	Elgin, E. R. O
" South West Head	Prince P E I	Sydney Forks	Cape Breton N S	Umfreville	Hastings, N. R. O	Vigor	Simcoe, N. R. O
" St. West Point	Guysb'o N S	Sydney Mines	Cape Breton N S	Underhill	Bruce, N. R. O	Vigo	Simcoe, N. R. O
N B South Wiltshire	Queen's P E I	Sylvan	Mid'lsex, N. R. O	Unithe	Victoria N B	Village des Aulnets	Lisbon O
" South Woodslee	Essex O	Sylvan Grove	Quebec Q	Union	Elgin, E. R. O	Village Richelieu	Q
I N B South Zealand	Oxford, N. R. O	Tabernacle	Northumb'd, N B	Union Corner	Carleton N B	Villanova	Norfolk, N. R. O
I N B Spaffordton	Addington O	Tadousac	Saguenay Q	Union Centre	Pictou N S	Villette	Q
I N B Spanish River	Algoma O	Talbot Isle Royal	Elgin, W. R. O	Union Rd	Queen's P E I	Villiers	Peterboro, E. R. O
" Sparta	Elgin, E. R. O	Tamworth	Addington O	Upper	York, E. R. O	Vincent	Champlain Q
N S Spa Springs	Annapolis N S	Tancook Island	Lunenburg N S	Upsalquitch	Kings N B	Vine	Simcoe, S. R. O
N S Sparrow Lake	Muskoka O	Tangier	Halifax N S	Uphill	Victoria, N. R. O	Vinery	Ottawa O
N B, O Speedside	Wellington, S. R. O	Tapleytown	Wentworth, S. R. O	Uplands	Muskoka O	Vinton	Pontiac Q
N B Spencerville	Carleton N B	Tara	Bruce, S. R. O	Upper	Cobbdmand O	Violet	Lennox O
N B Spencer's Cove	Digby N S	Tarbert	Wellington, S. R. O	Upper Aboujagonish	Westmorland, N B	Violet Hill	Cardwell O
N S Spence	Muskoka O	Tatamagouche	Colchester N S	Upper Bay du Vin	Northumb'd N B	Virgil	Niagara O
Q Spence	Westmorland, N B	Tatamagouche Mt.	Colchester N S	Upper Dalhousie	Missisquoi Q	Virginia	York, N. R. O

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE	NAME OF POST OFFICE	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE	NAME OF POST OFFICE	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE
*Vittoria	Norfolk, S R ... O	Washago	Simcoe, N R ... O	Wellington	Yarmouth ... N S	West Lake	Prince Edward
Vivian	York, N R ... O	Washburn	Frontenac ... O	Wellman's Corners	Hastings, N R ... O	West Lorne	Elgin, W R ... O
Vogler's Cove	Lunenburg ... N S	Washington	Oxford, N R ... O	Welsford	Queen's ... N B	West Lynne	Provencher ... M
Vroomanton	Ontario, N R ... O	Waterborough	Queen's ... N B	Wendover	Prescott ... O	West McGillivray	Middlesex, N R
Vyner	Lambton ... O	*Waterdown	Wentworth, N R ... O	Wentworth	Cumberland ... N S	West Magdala	[illegible]
Wassis Station	Sunbury ... N B	*Waterford	Norfolk, N R ... O	Wentworth Creek	Hants ... N S	Westmeath	[illegible]
Wagram	Wellington, N R ... O	Waterford	Digby ... N S	Wentworth Station	Cumberland ... N S	West Merigomish	Pictou ... N S
Wakefield	Ottawa ... Q	Waterford	King's ... N B	West Arichat	Richmond ... N S	West Montrose	Waterloo, N R
Waldemar	Wellington, N R ... O	*Waterloo, East	Shefford ... Q	Wesleyville	Durham, E R ... O	[illegible]	Westmoreland ... N B
Wales	Stormont ... O	*Waterloo, West	Waterloo, N R ... O	West Bay	Inverness ... N S	West New Annan	[illegible] ... N S
Walker's Point	Muskoka ... O	Watersdale	Albert ... N B	West Boulton	Brome ... Q	West Sandy Point	Halifax ... N S
*Walkerton	Bruce, S R ... O	Watervale	Pictou ... N S	Westbourne	Marquette ... M	*Weston	York, W R
Walkerville	Essex ... O	Waterville	Compton ... Q	West St. Nicholas	Kent ... N B	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallace	Perth, N R ... O	Waterville	Carleton ... N B	West Branch River John	Pictou ... N S	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallace	Cumberland ... N S	Waterville	King's ... N S	West Branch River Philip	Cumberland ... N S	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallace Bridge	Cumberland ... N S	*Watford	Lambton ... O	West Brome	Brome ... Q	Westport	Digby ... N S
*Wallaceburg	Kent ... O	Watson's Corners	Lanark, N R ... O	West Brook	Frontenac ... O	West Point	Prince ... P E I
[illegible]	Cumberland ... N S	Watson's Settlement	Carleton ... N B	[illegible]	[illegible] ... N S	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallacetown	Elgin, W R ... O	[illegible]	Muskoka ... O	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallbridge	Hastings, W R ... O	*Waubaushene	Simcoe, N R ... O	West Broughton	Beauce ... Q	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walbrook	King's ... N S	Waubuno	Lambton ... O	[illegible]	[illegible] ... O	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallenstein	Waterloo, N R ... O	Waugh's River	Colchester ... N S	[illegible]	Prince ... P E I	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waller	Russell ... O	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pictou ... N S	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wanner	Oxford, N R ... O	Waverley	Simcoe, N R ... O	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DOMINION OF CANADA.



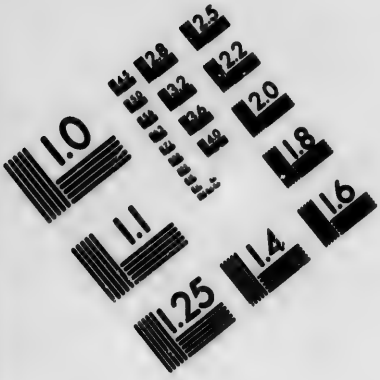
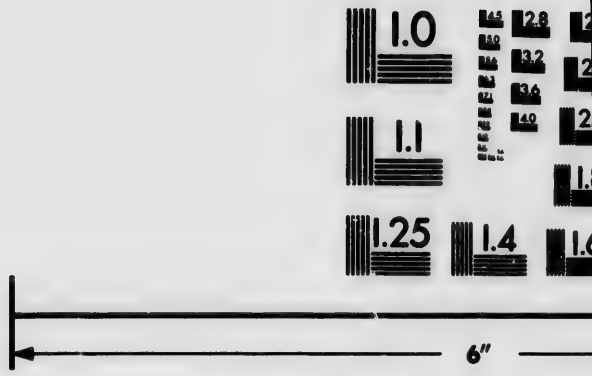


IMAGE EVALUAT
TEST TARGET (M



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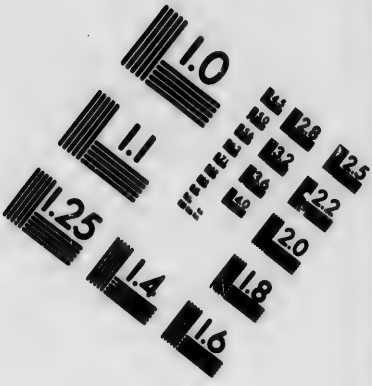
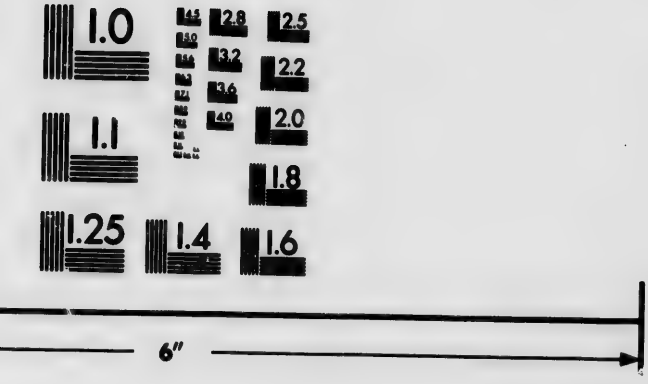


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

THE BANKS OF

WITH THEIR CAPITAL, BRANCHES, FO

ONTARIO.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, . . . $1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, ... HAMILTON.

AGENCIES:

Beeton,	Listowel,	Port Elgin,
Georgetown,	Milton,	Wingham

AGENTS.—New York—Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son. London—The National Bank of Scotland.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, . . . $1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL, ... 566,823

HEAD OFFICE, ... OTTAWA.

AGENCIES:

Ottawa,	Arnprior.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Alliance Bank, Limited. New York—Harper & Goadby. Chicago—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

BANK OF TORONTO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000
RESERVE FUND, ... 750,000

HEAD OFFICE, ... TORONTO.

BRANCHES:

Montreal,	Cobourg,	Barrie,
Peterboro',	Port Hope,	St. Catharines,
	Collingwood.	

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The City Bank. New York—The National Bank of Commerce; Messrs. Watson & Lang.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, ... TORONTO

PAID UP CAPITAL, ... $6,000,000
REST 1,400,000

FOREIGN AGENTS.—New York—J. G. Harper and J. H. Goadby. Chicago—J. G. Orchard.

BRANCHES:

Barrie.	Hamilton,	Seaforth,
Belleville,	London,	Simcoe,
Berlin,	Lucan,	Stratford,
Brantford,	Montreal,	Strathroy,
Chatham,	Norwich,	Thorold,
Collingwood,	Orangeville,	Toronto,
Dundas,	Ottawa,	Walkerton,
Dunnville,	Paris,	Windsor,
Galt,	Peterboro',	Woodstock.
Goderich,	St. Catharines,	
Guelph,	Sarnia,	

BANKERS.—New York—The American Exchange National Bank. London, Eng.—The Bank of Scotland.

DOMINION BANK.

CAPITAL, ... $1,000,000
REST, ... 310,000

HEAD OFFICE, ... TORONTO.
Branch—Queen Street, corner of Esther.

BRANCHES:

Oshawa,	Whitby,	Brampton,
Uxbridge,	Bowmanville,	Napanee,
Orillia,	Cobourg,	Liverpool Market.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—The Bank of Montreal. New York—The Bank of Montreal. London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland, 37 Nicholas Lane.

FEDERAL BANK.

CAPITAL PAID UP, ... $1,000,000
REST, ... 185,000

HEAD OFFICE, ... TORONTO.

BRANCHES:

Aurora,	Kingston,	St. Mary's,
Chatham,	London,	Strathroy,
Guelph,	Newmarket,	Tilsonburg,
Hamilton,	Simcoe,	Yorkville.

AGENTS.—London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—American Exchange National Bank. Canada—Bank of Montreal and its Branches.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, ... $1,000,000
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, ... 910,800

HEAD OFFICE—Cor. Wellington St. and Exchange Alley (the Old Exchange Building), TORONTO.

BRANCHES:

Dunnville,	St. Catharines,	Fergus,
Ingersoll,	St. Thomas,	Woodstock.
Port Colborne,	Welland,	

ONTARIO BANK.

CAPITAL, ... $3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, ... TORONTO.

BRANCHES:

Alliston,	Mount Forest,	Port Perry,
Bowmanville,	Oshawa,	P. Arthur's Landing,
Guelph,	Ottawa,	Toronto,
Lindsay,	Peterboro,	Whitby,
Montreal,	Port Hope,	Winnipeg, Man.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London, Eng.—Alliance Bank (Limited). New York—Messrs. Walter Watson and Alex. Lang. Boston—Tremont National Bank.

STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, ... $1,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP, ... 509,750

HEAD OFFICE, ... TORONTO.

AGENCIES:

Bradford,	Harriston,	Newcastle,
Cannington,	Markham,	Colborne,
Picton.		

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—Messrs. Smithers & Watson. London, Eng.—Imperial Bank.

QUEBEC.

BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

PAID UP CAPITAL, ... $233,890

HEAD OFFICE, ... ST. HYACINTHE.

AGENCIE
St. Hyacinthe, and St. Desaire, P.Q.
NEW YORK AGENT.—National Bank of the Republic.

BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... $224,000

HEAD OFFICE, ... ST. JOHN'S, QUE.

BRANCHES:
St. John's, Que., and Napierville, Que.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—Watson & Lang

BANQUE

MONT

PAID UP CAPITAL
RESERVE, . . .

Montreal and
NEW YORK AGENTS.—

BANQUE

MONT

CAPITAL, . . .

FOREIGN AGENTS.—
& Co. New York—N
Quebec Agency—La Ba

BANK OF

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PAID UP CAPITAL,

LONDON OFFICE, 3 Cle
HEAD OFFICE IN CANA

BRANCHES AN

London,	Kin
Brantford,	Ott
Paris,	Mo
Hamilton,	Que
Toronto,	St.

AGENTS IN THE UNI
McTavish and Wm. L
Kinlay. Portland, Or
LONDON BANKERS.
Glyn & Co.
FOREIGN AGENTS.—
Australia—Union Bank
Union Bank of Austr
Colonial Bank of New
—Chartered Mercantil
China, Agra Bank, L
Bank. Paris—Messrs.
—Credit Lyonnais.

BANK O

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED,
CAPITAL PAID UP,
RESERVE FUND, .

HEAD OFFICE, .

BRANCHES AN

Almonte, Ont.,
Belleville,
Brantford,
Brockville,
Chatham, N.B.
Cobourg,
Cornwall,
Goderich,
Guelph,
Halifax, N.S.

AGENTS IN GREAT B
treal, 9 Birchin Lane,

BANKERS IN GREA
of England; The Lon
Union Bank of Londo
pool. Scotland—The
Branches

AGENTS IN THE
Walter Watson and
Chicago—Bank of Mo

BANKERS IN THE U
Bank of New York, N
Bank, Boston—The M
—The Farmers' and
Francisco—The Bank

COLONIAL AND F
John's Nfld.—The Un
tish Columbia—The B
Zealand—The Bank
Japan, Australia—Ori

KS OF CANADA,

BRANCHES, FOREIGN AGENTS, &c., &c.

BANK.

\$1,000,000
185,000

TORONTO.

St. Mary's,
Strathroy,
Tilsonburg,
Yorkville.

e National Bank of Scot-
xchange National Bank,
its Branches.

OF CANADA.

\$1,000,000
910,800

St. and Exchange Alley
ding), TORONTO.

Fergus,
Woodstock.

BANK.

\$3,000,000

TORONTO.

Port Perry,
P. Arthur's Landing,
Toronto,
Whitby,
Winnipeg, Man.

. Eng.—Alliance Bank
rs. Walter Watson and
t National Bank.

. OF CANADA.

\$1,000,000
509,750

TORONTO.

Newcastle,
Colborne,

al—Bank of Montreal.
Watson. London, Eng.

EC.

HYACINTHE.

\$233,890

ST. HYACINTHE.

Jesaire, P.Q.
nal Bank of the Republic.

ST. JEAN.

\$224,000

ST. JOHN'S, QUE.

Napierville, Que.
son & Lang

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

MONTREAL, QUE.

PAID UP CAPITAL, ... \$630,000
RESERVE, ... 30,000

AGENCIES:
Montreal and Joliette, P. Quebec.

NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Park Bank.

BANQUE DU PEUPLE,

MONTREAL, QUE.

CAPITAL, ... \$2,000,000

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York—National Bank of the Republic. Quebec Agency—La Banque Nationale.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

PAID UP CAPITAL, . . . £1,000,000 STG.

LONDON OFFICE, 3 Clements Lane, Lombard St. E.C.
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James St., Montreal.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA:

London,	Kingston,	Fredericton, N.B.,
Brantford,	Ottawa,	Halifax, N.S.,
Paris,	Montreal,	Victoria, B.C.,
Hamilton,	Quebec,	Barkerville, B.C.
Toronto,	St. John, N.B.	

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—D. A. McTavish and Wm. Lawson. San Francisco—A. McKinlay. Portland, Oregon—J. Goodfellow.

LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England; Messrs. Glyn & Co.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia. Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies—Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Andre & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, ... \$12,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP, ... 11,999,200
RESERVE FUND, ... 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, ... MONTREAL.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA:

Almonte, Ont.,	Hamilton,	Picton,
Belleville,	Kingston,	Port Hope,
Brantford,	Lindsay,	Quebec,
Brockville,	London,	Sarnia,
Chatham, N.B.	Moncton, N.B.	Stratford.
Cobourg,	Newcastle, N.B.	St. John, N.B.,
Cornwall,	Ottawa,	St Marys,
Goderich,	Perth,	Toronto,
Guelph,	Peterboro',	Winnipeg,
Halifax, N.S.		

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—Bank of Montreal, 9 Birchin Lane, Lombard Street.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—The Bank of England; The London and Westminster Bank; The Union Bank of London. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland—The British Linen Company and Branches.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—Walter Watson and Alexander Lang, 59 Wall Street. Chicago—Bank of Montreal, 154 Madison Street.

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Merchants' National Bank. Boston—The Merchants' National Bank. Buffalo—The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.—St. John's Nfld.—The Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia—The Bank of British Columbia. New Zealand—The Bank of New Zealand. India, China, Japan, Australia—Oriental Bank Corporation.

BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

MONTREAL, QUE.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Paris—De Rothschild Freres. New York—National Bank of the Republic.

BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, ... QUEBEC.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, ... \$2,000,000
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, ... 2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP, ... 2,000,000

BRANCHES:

Montreal,	Ottawa,	Sherbrooke.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—New York—National Bank of the Republic. England—National Bank of Scotland.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, ... \$1,500,000
CAPITAL PAID IN, ... 1,381,563
RESERVE FUND, ... 200,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . . SHERBROOKE, QUE.

BRANCHES.

Waterloo, Q.	Cowansville,	Stanstead,
Coaticook,	Richmond, Q.	Granby.

AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. London, England—London and County Bank. Boston—National Exchange Bank.

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... \$1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, ... MONTREAL.

BRANCHES

Hamilton, Ont.,	Parkhill, Ont.,	Aylmer, Ont.,
	Bedford, Que.	

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The Alliance Bank (Limited). Chicago—Union National Bank. New York—National Bank of Commerce.

MOLSONS BANK.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, ... \$2,000,000
PAID-UP, ... 1,998,861,86
REST, ... 100,000

HEAD OFFICE, ... MONTREAL.

BRANCHES

Montreal,	Brockville,	Clinton,
Exeter,	Ingersoll,	London,
Meaford,	Millbrook,	Merrickville,
Owen Sound,	Ridgetown,	Smith's Falls,
Sorel,	St. Thomas, Ont.	Toronto,

AGENTS IN CANADA.—Quebec—Quebec Bank and Eastern Townships Bank. Ontario—Bank of Montreal and Ontario Bank and their Branches. New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company and its Branches. Prince Edward Island—Union Bank of P.E.I., Charlottetown and Summerside. Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—Alliance Bank (Limited). Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Messrs Morton, Rose & Co.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.—New York—Mechanics National Bank; Messrs. C. F. Smithers & W. Watson; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston—Merchants' National Bank; Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Portland—Casco National Bank. Chicago—First National Bank. Cleveland—Commercial National Bank. Detroit—Mechanics' Bank. Buffalo—Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. Milwaukee—Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins Co Bank. Toledo—Second National Bank.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL, ... $5,500,000
RESERVE FUND, ... 475,000

HEAD OFFICE, ... MONTREAL.

BRANCHES.

Belleville,	Berlin,	Brampton,
Chatham,	Galt,	Gananoque,
Hamilton,	Ingersoll,	Kincardine,
Kingston,	London,	Montreal,
Napanee,	Ottawa,	Owen Sound,
Perth,	Prescott,	Quebec,
Renfrew,	Stratford,	St. John's, Q.,
St. Thomas, Ont,	Toronto,	Walkerton,
Waterloo, Ont.,	Winnipeg, Man.	Windsor, Ont.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN—The Clydesdale Banking Company, 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow, and elsewhere.
AGENCY IN NEW YORK—48 Exchange Place, Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr.
BANKERS IN NEW YORK—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.

QUEBEC BANK.

CAPITAL, ... $3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, ... QUEBEC.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont	Toronto, Ont.	Pembroke, Ont
Montreal, Que	St. Catharines, Ont.	Three Rivers, Q
	Thorold, Ont	

AGENTS IN NEW YORK—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.
AGENTS IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.

STADACONA BANK, QUEBEC.

CAPITAL, ... $1,000,000
Do PAID UP, ... 990,890

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION—Bank of Montreal.
" " Canadian Bank of Commerce.
" NEW YORK—E. H. Southiers and W. Watson.
" LONDON, ENGLAND—National Bank of Scotland.

UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.

CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, ... QUEBEC.

BRANCHES.

Sayabec, Bank Upper Town, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Three Rivers

FOREIGN AGENTS—London, The London and County Bank. New York—National Park Bank.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000
[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE, ... VICTORIA, B.C.

LONDON OFFICE—28 Lombard, London.
BRANCHES—San Francisco, California, Portland, Oregon, Victoria, B.C., New Westminster, B.C., [illegible] Canada and the United States—The [illegible]

NEW BRUNSWICK.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

PAID UP CAPITAL, ... $1,[illegible]0,000
SURPLUS, ... 470,000

LONDON AGENTS—Williams, Deacon & Co.
NEW YORK AGENTS—Mechanics' National Bank.
BOSTON AGENTS—Eliot National Bank.

MARITIME BANK OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

ST. JOHN, N. B

PAID UP CAPITAL, ... $1,000,000

LONDON AGENTS—Imperial Bank (Limited).
NEW YORK AGENTS—J. J. Cisco & Son.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

BOSTON AGENTS—Eliot National Bank.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK,

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

PAID UP CAPITAL, ... $200,000
RESERVE, ... 50,000

LONDON AGENTS—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.
BOSTON AGENTS—Globe National Bank.

NOVA SCOTIA.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

CAPITAL PAID UP, ... $1,[illegible]0,000
RESERVE FUND, ... 271,000

HEAD OFFICE, ... HALIFAX, N. S.

BRANCHES.

Amherst,	Digby,	North Sydney,
Annapolis,	Kentville,	Liverpool, N.S.,
Bridgetown,	New Glasgow,	Yarmouth,
St. John, N. B.,	Pictou,	

FOREIGN AGENTS—London, Williams, Deacon & Co. New York—Bank of New York. Boston, Merchants National Bank.

BANK OF YARMOUTH.

YARMOUTH, N. S.

PAID UP CAPITAL, ... $[illegible]
RESERVE, ... 101,422

CORRESPONDENTS AT
Halifax—The Merchants' Bank of Halifax
St. John—The Bank of Montreal.
" —The Bank of British North America.
Montreal—The Bank of Montreal.
New York—The National Citizens Bank.
Boston—The Eliot National Bank
London—The Union Bank of London.

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Antigonish,
Sydney, C B
Weymouth,

FOREIGN A
York Bank
and Leather

PEOPLE'S

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London, England

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NEW YORK A
BOSTON AGENT

RUNSWICK.

EW BRUNSWICK,

OHN, N. B.

. . . . . $1,000,000
. 470,000

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Mechanics' National Bank,
ot National Bank.

ANK OF THE DO- OF CANADA,

OHN, N. B

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perial Bank (Limited).
J. J. Cisco & Son.

K OF NEW BRUNS- WICK,

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t National Bank.

HEN'S BANK,

EPHEN, N. B.

. . . . . $200,000
. 50,000

n Mills, Currie & Co.
Bank of New York.
e National Bank.

SCOTIA.

NOVA SCOTIA.

. . . . $1,000,000
. . . . 200,000

. . HALIFAX, N. S.

ANCHES.

North Sydney,
Pictou, N. S.,
Yarmouth,

don Williams, Deacon & Co.
w York. Boston Merchants

YARMOUTH.

OUTH, N. S.

. . . . $452,320
. . . 104,422

ONDENTS AT
ants' Bank of Halifax
of Montreal.
of British North America.
of Montreal.
onal Citizens Bank.
National Bank
Bank of London.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WINDSOR,

WINDSOR, N. S.

LONDON AGENTS—Union Bank of London.
NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.

EXCHANGE BANK OF YARMOUTH,

YARMOUTH, N. S.

PAID UP CAPITAL, ... $349,595
SURPLUS, ... 53,000

FOREIGN AGENTS—New York—McTavish & Lawson. Boston—Boylston National Bank.

HALIFAX BANKING CO.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

PAID UP CAPITAL, ... $500,000

NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.
BOSTON AGENTS—Suffolk National Bank.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

CAPITAL PAID UP, ... $900,000
RESERVE, ... 180,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . . HALIFAX, N. S.

AGENCIES.

Antigonish,	Bridgewater,	Pictou,
Sydney, C. B.	Maitland (Hants Co.),	Truro,
Weymouth,	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Summerside.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London Imperial Bank. New York Bank of New York, Boston—National Hide and Leather Bank.

PEOPLES BANK OF HALIFAX.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, ... $800,000
CAPITAL PAID UP, ... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, ... HALIFAX.

BRANCHES.

Lockeport and Wolfville, N. S.

AGENTS IN LONDON The Union Bank of London.
" NEW YORK The Bank of New York.
" BOSTON—Williams & Hay
" ONT. AND QUE.—The Ontario Bank.

PICTOU BANK,

PICTOU, N. S.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, ... $500,000

AGENTS Halifax Union Bank of Halifax. Montreal Bank of Montreal. New York—Bell & Smithers London, England Imperial Bank (Limited).

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

PAID UP CAPITAL, ... $1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, ... HALIFAX.

AGENCIES.

Halifax and Annapolis, N. S.

NEW YORK AGENTS National Bank of Commerce.
BOSTON AGENTS—Merchants National Bank.

PR. EDWARD ISLAND.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

PAID UP CAPITAL, ... $120,000
SURPLUS, ... 47,000

NEW YORK AGENTS—National Park Bank.
BOSTON AGENTS—National Exchange Bank.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

HEAD OFFICE, . CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

AGENCY AT GEORGETOWN

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The City Bank. New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston The Boston National Bank. Montreal, St. John, and Halifax—The Bank of Montreal.

SUMMERSIDE BANK,

SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

PAID UP CAPITAL, ... $100,000
SURPLUS, ... 15,000

BOSTON AGENTS.—Blackstone National Bank.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

HEAD OFFICE, . . CHARLOTTETOWN.
BRANCHES, . SUMMERSIDE AND MONTAGU.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal New York—National Park Bank. Boston Merchants' National Bank. London, Eng.—Union Bank of London.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

PAID UP CAPITAL, ... $200,000
SURPLUS, ... 100,000

NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Park Bank.

UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

PAID UP CAPITAL, ... $200,000
SURPLUS, ... 50,000

NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Park of Commerce

THE CANADIAN TARIF

SHOWING THE DUTIES PAYABLE ON ALL GOODS IM

Acid, Sulphuric ..... ¼ cent per lb
Acid, Acetic ..... 12 cents per I.G.
Acid, Muriatic and Nitric ..... 20 per ct.
Acid, Oxalic ..... Free
But Carboys and Demijohns containing acids, vinegar or other liquids, shall be subject to the same duty as if empty.
Advertising Pamphlets, Almanacs, Catalogues and Fashion Pamphlets ..... $1.00 per 100.
Advertising Pictures, or Pictorial Show Cards or Bills 30 per ct.
Agaric—"Dye Stuff" ..... Free.
Agates, manufactured ..... Free.
Agricultural Implements, not otherwise provided for 25 per cent.
Agricultural Implements, parts of, not otherwise specified, to be treated as wholes, excepting mould boards, land sides, and shares of steel, for ploughs, cut to shape, not moulded or bored, but as they come from the rollers and shears.
Note.—In all cases where manufacturers' articles are imported in parts, or what is technically called "in a knocked down state," they must be valued for duty as if mounted—less cost of putting them together and supplying deficient parts.
Ale, Beer and Porter, in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I.G.) ..... 18 cents per I.G.
Ale, Beer and Porter, in casks, or otherwise than bottles 10 cents per I.G.
Ale, Beer and Porter.—Barrels containing bottled ale and porter are considered packages for exportation only, and therefore free of duty.
Alkanet Root ..... Free.
Aloes ..... Free.
Alum and Aluminous Cake ..... Free.
Aluminum ..... Free.
Ambergris ..... Free.
Ammonia, Sulphate of ..... Free.
Anchors ..... Free
Animals, Living, of all kinds, not elsewhere specified 20 per ct.
Animals, viz.: Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine—for improvement of stock under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board, and approved by the Governor-in-Council ..... Free.
Animals brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association—But a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond. Free.
Annato, liquid or solid and seed ..... Free
Anthne Dyes ..... Free
Anthne Oil, Crude ..... Free.
Anthne Salts and Arsenate of ..... Free.
Anodes, Nickel ..... Free
Antimony ..... Free
Anvils ..... 30 per ct.
Apples, dried ..... 2 cents per lb.
Apples, green ..... 40 cents per bbl.
Apparel, Wearing, and other personal and household effects (not merchandise) of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada ..... Free.
Argols, dust and crude ..... Free.
Arms, Clothing, Musical Instruments for Bands, Military Stores and Munitions of War, for the use of the Army, Navy and Canadian Militia ..... Free.
Arrow Root ..... 20 per ct.
Arsenic ..... Free.
Arsenate of Anthne ..... Free.
Articles for use of Governor-General, Foreign Consuls-General, Dominion Government, or any of the Departments thereof, or Senate, or House of Commons ..... Free.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers ..... 25 per ct.
Asphaltum Mineral ..... 10 per ct.
Ashes, Pot, Pearl or Soda ..... Free
Awnings and Tents ..... 25 per ct.
Atlases ..... 6 cents per lb.
Axes of all kinds ..... 30 per ct.
Babbit Metal ..... 10 per ct.
Bagatelle Tables or Boards, with cues and balls ..... 35 per ct.
Bacon, Fresh, Salted, Dried or Smoked ..... 2 cents per lb.
Bags, Cotton, Seamless ..... 2 cents per lb. and 15 per ct.
Bags, Paper of all kinds ..... 25 per ct.
Bags, " " (if printed) ..... 30 per ct.
Bamboo, unmanufactured ..... Free.
Bamboo Reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for Walking Sticks or Canes, or for sticks for Umbrellas, Parasols or Sunshades Free.
Bandia ..... Free.
Barley ..... 15 cts. per bush.
Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported filled with Domestic Petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs shall direct ..... Free.
Barytes, unmanufactured ..... Free.
Bay Rum ..... $1.90 per gal. and 30 per ct.
Beans ..... 15 cts. per bush.
Beer, Ale and Porter, imported in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.) ..... 18 cts. per I. G.
Beer, Ale and Porter, imported in casks, or otherwise than bottles 10 cts.
Bedsteads, Iron ..... 25 p
Bedsteads, Wood ..... 35 p
Benzole, not elsewhere specified 7½
Bells, for Churches ..... Free
Bells, for Builders' Hardware ..... 30 p
Berries, for dyeing or used for composing dyes ..... Fr
Belting, Leather ..... 25 p
Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm Books and Hymn Books 5 p
Bill Heads, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate ..... 30 p
Billiard Tables, without pockets, 4 feet 6 in. x 9 feet or under ..... $225.00 each, and 15 p
Billiard Tables, without pockets, over 4 feet 6 inches x 9 feet or under ..... $25.00 each, and 15 p
Billiard Tables, with pockets, 5 feet 6 inches x 11 feet or under ..... $35.00 each, and 15 p
Billiard Tables, with pockets, all over 5 feet 6 inches x 11 feet ..... $40.00 each, and 15 p
Each table to include 12 cues and one set of 4 balls, with markers, cloths and cases, but no pool balls.
Bird Cages, of all kinds ..... 30 p
Binders' Cloth ..... 15 p
Bismuth, Dry ..... 5 p
Bismuth, Metallic ..... Free
Bitters (See "Spirits") 81.9
Blacking, Shoe, and Shoe Polish and Shoemakers' Ink 25 p
Blacking, all other ..... 20 p
Blankets, composed wholly or part of Wool, Worsted, Hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals 7½ cts. per lb
Blank Books, viz.: Account Books, Copy Books or Books to be drawn or written upon ..... 30 p
Boilers and Engines and parts of, not elsewhere specified ..... 25 p
Boiler Drawn Tubing, wrought iron, plain, not coupled, threaded or otherwise manufactured ..... 15 p
Boiler Drawn Tubing, wrought, coupled or threaded 20 p
Boiler Plate and Tank Iron ..... 12½ p
Bolts, Washers and Rivets, Iron ..... 30 p
Bolting Cloths ..... Free
Bone Dust and Bone Ash for manufacture of Phosphates and Fertilizers ..... Free
Bones, crude and not manufactured, burnt, calcined, ground or steamed ..... Free
Bonnets, Hats and Caps, not elsewhere specified, including Knitted Scotch Caps ..... 25 p
Books, Printed Periodicals and Pamphlets, not elsewhere specified, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank Account Books, nor Copy Books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm and Hymn Books ..... 15 p
Bookbinders' Tools and Implements and Bookbinders' Cloth, including Ruling Machines and Ruling Pens imported by Bookbinders ..... 15 p
Boots and Shoes, Rubber, Leather and Felt ..... 25 p
Borax ..... Free
Botany, specimens of ..... Free
Bottles, Glass, of every description, not pressed ..... 20 p
Bottles, pressed or moulded ..... 30 p
Braces or Suspenders, of all kinds ..... 25 p
Brads, Tacks and Sprigs ..... 30 p
Brandy (see "Spirits") 81.4
Brass Wire and Rods cut in lengths ..... 30 p
Brass, old or scrap, in Bars, Bolts or Sheets, in Wire, round or flat, Seamless Drawn Tubing, and Plain and Fancy Drawn Tubing ..... 10 p
Brass Sheet cut in strips or sub-divisions ..... 30 p
Brass and Copper Wire ..... 10 p
Brass and Copper Wire-Cloth ..... 20 p
Brass Screws ..... 30 p
Brass, Agraffe Pins for Pianos, to be treated as part of pianos ..... 25 p
Brass, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified 30 p
Brimstone, Crude or rolled in flour ..... Free
Brim Moulds for Gold Beaters ..... Free
Bristles ..... Free
British Copyright Works, reprints of ..... 15 per cent., and thereto 12½ per ct. for copyright holder.
Bricks, for building purposes ..... 20 p
Bridges, Iron ..... 25 p
Bromine ..... Free
Brooms ..... 25 p
Broom Corn ..... Free
Bronze, Phosphor, in blocks, bars, sheets or wire 10 p
Brushes ..... 25 p
Buckwheat ..... 10 c
Buckwheat, Meal or Flour ..... ½ c
Buttons and Button Moulds of all kinds ..... 25 p
Butter ..... 4 c
Buchu Leaves ..... Free
Bullion, Gold or Silver ..... Free
Bullion Fringe ..... 20 p
Bullion Fringe, Silk ..... 30 p
Burrstones, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into millstones ..... Free
Burgundy Pitch ..... Free
Cable, submarine, unenumerated ..... 20 p
Cabinets of Coins, Medals, and other curiosities of antiquity ..... Free

N TARIFF OF CUSTOMS,

BLE ON ALL GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE DOMINION.

and Porter, imported in casks, or otherwise	
ottles	10 cts. per I. G.
Iron	25 per ct.
Wood	35 per ct.
ot elsewhere specified	7½ per I. G.
Churches	Free.
Builders' Hardware	30 per ct.
dyeing or used for composing dyes	Free.
eather	25 per ct.
yer Books, Psalm Books and Hymn books	5 per ct.
printed, lithographed, or copper or steel	
dles, without pockets, 4 feet 6 in. x 9 feet	
er	$22.50 each, and 15 per ct.
dles, without pockets, over 4 feet 6 inches x	
or under	$25.00 each, and 15 per ct.
dles, with pockets, 5 feet 6 inches x 14 feet	
er	$35.00 each, and 15 per ct.
dles, with pockets, all over 5 feet 6 inches x	
	$10.00 each, and 15 per ct.
le to include 12 cues and one set of 4 balls,	
arkers, cloths and cases, but no pool balls.	
, of all kinds	30 per ct.
loth	15 per ct.
bry	5 per ct.
Metallic	Free.
e "Spirits")	$1.90 per I. G.
Shoe, and Shoe Polish and Shoemakers' Ink	25 per ct.
All other	20 per ct.
composed wholly or part of Wool, Worsted,	
f Alpaca goat or other like animals	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct
ks, viz.: Account Books, Copy Books or	
to be drawn or written upon	30 per ct.
nd Engines and parts of, not elsewhere	
ed	25 per ct.
awn Tubing, wrought iron, plain, not	
d, threaded or otherwise manufactured	15 per ct.
wn Tubing, wrought, coupled or threaded	20 per ct.
te and Tank Iron	12½ per ct.
shers and Rivets, Iron	30 per ct.
oths	Free.
and Bone Ash for manufacture of Phosphates	
ertilizers	Free.
ide and not manufactured, burnt, calcined,	
d or steamed	Free.
Hats and Caps, not elsewhere specified, in-	
ng Knitted Scotch Caps	25 per ct.
inted Periodicals and Pamphlets, not else-	
specified, not being foreign reprints of Brit-	
opyright works, nor blank Account Books,	
opy Books, nor books to be written or drawn	
nor Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm and Hymn	
	15 per ct.
rs' Tools and Implements and Bookbinders'	
, including Ruling Machines and Ruling Pens	
ted by Bookbinders	15 per ct.
Shoes, Rubber, Leather and Felt	25 per ct.
	Free.
ecimens of	Free.
loss, of every description, not pressed	20 per ct.
essed or moulded	30 per ct.
Suspenders, of all kinds	25 per ct.
ks and Sprigs	30 per ct.
e "Spirits)	$1.45 per I. G.
e and Rods cut in lengths	30 per c
or scrap, in Bars, Bolts or Sheets, in Wire,	
or flat, Seamless Drawn Tubing, and Plain	
ancy Drawn Tubing	10 per ct
t cut in strips or sub-divisions	30 per ct.
Copper Wire	10 per ct.
Copper Wire-Cloth	20 per ct.
ws	30 per ct.
alfe Pins for Pianos, to be treated as part of	
s	25 per ct.
nufactures of, not elsewhere specified	30 per ct.
, Crude or rolled in flour	Free.
ds for Gold Beaters	Free.
	Free.
opyright Works, reprints of	15 per cent., and in addition
o 12½ per ct. for copyright holder.	
building purposes	20 per ct.
ron	25 per ct.
	Free.
	25 per ct.
orn	Free.
hosphor, in blocks, bars, sheets or wire	10 per ct.
	25 per ct.
t	10 cts. per bush.
s, Meal or Flour	¼ cent per lb.
nd Button Moulds of all kinds	25 per ct.
	4 cents per lb.
aves	Free.
Gold or Silver	Free.
ringe	20 per ct.
ringe, Silk	30 per ct.
s, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and	
ound up into millstones	Free.
Pitch	Free.
marine, unenumerated	20 per ct.
of Coins, Medals, and other curiosities of an-	
y	Free.
Countchouc, unmanufactured	Free
Cachous (Breath Sweeteners)	1 cent per lb. and 35 per ct.
Cambric Muslin. Collectors of Customs are cautioned against an article called "Cambric Muslin," which is found to be white shirting, and should pay 1 cent per yard and	15 per cent
Candles, Tallow	2 cents per lb
Candles, Paraffine Wax	3 cents per lb.
Candles, all others, including Sperm	25 per ct.
Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding one quart in contents, one cent and a half on each can or package; and when exceeding one quart, an additional duty of one cent and a half for each additional quart or fractional part thereof.	
Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth, not less than 45 inches wide, and not pressed or calendared	Free.
Canvas or Cotton Duck of Hemp or Flax, when used for boats or ships' sails	5 per ct.
Canvas, all other not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Cane, Juice, Syrup	2c. per lb. and 30 per ct
Caps, cloth, wool	10 cents per lb. and 25 per ct.
Caps, Hats and Bonnets, fur and straw, and all of not elsewhere specified	25 per ct
Capes, Fur	25 per ct.
Cars, Railway	30 per ct
Cars, Railway and Street, the seat fixtures for, of cast iron, to be classed as castings	25 per ct.
Locks, Hinges, Window fasteners and similar articles for, to be classed as carriage-makers' hard ware	30 per ct.
Springs (steel), as carriage springs, to pay the same duty as carriage-makers' hardware	30 per ct.
Carbolic or heavy oil, used in making wooden block pavements, for treating wood for building and railway ties, products of coal tar, weighing 12 to 13 lbs. per gal	10 per ct.
Carboys, empty or not	30 per ct.
Card Clothing machine	25 per ct.
Cards, Playing, Valentines, Christmas and New Year's Chromo or Embossed Cards, and all other not being business or advertising cards	25 per ct.
Cards, Printed, Lithographed, or Copper or Steel Plate	30 per ct.
Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises and Satchels	25 per ct.
Carpets, treble ingrain, three-ply or two-ply carpets, composed wholly or in part of wool, 10 cents per square yard and	30 per ct
Carpets, Dutch	20 per ct.
Carpets, Jute and Hemp	20 per ct.
Carpets, two-ply and three-ply ingrain, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton or other material than wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animal	5 cents per square yard and 20 per ct.
Cartridges, in copper or paper	25 per ct
Car Wheels and Axles	25 per ct.
Carriages	30 per ct.
Carriage Springs (steel)	30 per ct.
Carriages, Railway	30 per ct.
Carriage Tops, Frames, Bodies and Wheels	30 per ct.
Carriages of travellers, and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troupes or hawkers, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs	Free.
Carriage Dusters or Lap Wraps	20 per ct.
Cashmere Mufflers	20 per ct.
Caskets, Burial, of any material	35 per ct.
Casts, as models for use of schools of design	Free.
Catgoles, Nickel	Free.
Catgut Strings or Gut Cord for musical instruments	Free.
Catgut or Whipgut, unmanufactured	Free.
Cement, raw or in stone from quarry (13 cubic feet to ton)	$1 per ton.
Cement burnt and unground	7½ cts. per 100 lbs
Cement, Hydraulic or Waterlime, ground, including barrels	40 cts. per bbl.
Cement in bulk or bags	9 cts per bush.
Cement, Portland or Roman	20 per ct.
Chalk, Cliff stone, unmanufactured	Free.
Champagne, and all other sparkling wines, in bottles, containing each not more than a quart, and more than a pint	$3 per doz. bts.
Champagne, containing not more than a pint each, and more than ½ pint	$1.50 per doz. bts
Champagne, containing ½ pint each or less	75c. per doz. bt's
Champagne, bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to $3.00 per dozen bottles at the rate of $1.50 per I. G. on the quantity in excess of one quart, the quarts and pints in each case to be old wine measure	$1.50 per I. G.
And in addition to above specific duty	30 per ct.
All Liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of proof of Sykes Hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.	
Chamomile Flowers	Free.
Charts and Maps (Atlases 6 cents per lb.)	20 per ct.
Chain cables, over ½ inch in diameter, whether shackled or swivelled or not	5 per ct.
Chain cables, all others not cable, including chain 17-32 of an inch	20 per ct.
Cheese	3 cents per lb

Cheese Cloths .... 1 ct. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cheques, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate. 30 per ct.
Checked Regattas .... 2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Chicory, or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground .... 4 cents per lb.
Chicory, raw or green .... 3 cents per lb.
China-ware and Porcelain ware .... 25 per ct.
Chimneys, lamp, glass .... 30 per ct.
Chloride of Lime .... Free
Churns, "Wood" .... 25 per ct.
Cinnabar .... Free
Cigars .... 60 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Cigarettes .... 60 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Citrons, rinds of, in brine for candying .... Free.
Clays .... Free.
Clocks, and parts thereof .... 35 per ct.
Chronometer Clocks, as clocks .... 35 per ct.
Control Clocks, known as watchmen's clocks .... 35 per ct.
Chronometer Watches, as watches .... 25 per ct.
Cloaks, Fur .... 25 per ct.
Clout Nails .... 30 per ct.
Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Overcoatings, Cloakings, Horse Collar Cloth, Felt Cloth of every description not elsewhere specified, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat and other like animals ..... 7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Clothing, Ready-Made, or Wearing Apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animal, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the Tailor, Seamstress, or Manufacturer, except Knitted Goods .... 10 cts. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Clothing made of Cotton, of which Cotton is the component part of chief value, including Corsets, Cotton, Collars, and Cuffs .... 30 per ct.
Clothing, donations for charitable purposes .... Free.
Clothing for use of Army, Navy, and Militia .... Free.
Coal, Anthracite .... 50 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal, Bituminous .... 60 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal Dust and Coke .... 50 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal Oil and Kerosene, distilled, purified, or refined, not elsewhere specified .... 7 1-5 cts. per I. G.
Coal Oil and Kerosene Fixtures and parts thereof .... 30 per ct.
Coal Tar .... 10 per ct.
Coal Pitch .... 10 per ct.
Coats, Fur Hats, Caps, and Capes .... 25 per ct.
Cobalt, Ore of .... Free.
Cocoanuts .... $1 per 100.
Cocoanut, dessicated, when sweetened ..... 1 ct. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Cocoa paste and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar .... 1 ct. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Cocoa-paste and chocolate, not sweetened .... 20 per ct.
[illegible] Oil and Palm in their [illegible] state .... Free.
Cocoa, Bean, Shell, or Nibs .... Free.
Cod Liver Oil, medicated .... 20 per cent.
Cochineal .... Free.
Coffee, green .... 2 cts. per lb.
But if imported from U. S., additional .... 10 per ct.
Coffee, roasted or ground, and all substitutes thereof [illegible] Roots and Vegetables .... 3 cents per lb.
Substitutes composed of Roots and Vegetables .... 4 cents per lb.
Coffins, of any material .... 25 per ct.
Coffin Trimmings, of metal .... 30 per ct.
Coins, Gold and Silver, except U. S. silver coin .... F[illegible]
Coir and Coir Yarn .... Free.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, paper .... 30 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts of cotton and paper .... 30 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, cotton collars, and of [illegible] .... [illegible]0 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, linen .... 30 per ct.
[illegible] .... Free.
Cologne Water, and Perfumed Spirits, in bottles, flasks [illegible] packages, weighing more than four ounces .... $1.90 per I. G., and 30 per ct.
Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits [illegible] flasks [illegible] packages, not weighing more than 4 oz. .... 40 per ct.
Colors and Paints, ground in oil or any other liquid .... 25 per ct.
Colors and Paints, Bichromate of Potash, Black [illegible], [illegible] Blue, Lakes, Scarlet and Maroon in pulp, Prussian Blue, Satin and fine-washed White, Ultra marine, and Umber raw .... Free.
Colors and Paints, not elsewhere specified .... 2[illegible] per ct.
[illegible] .... 2[illegible] per ct.
Combs, for dress or toilet, of all kinds .... 2[illegible] per ct.
[illegible] .... 2[illegible] per ct.
[illegible] .... [illegible] per ct.
Communion Plate, and plated ware for use [illegible] .... Free.
Conium Cicuta, or Hemlock, seed and leaf .... Free.
Confectionery and Sugar Candy, brown [illegible] per lb. and 35 per ct.
Copper, old or scrap, in pigs, bars, rods [illegible] sheathing, not planished, or coated [illegible] wire, round or flat, or copper [illegible] .... [illegible] per ct.
Copper Rivets and Burrs, and all manufactures of [illegible] .... 3[illegible] per ct.
Copper sheets, cut [illegible] .... [illegible] per ct.
Copper and Brass Wire .... [illegible] per ct.
Copper and Brass Wire Cloth .... [illegible]
Cordage, for ships' purposes .... [illegible]
Cordage, all other except Flax .... [illegible]
[illegible] .... $[illegible] per I. G.
[illegible] .... 7 [illegible] per [illegible]
[illegible] .... 10 [illegible] per [illegible]
Cornstarch or Flour, Potato Starch, and all preparations [illegible] the quality of starch .... [illegible] per lb.
[illegible] .... Free.
Corks, and other manufactures of Corkwood or [illegible] .... [illegible] per ct.
Corkwood or B[illegible] .... Free.
[illegible] .... [illegible] per ct.
Cotton, Grey or unbleached and bleached, not stained, [illegible] .... [illegible] and 15 per ct.
Cotton, Sheetings, Drills, Ducks, Cheese Cloths, Cotton or Canton Flannels, not stained, painted or printed, grey or unbleached or bleached 1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton, Jeans, Denims, Drillings, Bed-tickings, Ginghams, Plaids, Cotton or Canton Flannels, Ducks and Drills, Dyed or Colored, Checked or Striped Shirtings, Cottonades, Pantaloon Stuffs and [illegible] of like description, also Sateens and Galateas .... 2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Sewing Thread, on spools .... 20 per ct.

Cotton, Shirts and Drawers, woven or made on frames, and all Cotton hosiery .... 3[illegible]
Cotton Sewing Thread, in hanks .... 12[illegible]
Cotton, duck or canvas, of hemp or flax, and sail twine when to be used for boats' or ships' sails .... 5[illegible]
Affidavits must accompany entry to substantiate its u[illegible]
Cotton, all clothing made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component part of chief value, including Corsets and linen and cotton Collars, Cuffs, Duck Vests and similar articles .... 3[illegible]
Cotton, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified, held to embrace: Quilts and Sheets (white or colored), Cotton Diaper, Window Holland, Prints, printed Shirtings, Furniture Prints, Cretonne, Plain Prints, Printed Cotton, Cashmere, Cotton Huckaback, Cotton Damask in pieces and cloths, Towels, Book Muslin, Jaconet, Checked Jaconet, Cambric, Bishop's and Victoria Lawns, Tarletans, Hair Cords, Crinoline, and all kinds of printed Muslins, Leno, Pique, Brilliants, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Curtains known as Swiss, Nottingham, or Lace, etc., if of Cotton, Muslin Lace, all kinds of Cotton Scarfs and Ties, rolled Jaconets, Glove Finished Cambrics, Moleskins, Corduroy, Cotton Velvets and Velveteens, Cotton Parasols and Umbrellas, Cotton Tapes, Ferrets, Stay-bindings, Bed Lace, Boot Web, Carpet Binding, Blind Tassels, Window Leno, Cotton Fringe, Braids, Boot and Stay Laces, Cotton Velvet Ribbons and all kinds of Cotton Laces .... 20[illegible]
Cotton, Seamless Bags, irrespective of contents, and when filled Bags may be taken as weighing 16 oz. and of not less value than $3.00 per doz. .... 2 cents per pound and 1[illegible]
Cotton Prunella .... 2 cts. per sq. yd. and 1[illegible]
Cotton Wadding, Batting, Batts and Warps, Carpet Warps, Knitting and Hosiery Yarns, and other Cotton Yarns under No. 40, not elsewhere specified, not bleached, dyed or colored. 2 cts. per lb. and 1[illegible]
Cotton Wadding, Batting, Batts and Warps, Carpet Warps, Knitting, and Hosiery Yarns, and other Cotton Yarns under No. 40, not elsewhere specified, bleached, dyed or colored ..... 3 cts. per lb. and 15[illegible]
Cotton Warps on beams .... 1c. per lb. and 15[illegible]
Cotton, or Canton Flannel, grey and unbleached and bleached, not stained, painted or printed. 1c. per sq[illegible]
Cotton, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ... 20[illegible]
Cotton Waste .... F[illegible]
Cotton Wool .... F[illegible]
Cotton and Woollen Netting for Boots, Shoes, and Gloves .... 10[illegible]
Cotton Umbrellas .... 20[illegible]
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, and Neck Ties .... 20[illegible]
Cotton Seed Cake, Oil Cake, Palm Nut, and Meal Cake. F[illegible]
Coutille, when imported by Corset manufacturers ..... F[illegible]
Cream of Tartar, in Crystals .... F[illegible]
Crapes, all kinds .... 20[illegible]
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Paper .... 30[illegible]
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Cotton .... 30[illegible]
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Linen .... 3[illegible]
Cutlery, Iron and Steel, not elsewhere specified, including table, pocket and other cutlery; scissors and shears, including sheep shears; but [illegible] knives and steels; shoe, hunting, glaziers' and farriers' knives; knives for horticultural purposes; and other articles for similar purposes as the above; Horse Clippers, Surgical Instruments and Dental Instruments .... 20[illegible]
Curry Combs and Curry Cards .... 30[illegible]
[illegible] .... 2[illegible]
[illegible] .... 5[illegible]
Diamonds, unset, including black diamonds for borers. F[illegible]
Diamond Dust, or Bort .... F[illegible]
[illegible] copper or steel plate. 3[illegible]
[illegible] .... 1[illegible]
Drain Pipes, glazed and unglazed .... 2[illegible]
Drain Tile, glazed and unglazed .... 2[illegible]
[illegible] .... 3[illegible]
Drawers, Shirts and Hosiery, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other [illegible] .... 7½ cts. per lb. and 2[illegible]
Drawings, Paintings, Engravings and Prints .... 2[illegible]
[illegible] .... 2[illegible]
[illegible] .... F[illegible]
[illegible] Steel Sail [illegible] .... 5[illegible]
Dyes [illegible] used in [illegible] not elsewhere specified .... F[illegible]
Dynamite [illegible] and other explosives [illegible] .... 5 cts. per lb. and 2[illegible]
Dyes, other than aniline, prepared .... 2[illegible]
Earth[illegible] .... 3[illegible]
Earthenware and Stoneware, and Rockingham Ware and Cane Ware, brown or colored .... 2[illegible]
Earthenware, Stoneware and White Granite or Ironstone ware and "C.C." ware, whether decorated, printed or sponged or not .... 3[illegible]
Eggs .... F[illegible]
Egg Boxes, when imported from the United States to be filled with eggs and exported, may be returned to Canada to be [illegible] without repaying duty a [illegible] time, but duty must be paid on last importation .... 2[illegible]
Electroplate, and plated articles, not classed as jewelry .... 3[illegible]
Electrotypes and Stereotypes of standard books, not advertisements, to be [illegible] sheets .... 1[illegible]
Electrotypes and Stereotypes, for commercial blanks and advertisements .... 2[illegible]
Emery .... 1[illegible]
Emery Paper, sand and glass paper and cloth .... 2[illegible]
Emery Wheels .... 2[illegible]
Engines, locomotive and stationery, fire or other steam engines and boilers and other machinery, composed wholly or in part of iron .... 2[illegible]
Engravings, paintings, drawings and prints .... 2[illegible]
Entomology, specimens of .... F[illegible]
Envelope paper, of all kinds, whether printed on or plain, perforated, board, and screen pictures cut out .... 2[illegible]
Essences, of Apple, Pear, Pineapple, Raspberry, Strawberry and other fruits and Vanilla .... $1.90 per I[illegible]
Essential Oils, for manufacturing purposes .... 2[illegible]

Shirts and Drawers, woven or made on frames, all Cotton hosiery	30 per ct.
Sewing Thread, in hanks	12½ per ct.
duck or canvas, of hemp or flax, and sail twine en to be used for boats' or ships' sails	5 per ct.
avits must accompany entry to substantiate its use.	
all clothing made of cotton, or of which cotton the component part of chief value, including sets and linen and cotton Collars, Cuffs, Duck ts and similar articles	30 per ct.
all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified, t to embrace: Quilts and Sheets (white or ored), Cotton Diaper, Window Holland, Prints, ted Shirtings, Furniture Prints, Cretonne, in Prints, Printed Cotton, Cashmere, Cotton ckaback, Cotton Damask in pieces and cloths, sels, Book Muslin, Jaconet, Checked Jaconet, nbric, Bishop's and Victoria Lawns, Tarletans, r Cords, Crinoline, and all kinds of printed slins, Leno, Pique, Brilliants, Cotton Handchiefs, Curtains known as Swiss, Nottingham, Lace, etc., if of Cotton, Muslin Lace, all kinds Cotton Scarfs and Ties, rolled Jaconets, Glove ished Cambrics, Moleskins, Corduroy, Cotton vets and Velveteens, Cotton Parasols and nbrellas, Cotton Tapes, Ferrets, Stay-bindings, l Lace, Boot Web, Carpet Binding, Blind sels, Window Leno, Cotton Fringe, Braids, t and Stay Laces, Cotton Velvet Ribbons and kinds of Cotton Laces	20 per ct.
Seamless Bags, irrespective of contents, and en filled Bags may be taken as weighing 16 oz l of not less value than $3 00 per doz ..... 2 cents per pound and	15 per ct.
Prunella ..... 2 cts. per sq. yd. and	15 per ct
Wadding, Batting, Batts and Warps, Carpet arps, Knitting and Hosiery Yarns, and other tton Yarns under No. 40, not elsewhere specified, bleached, dyed or colored .. 2 cts. per lb. and	15 per ct
Wadding, Batting, Batts and Warps, Carpet arps, Knitting, and Hosiery Yarns, and other tton Yarns under No. 40, not elsewhere specified, ached, dyed or colored ...... 3 cts. per lb. and	15 per ct.
Warps on beams ..... 1c. per lb. and	15 per ct.
or Canton Flannel, grey and unbleached and ached, not stained, painted or printed. 1 c. per sq. yd. &	15 per ct
all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Waste	Free.
Wool	Free.
and Woollen Netting for Boots, Shoes, and ves	10 per ct.
Umbrellas	20 per ct.
Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, and Neck Ties	20 per ct.
Seed Cake, Oil Cake, Palm Nut, and Meal Cake	Free.
, when imported by Corset manufacturers	Free.
Tartar, in Crystals	Free.
all kinds	20 per ct.
..ars, and Shirt Fronts, Paper	30 per ct.
..ffs, and Shirt Fronts, Cotton	30 per ct.
Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Linen	30 per ct.
[illegible] in- [illegible] scissors [illegible] but hers' [illegible] and far- [illegible] purposes; [illegible] the above; [illegible] and Dental	
[illegible]	2[illegible] per ct.
[illegible]	30 per ct.
[illegible]	2[illegible] per ct.
[illegible]	30 per ct.
[illegible] boards.	Free.
[illegible]	Free.
[illegible] plate	30 per ct.
[illegible]	Free
Pipes [illegible]	20 per ct.
[illegible]	20 per ct.
[illegible]	30 per ct.
[illegible] wholly or in [illegible] other [illegible] 7½ cts. per lb. and	20 per ct.
[illegible] Engravings and Prints	20 per ct.
[illegible]	20 per ct.
[illegible]	Free
[illegible]	5 per ct.
[illegible] used in [illegible]	Free.
[illegible] and [illegible] con- [illegible] 5 cts. per lb. and	20 per ct.
[illegible] prepared	20 per ct.
[illegible]	35 per ct.
[illegible] Ware, and Rockingham Ware [illegible]	25 per ct.
[illegible] Stoneware and White Granite or Iron- [illegible] ware, whether decorated, [illegible] or sponged or not	30 per ct.
[illegible]	Free.
[illegible] when imported from the United States to [illegible] filled with eggs and exported, may be returned Canada to be refilled without requiring duty a [illegible] time but duty must be paid on first im- [illegible]	25 per ct.
plate, and gilt of all kinds, not classed as jewel- [illegible]	30 per ct.
[illegible] and Stereotypes, of standard books, not [illegible] advertising books, pamphlets or sheets	10 per ct.
[illegible] types and Stereotypes, for commercial blanks [illegible] advertisements	20 per ct.
[illegible]	Free.
Paper, sand and glass paper and cloth	20 per ct.
Wheels	25 per ct.
, locomotive and stationary, fire or other steam [illegible] nes and boilers and other machinery, composed [illegible] wholly or in part of iron	25 per ct.
[illegible] ings, paintings, drawings and prints	20 per ct.
[illegible] logy, specimens of	Free.
[illegible] paper, of all kinds, whether printed on or [illegible] in, perforated, board, and screen pictures cut [illegible]	25 per ct.
[illegible], of Apple, Pear, Pineapple, Raspberry, Straw- [illegible] rry and other fruits and Vanilla ..... $1 90 per I.G. and	20 per ct
[illegible] al Oils, for manufacturing purposes	20 per ct.

Essences, such as Old Tom Gin Essence, Scotch Whiskey, &c	20 per ct
Esparto or Spanish Grass, and other grasses and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper	Free
Excelsior, for Upholsterers' use	20 per ct.
Extract of Logwood	Free.
Fans, "Advertising,"	30 per ct.
Fans, all other	25 per ct
Farina	2 cents per lb.
Feathers, Ostrich and Vulture, undressed	15 per ct
Feathers, Ostrich and Vulture, dressed	25 per ct
Feathers, for beds	20 per ct
Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, and parts of wheels, rough, hewn or sawn only	15 per ct
Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, and parts of wheels, when finished	25 per ct
Felt, for boots and shoes, and skirts, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories	15 per ct
Felt pull overs for hats	25 per ct.
Felt, for glove linings, when imported by manufacturers for their use in factory	10 per ct.
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels	Free.
Felt, endless, for papermakers when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories.	10 per ct.
Felt Cloth, of every description, not elsewhere specified ..... 7½ ct. per lb. and	20 per ct.
Felt Boots and Shoes	25 per ct.
Fibre, Mexican	Free.
Fibre, Vegetable, for manufacturing purposes	Free.
Fibre, Tampico or Istle	Free
Fibrilla	Free
Files	30 per ct
Fire brick or Tiles, for lining stoves and furnaces	20 per ct.
Fire Clay	Free
Fire-arms, Muskets, Rifles, Pistols and Shot guns	20 per ct.
Fire-arms, for use of Army, Navy and Militia	Free
Fireproof Paint, dry	½ cent per lb.
Fish, fresh, salted, or smoked, except free by Washington Treaty	1 cent per lb.
Fish, of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries of the United States, except fish of the Inland Lakes, or of rivers falling into them, and fish preserved in oil	Free.
Fish, fresh, dried, salted or smoked, Fish Oil, and all products of fish and Seal oil the natural products of Newfoundland	Free.
Fish Oil	Free.
Fish-bait	Free.
Fish-hooks, Nets, Seines, Lines and Twines, for the use of the Fisheries, but not to include sporting, fishing tackle, or hooks with flies, or trawling spoons	Free.
Fishing Rods	30 per ct.
Fish plates, steel, until 1882	Free
Fish plat[illegible]	17½ per ct.
Flannels, of every description not elsewhere specified ..... 7½c. per lb and	20 per ct
Flagstones, dressed	$1 50 per ton
Flasks, glass of every description	30 per ct
Flax, fibre, scutched	1 cent per lb.
Flax, fibre, hackled	2 cents per lb.
Flax, tow or scutched or green	½ cent per lb.
Flax Seed	10 cts. per bush.
Flax Seed Oil, boiled or raw	25 per ct.
[illegible]t, Flints and ground Flint stones	Free.
[illegible]our, Wheat	50 cents per bbl.
Flour, Buckwheat or meal	½ cent per lb.
Flour, Corn	2 cents per lb.
Flour, Rye	50 cents per bbl.
Flour, Rice	2 cents per lb.
Flour, Sago	2 cents per lb.
[illegible] Signals, detonating for railway alarms	20 per ct.
Forks, steel, hay, manure and potato	30 per ct.
[illegible]	Free.
[illegible]ssels	Free.
Fruit, dried, Apples	2 cents per lb.
Fruit, dried, Currants, Dates, Figs, Plums, Prunes, Raisins, and all others not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Fruit, green, Apples	40 cts. per barrel.
Fruit, green, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries	2 cents per quart.
Fruit, green, Cherries and Currants	1 cent per quart.
Fruit, green, Cranberries, Plums and Quinces	30 cents per bush.
Fruit, green, Grapes	2 cents per bush.
Fruit, green, Peaches	40 cents per bush.
Fruit, green, Oranges and Lemons	20 per ct.
Fruit, in air-tight cans, including cans, if sweetened	3 cents per lb.
Fruit, in air tight cans, including cans, if not sweetened	2 cents per lb
Fruit, preserved in brandy and other spirits	$1 90 per I. G.
Fruit [illegible] and preserve jars	30 per ct.
Fullers Earth	Free
Fuller's Earth, when prepared	20 per ct.
Furniture, House, cabinet or office, finished or in parts	35 per ct.
Fur Skins, dressed	15 per ct.
Fur Skins, of all kinds, not dressed in any manner	Free.
Furs, Caps, Hats, Muffs, Tippets, Capes, Coats, Cloaks, and other manufactures of Fur	25 per ct
Galateas ..... 2 cents per sq. yd. and	15 per cent.
Game and Poultry of all kinds	20 per ct.
Gas and Coal Oil Fixtures, or parts thereof	30 per ct.
Gas Light Shades	30 per ct.
Gas Pipes of Cast Iron	25 per ct.
Gentian R[illegible]	[illegible]
German Silver in Sheets	10 [illegible]
Giant Powder ..... 5 cents per lb. and	20 per ct
Gin, Geneva (see "Spirits")	$1 32½ per I. G.
Gin, Old Tom (see "Spirits) in bulk	$1 32½ per I. G.
Ginseng Root	Free.
Glass, bent for the manufacture of show cases	Free
Glass, Ornamental, Figured, Enamelled, Stained, in sheets	30 per ct.
Glass, Carboys and Demijohns, Pressed and Cut Glass Bottles and Decanters, Flasks and Phials of every description, Telegraph and Lightning Rod Insulators, Fruit Jars and Glass Bottles	30 per ct.
Glass, Lamp and Gas Light Shades, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Globes for Lanterns, Lamp and Gas Lights	[illegible] per ct.
Glass, Stained, Tinted, Painted, Vitrified, in sheets	30 per ct.
Glass, Silvered Plate	25 per ct.
Glass, Window, Stained.	30 per ct.
Glass, Window, Common and Colorless	20 per ct.
Glass, Figured, Enamelled and Obscured White, in Sheets	30 per ct.

Glass, not Figured, Painted, Enamelled or Engraved..20 per ct.
Glass, all others, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.
Glass Stoppers.....20 per ct.
Glass Bulbs.....20 per ct.
Glass Paper, Emery Paper and Cloth.....20 per ct.
Glengarry or Scotch Caps.....25 per ct.
Globes for Lanterns and Lamps.....20 per ct.
Gloves and Mitts of any material.....25 per ct.
Glucose Syrup.....¼c. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Glucose and Grape Sugar, to be cleaned and rated for duty, as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in color
Gold and Silver Leaf.....25 per ct.
Gold Beaters' Moulds and Skins.....Free.
Granite, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified...20 per ct.
Granite Ware or Iron-stone Ware (not Iron).....30 per ct.
Gravel.....Free.
Grease and Grease Scrap, for manufacture of Soap.....Free.
Grindstones.....$2.00 per ton.
Guano, and other animal and vegetable manure (not phosphates).....Free.
Gums, Amber, Arabic, Australian, British, Copal, Dammar, Mastac, Sandarac, Shellac and Tragacanth...Free.
Gums, Chewing, sweetened or flavored, 1c. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Gums, Chewing, not sweetened.....20 per ct.
Gunpowder, gun, rifle and sporting, in kegs, ½ kegs, ¼ kegs, and similar packages.....5 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels...4 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, canister, in pound and ½ pound tins.....15 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, blasting and mining.....3 cts. per lb.
Gut and Worm Gut, manufactured and unmanufactured, for whip and other cord.....Free.
Gutta Percha, manufactures of.....25 per ct.
Gutta Percha, crude.....Free.
Gypsum, ground.....20 per ct.
Gypsum, crude (Sulphate of Lime).....Free.
Hair, curled.....20 per ct.
Hair, Angola, Buffalo, Bison, Camel's, Goat, Hog, Horse and Human, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured; also Cow, Calf, and Deer Hair.....Free.
Hair Oils, Pomatums and Pastes, and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth or skin.....30 per ct.
Hams, fresh, salted, dried or smoked.....3 cts. per lb.
Handkerchiefs, cotton.....20 per ct.
Hardware, builders', cabinet makers', upholsterers', carriage makers', saddlers' and undertakers'.....30 per ct.
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, not elsewhere specified.....25 per ct.
Hatters' Plush, of silk or cotton.....10 per ct.
Hatters' Fur, not on the skin.....Free.
Hemlock Bark.....Free.
Hemp, undressed.....Free.
Hemp, Indian (crude drug).....Free.
Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled.....Free.
Hoes, Steel.....30 per ct.
Hollow-ware, tinned, glazed, or enamelled, of cast or wrought iron.....25 per ct.
Honey, in the comb or otherwise.....3 cents per lb.
Hoofs.....Free.
Hops.....6 cents per lb.
Horn Strips, used in making Corsets.....Free.
Horse Shoes.....30 per ct.
Horse-shoe Nails.....30 per ct.
Hosiery, cotton of all kinds, not elsewhere specified..30 per ct.
Hosiery, wool of all kinds, not elsewhere specified, 7½ cents per lb. and.....30 per ct.
Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, rough or sawn only.....15 per ct.
Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, when finished.....25 per ct.
Hymn Books.....5 per ct.
Hyoscyamus or Henbane Leaf.....Free.
Ice.....Free.
Indian Corn.....7½ cents per bush.
India Rubber, Boots and Shoes and manufactures of, including Vulcanite and Elastic Web.....25 per ct.
India Rubber, unmanufactured.....Free.
Indigo.....Free.
Ink, for writing.....25 per ct.
Ink, for printing.....20 per ct.
Insulators, Telegraph and Lightning-rod.....30 per ct.
Iron, old and scrap.....$2.00 per ton.
Iron, Pig.....$2.00 per ton.
Iron, in Slabs, Blooms, Loops or Billets, puddled or not, and muck and puddled Bars and Billets.....10 per ct.
Iron, in bars, rolled or hammered, including flats, rounds and squares, nail and spike rods, and all other iron not elsewhere specified.....17½ per ct.
Iron, Band and Hoop, Sheet, smoothed or polished, coated or galvanized, and common or black, 17 gauge or thinner, and Boiler Plate, Tank Iron and Canada Plates.....13½ per cent.
And the above over 17 gauge.....17½ per ct.
Iron Chain, "half-inch chain," so called, is ordinarily made a little over ½ inch, or about 17-32 of an inch, but should be classed as half inch, and pay.20 per ct.
Iron, Nails and Spikes, wrought or pressed, including railroad spikes.....¾c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Iron, Rolled Beams, Channel, Angle and T Iron.....15 per ct.
Iron, Sheet, Corrugated and Galvanized.....17½ per ct.
Iron, Mill and Mill Cranks, and Wrought Forgings for Mills and Locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing 25 lbs. or more.....20 per ct.
Iron Masts, for ships or parts of.....Free.
Iron, rolled round wire rods in coils under ¼ inch diameter.....10 per ct.
Iron and Steel Wire, tinned or coppered, galvanized or not.....15 per ct.
Iron, for bridges and structural work.....25 per ct.
Iron, malleable, castings.....25 per ct.
Iron, Stove and other castings, not elsewhere specified.25 per ct.
Iron Tin Plates—Sheet Iron tinned, commonly called tin plates, and whole sheets of any size, not specially shapen or cut from sheets as originally manufactured.....10 per ct.
Iron Nuts and Bolts, together, classed as bolts.....30 per ct.
Iron Wire Nails, called "Points de Paris.".....30 per ct.
Iron Furniture, including bedsteads, and ornamental iron work and wire work.....25 per ct.
Iron, Wrought, Tubing, plain, not threaded, coupled or otherwise manufactured.....15 per ct.
Iron, Wrought, Tubing, threaded or coupled.....20 per ct.
Iron, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.
Isle.....Free.

Istle or Tampico Fibre.....Free.
Ivory or Ivory Nuts, unmanufactured.....Free.
Ivory Veneers, sawn or split only, not planed or polished.Free.
Jalap Root.....Free.
Japanned and Tinware, not elsewhere specified.....35 p
Jeanettes.....2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 p
Jewellery, and manufactures of Gold and Silver.....20 p
Junk, Old.....Free.
Jute, manufactures of.....20 p
Jute, Jute and Hemp Carpets.....20 p
Jute, unmanufactured.....Free.
Jute, Butts.....Free.
Kelp.....Free.
Kerosene and Coal Oil, distilled, purified or refined, not elsewhere specified.....7½ c
Kerosene and Coal Oil Fixtures, or parts thereof.....30 p
Knitting Machines.....35 p
Knife Blades or Knife Blanks in the rough, unhandled, for the use of Electro-platers.....10 p
Knives for Mowers and Reapers and Cutter Bars.....20 p
Kryolite.....Free.
Labels of every description, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate.....30 p
Lac—dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell.....Free.
Lamps, Glass.....30 p
Lamp Shades, Glass.....30 p
Lard, tried and rendered.....2 cts
Lard, untried.....1½ c
Lard, Oil.....30 p
Lava, unmanufactured.....Free.
Lead, old and scrap and in pigs, bars, blocks and sheets.10 p
Lead, white and red, dry; also dry white zinc.....5 p
Lead, Pipe and Shot.....25 p
Lead, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....25 p
Leather, sole, tanned but rough and undressed.....10 p
Leather, Morocco Skins, tanned but rough or undressed.....10 p
Leather, sole and belting leather, tanned but not waxed.15 p
Leather, sole and belting leather, dressed and waxed..20 p
Leather, all upper and French kid, tanned but not waxed.....15 p
Leather, all upper and French kid, dressed and waxed.20 p
Leather, japanned, patent or enamelled.....20 p
Leather, all other, and skins tanned, not elsewhere specified.....30 p
Leather, belting and all manufactures of, including boots and shoes.....25 p
Leather, Board.....3 cts
Leather, Boot and Shoe Counters.....4 cts
Leeches.....Free.
Lemons, and rinds of, in brine for seasoning.....Free.
Licorice—root and paste, extract of, for manufacturing purposes.....20 p
Licorice, stick extract or confection.....1 cent per lb. 20 p
Linen, all manufactures of.....20 p
Linen Handkerchiefs in boxes.....20 p
Attention is called to the necessity of seeing that they are invoiced at the full value, including the cost of hemming and boxing
Linings, cotton (rolled).....20 p
Linseed Oil, Raw or Boiled.....25 p
Litharge.....Free.
Lithographic Stones, not engraved.....20 p
Litmus and all Lichens, prepared and not prepared.....Free.
Locks of all kinds.....30 p
Logs and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere specified.....Free.
Logwood, extract of.....Free.
Locomotives and Railway, Passenger, Baggage and Freight Cars, being the property of Railway Companies in the United States running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs.....Free.
Locomotive, Tires of Steel or "Bessemer" in the rough.....10 p
Lumber and Timber, Planks and Boards, sawn, of Boxwood, Cherry, Walnut, Chestnut, Mahogany, Pitch, Pine, Rosewood, Sandalwood, Spanish Cedar, Oak, Hickory and Whitewood, not shaped, planed, or otherwise manufactured.....Free.
Lumber and Timber, Spanish Cedar cut by knife.....Free.
Lumber and Timber, not elsewhere specified.....20 p
Linoleum as "Oil Cloth".....30 p
Mace.....25 p
Machinery for Woollen Mills, not made in Canada, until the 1st day of Oct. 1880.....Free.
Machinery for Worsted Mills, of all kinds, which is not manufactured in Canada, until the 1st day of Oct. 1880.....Free.
This does not refer to machinery for Woollen Mills, but only the actual machinery used in the manufacture of "Worsted."
Machinery, not elsewhere specified.....25 p
Madder and Munjeet, or Indian Madder, ground and prepared and all extracts of.....Free.
Magazines, quarterly, monthly, and semi-monthly, unbound.....Free.
Malt.....15 cents per bush., subject to Excise Regula
Malt, extract of, for medicinal purposes.....25 p
Manilla Grass.....Free.
Mantels, slate.....30 p
Mantels, marble.....25 p
Manure, Guano, and other animal and vegetable, in natural state, not prepared.....Free.
Manure, prepared or manufactured, all kinds.....20 p
Marble Slabs, sawn on not more than two sides.....15 p
Marble Blocks and Slabs, sawn on more than two sides.20 p
Marble, finished.....25 p
Marble, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified..25 p
Marble, in blocks from quarries in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic ft. or over.....10 p
Maps and Charts—not Atlases.....20 p
Masts, Iron, or parts of, for ships.....Free.
Mattresses, hair, spring and other.....35 p
Meal, Buckwheat.....½ c
Meal Cake, Oil Cake, Cotton Seed Cake, and Palm-Nut Cake.....Free.
Meat, fresh or salted, on actual weight, as received in Canada, except shoulders, sides, bacon and hams..1 c

...mpion Fibre ..... Free.
...very Nuts, unmanufactured ..... Free.
...ers, sawn or split only, not planed or polished. Free.
... . Free.
...and Tinware, not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.
... . 3 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
... and manufactures of Gold and Silver ..... 20 per ct.
... . Free.
...nufactures of ..... 20 per ct.
... and Hemp Carpets ..... 20 per ct.
...manufactured ..... Free.
... . Free.
...an) Coal Oil, distilled, purified or refined,
...ewhere specified ..... 7½ c. per I.G.
... and Coal Oil Fixtures, or parts thereof ..... 30 per ct.
... Machines ..... 25 per ct.
...ne or Knife Blanks in the rough, unhandled,
... use of Electro-platers ..... 10 per ct.
... Mowers and Reapers and Cutter Bars ..... 20 per ct.
... . Free.
... every description, printed, lithographed or
... or steel plate ..... 20 per ct.
... crude, seed, button, stick and al all ..... Free.
...lass ..... 20 per ct.
...les, Glass ..... 30 per ct.
... and rendered ..... 2 cts. per lb.
...ted ..... 1½ cts. per lb.
... . 30 per ct.
...manufactured ..... Free.
... and scrap and in pigs, bars, blocks and sheets. 10 per ct.
...e and red, dry; also dry white zinc.. ..... 5 per ct.
... and Shot ..... 25 per ct.
... manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.
...ble, tanned but rough and undressed ..... 10 per ct.
... Morocco Skins, tanned but rough or un-
...ed ..... 10 per ct.
...ole and belting leather, tanned but not waxed. 15 per ct.
...ole and belting leather, dressed and waxed.. 20 per ct.
...ll upper and French kid, tanned but not
... . 15 per ct.
...ll upper and French kid, dressed and waxed. 20 per ct.
...japanned, patent or enamelled ..... 30 per ct.
...all other, and skins tanned, not elsewhere
...ed ..... 30 per ct.
... belting and all manufactures of, including
... and shoes ..... 25 per ct.
...Board ..... 5 cts per lb.
...Boot and Shoe Counters ..... ½ cent per pr.
... . Free.
...and rinds of, in brine for curadying ..... Free.
...root and paste, extract of, for manufactur-
...purposes ..... 20 per ct.
...stick extract or confection ..... 1 cent per lb. 20 per ct.
...ll manufactures of ..... 20 per ct.
...ndkerchiefs in boxes ..... 30 per ct
...tention is called to the necessity of seeing that
...are invoiced at the full value, including the
...of hemming and boxing
...cotton (rolled) ..... 20 per ct
...Oil, Raw or Boiled ..... 25 per ct.
... . Free.
...hic Stones, not engraved ..... 20 per ct.
...ed all Lichens, prepared and not prepared ..... Free.
... all kinds ..... 30 per ct.
...ground unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere
...fied ..... Free.
... extract of ..... Free.
...es and Railway Passenger and
...ht Cars, being the property of Railway Com-
...s in the United States running upon any line
...d crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian
...motives and cars are admitted free under
...ar circumstances in the United States, under
...ations to be prescribed by the Minister of
...me ..... Free.
...ve, Tires of Steel or "Bessemer" in the
... . 10 per ct.
...and Timber, Planks and Boards, sawn, of
...wood, Cherry, Walnut, Chestnut, Mahogany,
..., Pine, Rosewood, Sandalwood, Spanish
..., Oak, Hickory and Whitewood, not shaped,
...d, or otherwise manufactured ..... Free.
...nd Timber, Spanish Cedar cut by knife ..... Free.
...nd Timber, not elsewhere specified ..... 30 per ct.
...as "Oil Cloth" ..... 30 per ct.
... . 25 per ct.
...y for Cotton Mills, not made in Canada, until
...st day of Oct. 1880 ..... Free.
...y for Worsted Mills, of all kinds, which is not
...factured in Canada, until the 1st day of Oct.
... . Free.
...is does not refer to machinery for Woollen
..., but only the actual machinery used in the
...facture of "Worsted."
..., not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.
...nd Munject, or Indian Madder, ground and
...ared and all extracts of ..... Free.
..., quarterly, monthly, and semi-monthly, un-
...d ..... Free.
... 15 cents per bush., subject to Excise Regulations.
...ract of, for medicinal purposes ..... 25 per ct.
...brass ..... Free.
...slate ..... 30 per ct.
...marble ..... 25 per ct.
...Guano, and other animal and vegetable, in
...al state, not prepared ..... Free.
...prepared or manufactured, all kinds ..... 20 per ct.
...labs, sawn on not more than two sides ..... 15 per ct.
...locks and Slabs, sawn on more than two sides. 20 per ct.
...nished ..... 25 per ct.
...ll manufactures of, not elsewhere specified .. 25 per ct.
...n blocks from quarries in the rough, or sawn
...o sides only, and not specially shapen, con-
...ng 16 cubic ft. or over ..... 10 per ct.
... Charts—not Atlases ..... 20 per ct.
...en, or parts of, for ships ..... Free.
...s, hair, spring and other ..... 25 per ct.
...kwheat ..... ½ cent per lb.
...e, Oil Cake, Cotton Seed Cake, and Palm-Nut
... . Free.
...sh or salted, on actual weight, as received in
...ds, except shoulders, sides, bacon and hams..1 cent per lb.

Meats, all others, dried, smoked or preserved, in any other way than salted or pickled, not otherwise specified ..... 2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent. on value of case.
Meats, Corned Beef ..... 2 cents per lb.
Meats, Essence of Beef (extract) ..... 20 per ct.
Medals of gold, silver or copper ..... Free.
Meerschaum, crude or raw ..... Free.
Menagerie, horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs ..... Free.
Mica ..... 20 per ct.
Milk Food, manufactured by Henri Nestle, Dr. Gibaud and others, and all similar preparations ..... 30 per ct.
Military Stores and Munitions of War ..... Free.
Mill Board, not Straw Board ..... 10 per ct.
Mitts and Gloves, leather ..... 25 per ct.
Mineralogy, specimens of ..... Free.
Models and Patterns of Inventions, and other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use ..... Free.
Molasses (see Syrups).
Moss, Iceland, and other Mosses, crude ..... Free
Moss, Seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattrasses, in their natural state or only cleaned ..... Free.
Mower and Reaper Knives, and Cutter Bars, as edge tools ..... 30 per ct.
Muffs, Fur ..... 35 per ct.
Music, printed, bound in sheets ..... 6 cents per lb.
Musical Instruments for bands of the Army, Navy or Militia ..... Free.
Musical Instruments not specified, according to material of chief value.
Musical Instruments, brass ..... 30 per ct.
Musical Instruments, wood ..... 25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, silver ..... 20 per ct.
Musical Instruments, vulcanite ..... 25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, Accordeons ..... 25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, Triangles ..... 20 per ct.
Muskets, Rifles, Guns and Pistols, not elsewhere specified ..... 20 per ct,
Mustard Seed, unground ..... 15 per ct.
Mustard Seed, ground or prepared ..... 25 per ct.
Nails, Clout, Hungarian, Horse-shoe and Iron Wire, called "Point de Paris" ..... 30 per ct,
Nails and Spikes, cut ..... ¼ cent per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, Wrought and Pressed, whether Galvanized or not ..... ¼ cent per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, Composition and Sheathing ..... 20 per ct,
Napkin Rings, plated ..... 30 per ct.
Napkin Rings, not plated ..... 20 per ct.
Naphtha, not elsewhere specified ..... 7 1-5 cts. per I.G.
Neatsfoot Oil ..... 20 per ct.
Newspapers, and Quarterly, Monthly, and Semi-monthly Magazines, unbound ..... Free.
Nickel Anodes and Cathodes ..... Free.
Nickel Salts ..... 20 per ct.
Nitrate of Soda or Cubic Nitre ..... Free.
Nitro-Glycerine ..... 10c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Nuts, Iron ..... 1c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nuts, all kinds except Cocoanuts ..... 20 per ct.
Nuts, Cocoa ..... $1.00 per 100.
Nutmegs ..... 25 per ct.
Nutgalls ..... Free.
Oak Bark ..... Free.
Oakum ..... Free.
Oats ..... 10 cts. per bush.
Oatmeal ..... ¼ cent per lb,
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined ..... 10 per ct.
Oils, hair, perfumed or not ..... 30 per ct.
Oils, Coal or Kerosene, distilled, purified or refined. Naphtha, Benzole, Petroleum, products of Petroleum, Coal, Shale and Lignite not elsewhere specified ..... 7 1-5 cts. per I.G
Oils, Lubricating ..... 20 per ct.
Oils, Carbolic or heavy, used for making wooden block pavements, for treating wood, for building, and for railway ties ..... 10 per ct.
Oils, Olive or Salad ..... 20 per ct.
Oil, Cod Liver, medicated ..... 20 per ct.
Oil, Fish, subject to provisions of Washington Treaty. Free.
Oils, Fish and Seal, and all products of fish, the produce of Newfoundland ..... Free,
Oils, Lard ..... 20 per ct.
Oil, Linseed or Flaxseed, raw or boiled ..... 25 per ct.
Oils, Neatsfoot ..... 20 per ct.
Oil, Sperm ..... 20 per ct.
Oil, Sesame Seed ..... 20 per ct.
Oils, Cocoanut and Palm, in their natural state ..... Free.
Oil Cake, Cotton Seed Cake, Palm-nut Cake and Meal ..... Free.
Oil Cloth for Floors and Linoleum stamped, painted or printed, and Table Covers similarly prepared and oiled or painted window blinds ..... 30 per ct.
Oil Cloth, carriages, etc ..... 20 per ct.
Opium (drug) ..... 20 per ct.
Opium, prepared for smoking ..... $5.00 per lb.
Oranges, rinds of, in brine for Canlying ..... Free.
Ores of metals of all kinds ..... Free.
Organs, Cabinet, Reed Organs, having not more than two sets of reeds ..... $10.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over two and not more than four sets of reeds ..... $15.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over four and not more than six sets of reeds ..... $20.00 each
Organs, Cabinet, having over six sets of reeds ..... $30.00 each. and in addition thereto ..... 15 per ct.
Organ Pipes, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for Cabinet Organs ..... 25 per ct.
Ornamental Iron Work ..... 25 per ct.
Ornaments for ladies' head-dresses, hats, bonnets, belts, dress-clasps, &c., to be rated according to the material or component part of chief value.
Osiers ..... Free.
Oxalic Acid ..... Free.
Pails, Tubs, Churns, and other manufactures of Wood not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.
Paint, fire proof, dry ..... ¼ cent per lb.
Paints and Colors ground in oil or any other liquid..25 per ct.
Paints and Colors not elsewhere specified ..... 20 per ct.
Paints and Colors, White and Red Lead dry, also Zinc. 5 per ct.

Paintings, Engravings, Drawings and Prints ..... 20 per ct.
Paintings in Oil or Water Colors, by Artists of well known merit, or copies of the old Masters by such Artists ..... Free.
Palm Leaf, unmanufactured ..... Free.
Palm-nut Cake, Meal Cake, Cotton Seed Cake and Oil Cake ..... Free.
Pamphlets Periodicals not imported through the Post Office ..... 15 per ct.
Pamphlets and Periodicals imported through the Post Office for subscribers ..... Free
Paper, Calendered ..... 22½ per ct.
In its meaning [illegible] practically to apply to all writing papers, smooth surfaced papers, whether tinted or white, drawing paper and enamelled paper, but does not apply to ordinary printing paper, known to the trade as "news" paper, [illegible] tissue, filtering or blotting paper, which latter are ..... 20 per ct.
Paper, Printing, not calendered ..... 20 per ct.
Paper Bags, printed ..... 30 per ct.
Paper Bags, not printed ..... 25 per ct.
Paper, ruled ..... 35 per ct.
Paper, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.
Paper, Carpet Lining ..... 20 per ct.
Paper, Union Colored Cloth, in sheets, not shaped ..... 10 per ct.
Paper, Envelopes ..... 25 per ct.
Paper of all kinds, not elsewhere specified ..... 20 per ct.
Paper, Wall, including Window Shades and Tissue ..... 6 per ct.
Paper Hangings ..... 30 per ct.
Paper Machés ..... 25 per ct.
Paper Boxes, Cornices, Facings, &c., for cigar boxes; [illegible] by paper; [illegible] pasteboard, photo [illegible] manufactures of paper ..... 25 per ct.
Pearl ..... 10 per ct.
Patent Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of [illegible] by advertisement [illegible] not [illegible] ..... 30 per ct.
Patent Medicines, n.o.t. other than specified ..... 25 per ct.
Peas ..... 10 cts. per bush.
Pearl, Mother of, not manufactured ..... Free
Pencils, Cedar, in wood or otherwise ..... 25 per ct.
Pencil Pencil Holders ..... 20 per ct.
Pens ..... Free.
Percussion Caps, not gold or silver ..... 20 per ct.
Periodicals, Pamphlets ..... 30 per ct.
Periodicals, Pamphlets, imported through Post Office ..... Free
Periodicals, Pamphlets, not imported through Post Office ..... 15 per ct.
Perfumery ..... 30 per ct.
Pianos, not weighing [illegible] ..... 10 per ct.
Pianos, Square, in boxes [illegible] Bay Rums, in bottles [illegible] ..... $1 00 per I.G. and 30 per ct
Pianos, Upright, [illegible] ..... 7 1-2 cts. per I.G.
Pianos, [illegible] ..... 30 per ct.
Pianos, [illegible] ..... Free
Pianos, [illegible] ..... Free
Pianos, [illegible] ..... 10 per ct.
Pianos, [illegible] ..... $25 00 each.
Pianos, [illegible] ..... $30 00 each.
Pianos, [illegible] ..... $50 00 each.
Pianos, [illegible] ..... $50 00 each.
Pianos, [illegible] ..... 15 per ct.
Pianos, parts of, including brass-gauged pins ..... 25 per ct.
Pianos, [illegible] imported, consisting of case, frame, [illegible] but without [illegible] action, [illegible] strings as a piano, liable to the specific [illegible] duty on its value in that [illegible] ..... Free
Picture Frames ..... 35 per ct.
Pipe Clay, not manufactured ..... Free
Pipes, Briar or Clay ..... 20 per ct.
Pins, Hooks and Eyes ..... 20 per ct.
Pipes, not elsewhere specified ..... 20 per ct.
Pitch ..... Free.
Plants, all ..... 10 per ct.
Plants, not Shrubs ..... 20 per ct
Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, ground ..... 20 per ct.
Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, calcined or manufactured 15c. per 100 lbs. [illegible] 15 cts. per bbl. of not over 300 ...
Plate Straw, Tuscan or grass ..... Free.
Plates, engraved on wood and steel or any other metal ..... 20 per ct.
Plated ware, Electroplate and Gilt of all kinds (not [illegible] ..... 30 per ct.
Playing Cards ..... 30 per ct.
Printings ..... 10 per ct.
Plumbers, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ..... 20 per ct.
Plush, silk or cotton, for mantles ..... 10 per ct.
Pomatum, French, or flower waters, preserved in fat or oil [illegible] ..... [illegible] for the heat of distillation, when [illegible] ported in tins of not less than 10 lbs. each ..... 15 per ct.
Potassium, or Paste, for hair, mouth, or skin ..... 30 per ct.
Porter, Ale and Beer, imported in bottles (6 quarts and 2 pints to I.G.) ..... 18 cents per I.G
Porter, Ale and Beer, imported in casks or otherwise ..... 10 cents per I.G.
Potatoes ..... 10 cents per bush.
Pottery, [illegible] ..... Free.
Poultry ..... 20 per ct.
Prayer Books, Psalm and Hymn Books, and Bibles ..... 5 per ct.
Prints, Drawings, Engravings and Paintings ..... 20 per ct.
Printing Presses, not to include type-writers, electric pens, numbering machines or dating stamps ..... 15 per ct.
Prunella, Cotton and Woollen Netting for boots, shoes [illegible] ..... 10 per ct.
Prunella of Cotton ..... 2 cents per sq. yard and 15 per ct.

Pumice and Pumice Stone ..... Free
Pumice Stone, ground and powdered ..... 20 p
Putty ..... 20 p
Quills ..... 20 p
Quinine, sulphate of ..... 20 p
Quicksilver ..... 10 p
Rags of Cotton, Linen, Jute, Hemp, Paper Waste or clippings and waste of any kind, fit only for manufacture of paper ..... Free,
Rags, Woollen ..... Free
Rails, iron, or railway bars for railways or tramways ..... 15 p
Railway Iron, Iron Fish-plates, Frogs, Frog Points, Chairs and Fingerbars ..... 17½ p
Rakes and Rake teeth ..... 30 p
Rattans, manufactured ..... Free
Receipts, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate [illegible] ..... 30 p
Reeds, unmanufactured ..... Free
Rennet, raw or prepared ..... Free
Resin ..... Free
Revolvers, not elsewhere specified 2
Rhubarb Root ..... Free
Rice ..... Free
Rice Flour ..... Free
Rifles, not elsewhere specified ..... 20 p
Rivets, Bolts and Washers ..... 30 p
Rose Water, without spirits ..... 30 p
Rose Water, when without spirits, to be classed as [illegible]
Rum (see "Spirits") $1
Rye ..... 10 c
Rye Flour ..... 20 p
Rubber, manufacture of ..... 25 p
Safes, "Iron," and doors for safes and vaults ..... 25 p
Saffron Cake ..... Free
Saffron and Safflower, extract of ..... Free
Sago ..... 20 p
Sago Flour ..... 20 p
Sails for Boats and Ships ..... 20 p
Sal-Ammoniac ..... Free
Sal Soda ..... Free
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries ..... Free
Salt, except salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free from duty ..... 8 cts
Salt, in bags, barrels and other packages 12c
Saltpetre ..... 20 p
Sand ..... Free
Sand-paper, Glass and Emery-paper and Cloth ..... 20 p
Satin, silk ..... 30 p
Sattoens, colored as "Jeans" ..... 2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 p
Satchels, Valises and Carpet-Bags ..... 30 p
Sawdust ..... 25 p
Saws of all kinds ..... 30 p
Scales, Balances, Weighing Beams and Steelyards ..... 30 p
Screws, Steel, Iron, called "Wood-Screws" ..... 35 p
Screws, Machine Screws and Wood-Screws ..... 20 p
Screws, Machine, intended for holding in wood, without nuts or other iron fixtures, to be classed as wood-screws ..... 35 p
The same imported with nuts are properly screw bolts ..... 30 p
Screws, with Nuts ..... 30 p
Sea-grass ..... Free
Sealskin: Imitations in wood to be classed as cloak [illegible] ..... 7½ per lb. and 20 p
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Zinc" ..... 10 p
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Brass" ..... 10 p
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Copper" ..... 10 p
Seamless Cotton Bags ..... 2 cents per lb and 15 p
Seaweed, Moss, and all other Vegetable Substances used for beds and mattresses, in their natural state [illegible] cleaned ..... Free
Seeds, flower garden, field and other seeds for agricultural purposes, when in bulk or other large parcels. 15 p
Seeds, the same in small papers or parcels ..... 25 p
Seeds, mustard, unground ..... 15 p
Seeds, mustard, ground ..... 25 p
Seeds, for agricultural purposes, do not include Anise, Cardamon, Colchicum, Cummin, Fenugreek, Hyoscyamus, Phalmdri, Stramonium, Worm, Canary
Senna, in leaves ..... Fre
Sesame Seed Oil ..... 20 p
Settlers' Effects—Wearing Apparel, Household Furniture, Professional Books, Implements and Tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removing to Canada, not to include machinery or live stock, or articles imported for sale or any manufactory, establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as "Settlers' Effects shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until two years actual use in Canada ..... Fre
Also provided that under regulation to be made by the Minister of Customs, Live Stock when imported into Manitoba or the N. W. Territory by intending Settlers, shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council
Sewer Pipes, glazed or unglazed ..... 20 p
Sewing Machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of Sewing Machines ..... $2 00 each and 20 p
Sewing Machines, parts of, viz.: Stands and table tops, imported separately, stands to be treated as castings, and woodwork as manufactures of wood, both 25 p
Shawls, Woollen, wholly or in part worsted, hair Alpaca goat or other like animals, 7½ cts. per lb, and 20
Shawls, Indian or Paramatta ..... 20 p
Shellac Varnish $1
Shingles ..... 20 p
Ships, and all other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian Register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, and all appurtenances .. 10 p
Shirts, Cotton, woven or made on frames ..... 30 p
Shirts, Drawers, and Hosiery, Wool, wholly or in part, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals [illegible] ..... 7½c. per lb, and 20 p
Shirtings, Cotton, checked and striped ... 2c. per sq. yd.

...d Pumice Stone	Free.
...ne, ground and powdered	20 per ct.
	20 per ct.
	20 per ct.
...ulphate of	20 per ct.
	10 per ct.
...etton, Linen, Jute, Hemp, Paper Waste or ...ngs and waste of any kind, fit only for manu... ...e of paper	Free.
...allen	Free.
...s or railway bars for railways or tramways	15 per ct.
...ron, Iron Fishplates, Frogs, Frog Points, ...s and Fingerbars	12½ per ct.
...Rake teeth	30 per ct.
...manufactured	Free
...printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate ...ts	30 per ct.
...manufactured	Free
...w or prepared	Free
	Free
...not elsewhere specified	20 per ct
...Hook	Free
	1 cent per lb
	cents per lb
...elsewhere specified	20 per ct
...s ... Washers	30 per ct.
...without spirits	30 per ct.
...Water, when without spirits, to be classed as ...ed Sprits")	$1.32½ per I. G.
	10 cents per bush.
	cents per lb.
...anufacture of	25 per ct.
...eam," and doors for safes and vaults	25 per ct.
...ake	Free.
...d Safflower, extract of	Free.
	20 per ct.
...e	20 per ct.
...oats and Ships	25 per ct.
...ed	Free.
	Free.
...ed from the United Kingdom or any British ...ssion, or imported for the use of the sea or ...dicines	Free.
...pt salt imported from the United Kingdom or ...British possession, or imported for the use of ...a or gulf fisheries, which shall be free from	8 cts. per 100 lbs
...ags, barrels and other packages	12c. per 100 lbs.
	20 per ct.
	Free.
..., Glass and Emery-paper and Cloth	20 per ct.
	30 per ct.
...colored as "Jeans"	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
...Valises and Carpet-Bags	30 per ct.
	25 per ct.
...l kinds	30 per ct.
...lances, Weighing Beams and Steelyards	30 per ct.
...ted, Iron, called "Wood-Screws"	35 per ct.
...Machine Screws and Wood-Screws	20 per ct.
...achine, intended for boring in wood, without ...or other iron fixtures, to be classed as wood-	35 per ct.
...Screws imported with nuts are properly screw	30 per ct.
...ch Nails	30 per ct.
	Free.
...Imitations in wood to be classed as cloak	7½ per lb. and 20 per ct.
...Drawn Tubing, "Zinc	10 per ct.
...Drawn Tubing, "Brass"	10 per ct.
...Drawn Tubing, "Copper"	10 per ct.
...Cotton Bags	2 cents per ll and 15 per ct.
...Moss, and all other Vegetable Substances ...for beds and mattresses, in their natural state ...ecticated	Free.
...power, gun-cotton, fulminating and other ...ls for agricultural purposes, when in bulk or other large parcels	15 per ct.
...e same in small papers as in parcels	25 per ct.
...ustard, ungrounded	15 per ct.
...ustard, ground	25 per ct.
...e agricultural purposes, do not include Anise, ...mon, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Fenugreek, Hy... ...nnus, Pimento, Stramonium, Worm, Cata... ...Cayenne	
...Boots	Free.
...ed Hats	20 per ct.
...Effects:—Wearing Apparel, Household Furni... ...Professional Books, Implements and Tools of ...ade or calling, Implements, which the settler ...used in actual use for at least six months before ...coming to Canada, not to include machinery or ...stock, or articles imported for use in any ...factory, establishment, or for sale; provided ...any dutiable article entered as Settlers' ...ects shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of ...out payment of duty until two years actual use ...thereof	Free.
...provided that under regulation to be made by ...Minister of Customs, Live Stock when im... ...ed into Manitoba or the N. W. Territory by ...ling Settlers, shall be free until otherwise ...ed by the Governor in Council	
...pes, glazed or unglazed	20 per ct.
...Statues, whole, or heads or parts of heads of ...ing Materials	$2.00 each and 20 per ct.
...Statues, parts of, viz.: Stands and Tie tops, ...carved cap, deck, stands, tube to deck, seat ...not woodwork as manufactures of wood, both	25 per ct.
...Woollen, wholly or in part worsted, hair Al... ...goat or other like animals	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
...Indian or Parramatta	20 per ct.
...Varnish	$1.90 per gallon.
	20 per ct.
...ed all other vessels built in any foreign country, ...ther steam or sailing vessels, on application for ...nian Register, on the fair market value of the ...rigging, machinery, and all appurtenances	10 per ct.
...Cotton, woven or made on frames	30 per ct.
...Drawers, and Hosiery, Wool, wholly or in part, ...eted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct
...s, Cotton, checked and striped	2c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
shirt Fronts, Collars and Cuffs, paper	30 per ct.
Shoes and Boots, leather and rubber	25 per ct.
Shoe Linings, twilled Cotton	1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Shoe Linings, colored Jeanettes	2c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Shot, lead	25 per ct.
Shot Guns, not elsewhere specified	30 per ct.
Show Cases, of any material	35 per ct.
Show Cards or Bills	30 per ct.
Shovels, Spades	30 per ct.
Shoulders and Sides, fresh, salted, dried or smoked	2 cents per lb.
Shrubs and Trees, ornamental, shade and fruit	20 per ct.
Silex, or Crystallized Quartz	Free.
Silicate, plain or bevelled, and Cushions	20 per ct.
Printed	20 per ct.
Silks, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste	Free.
Silk Twist and Sewing Silk	25 per ct.
Silk Underclas	30 per ct.
Silk Velvets, and all manufactures of silk, of which silk is the component part of chief value	30 per ct.
Silk in the gum, not more advanced than singles, reeled and thrown or organzine, and raw spun silk, not dyed	15 per ct.
Silk Manufactures of, embrace, glace, gros grain, ...ap, Canadian Cashmere, Circular Naples, black and colored Turquoise, satins, surcenets, Persians, poplins and all other piece goods of which silk is the component part of chief value; all silk clothing, silk umbrellas and parasols, velvets, terries, ...ribbons, silk plush, hat bands, velvet ribbons, silk braids, fringes, laces, trimmings, tassels, shawls, hosiery and underclothing, ties, scarfs, bows, ferrets, handkerchiefs, Prussian bindings, soda grup, orris lace, float lace, mantillas ...ets, boot and stay laces, silk warp Paramat... ...k tapestry, silk warp alpaca, &c	30 per ct.
Silver, rolled, and German silver, in sheets	10 per ct.
Silver or Gold Coin (except United States silver coin)	Free.
Silver Leaf	25 per ct.
Silvered Plate Glass	25 per ct.
Skates of all kinds	30 per ct.
Skins, undressed, dried, salted or pickled	Free.
Slates, School and Writing, and Porcelain and Draw... ...ing Slates	25 per ct.
Slate, Mantels	20 per ct.
Slates, of all kinds and manufactures of, not otherwise specified	25 per ct.
Sleighs	30 per ct.
Snuff and Manufactured Tobacco	25c per lb and 12½ per ct.
Soap, common, brown and yellow, not perfumed	1½c. per lb.
Soap, common, soft and liquid, not perfumed	20 per ct.
Soap, Castile and white	2 cents per lb.
Soap, perfumed or toilet	30 per ct.
Soap, saddlers' and silver soap	24 per ct.
Soda Ash	Free.
Soda, Caustic	Free
Soda, Sesquicarbonate of	Free
Soil Pipes, cast iron	25 per ct.
Spades, Shovels	30 per ct.
Spanish or Esparto Grass, and other grasses and pulp ...ol, for the manufacture of paper	Free
Spectacles and Eye Glasses	20 per ct.
Spelter, in blocks or pigs	10 per ct.
Sperm Oil	20 per ct.
Spices—Ginger and Spices of all kinds (except Mace and Nutmegs) unground	20 per ct.
Spices, as above, ground	25 per ct.
Spices, Nutmegs and Mace	25 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, cut	per lb. and 10 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, wrought and pressed, whether galvanized or not	½c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, composition and sheathing	20 per ct.
Spirits of Turpentine	20 per ct.
Spirits and Strong Waters, not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes Hydrometer, for every Imperial Gallon of the strength of proof by such Hydrometer and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than a gallon, viz.: Geneva Gin, Rum, Whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds	$1.32½ per I. G.
Spirits, Brandy	$1.45 per I. G.
Spirits, Whiskey, Geneva Gin and Rum	$1.32½ per I. G.
Spirits, Old Tom Gin, in bulk	$1.32½ per I. G.
Spirits, sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz.: Rum-Shrub, Cordials, Schiedam Schnaps, Taba, Bitters, and unenumerated articles of like kind	$1.90 per I. G.
Spirits, Strong Waters imported into Canada mixed with any ingredients, and although thereby containing under the denomination of Patent Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts, or any other denomination not elsewhere specified, shall be nevertheless deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to same duty	$1.90 per I. G.
Spirits and Strong Waters, not elsewhere specified	$1.90 per I. G.
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, rough or sawn only	15 per ct.
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes	25 per ct.
Springs, Tacks and Brads	30 per ct.
Starch, Corn Starch, and all preparations having the quality of starch	2c. per lb.
Stationery of all kinds, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
The following articles, not specially named in the tariff, may be classed as stationery, viz.: Penholders and pencil cases of all kinds, paper binders and fasteners (metals), pencil sharpeners, mucilage, paper weights and slips, engraving pencils, substands (except electro-plated), notarial seals, philosophical and mathematical Instruments, drawing pens, tape measures, ink powder, parchment, chalks and crayons, India and China ink, quills and quill and steel pens, ivory knives and folders, wafers and stamps, slate pencils, juvenile and all water colors for artists, pink tape, pastilles, globes, rulers, pen trays, key rings and chains.	
Steel and manufactures of, Steel in Ingots, Bars, Sheets and Coils, and Railway Bars or Rails and Fish-plates, on and after Jan. 1, 1882	10 per ct.
Steel, the same to January 1st, 1882	Free.
Steel, Locomotive Tires and Bessemer steel in rough	10 per ct.
Steel, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.

Steel and Iron, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ..... 20 per ct.
Steel Wire, galvanized or not ..... 15 per ct.
Steel Plates ..... 20 per ct.
Steel in coils, such as imported for the manufacture of Screws and Rake Teeth, is free until January 1st, 1882, but if cut to special length, or bent to shape, is dutiable as manufacture of steel ..... 20 per ct.
Steel Mould Boards, Land Sides and Shares for Ploughs cut to form, not moulded or bored ..... Free.
Steel Sheets of all kinds, cut to shape, but not moulded or bored "as they come from the roller and shears," free as sheet steel until 1st January, 1882. This includes saw blanks ..... Free.
Steelyards, to be included in the item "scales, balances, and weighing beams" ..... 30 per ct.
Stereotypes and Electrotypes of standard books, except those of Advertising Books, Almanacs and Sheets. 10 per ct.
Stereotypes and Electrotypes for Commercial Blanks and Advertisements ..... 20 per ct.
Stone, Burr, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound into mill stones ..... Free.
Stones, Flag, dressed ..... $1.50 per ton.
Stone, Rough Freestone, Sandstone, and all other building stone except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled (13 cubic feet to ton) ..... $1 per ton.
Stone, Waterlime or Cement Stone (see Cement) ..... $1 per ton.
Stone, Dressed Freestone and all other building stone except marble, from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled, and all manufactures of stone or granite 20 per ct.
Stone, lithographic, not engraved ..... 20 per ct.
Stone, Grindstones ..... $2 per ton.
Stoves and other Iron Castings not elsewhere specified. 25 per ct.
Straw Board, not Mill Board ..... 20 per ct.
Studs, Shirt or Collar, of all kinds ..... 20 per ct.
Sugar, above No. 14 Dutch Standard in color..1 cent p. lb. and 35 p. ct.
Sugar, equal to No. 9, and not above No. 14 Dutch Standard ..... ¾c. per lb. and 30 per ct.
Sugar, below No. 9, Dutch Standard ..... ½c. per lb. and 30 per ct.
Provided that the ad valorem duty shall be levied and collected on Sugar and Melado when imported direct from the country of growth and production, upon the fair market value thereof (including export duty or other government tax at the place of purchase, without any addition for the cost of hogsheads or other packages, or other charges and expenses prior to shipment, anything contained in Sect. 34 of Act 40 Vic., cap. 10, to the contrary notwithstanding, the said section, nevertheless, remaining in force as to regulations to be made under it in cases where the Sugar or Melado is not imported direct from the country of growth or production.
Sugar Candy, brown or white, and Confectionery .1c. per lb. and 35 p. c.
Sugar, Grape or Glucose, to be classed and rated for duty as Sugar according to grade by Dutch Standard in color.
Sulphur, in roll or flour ..... Free.
Sunday School Cards or Devotional Cards—No exception can be made from the item "printed, lithographed, &c., cards." ..... 30 per ct.
Superphosphates, or manufactured manure ..... 20 per ct.
Surgical Instruments and Dental Instruments, wholly or in part of steel ..... 20 per ct.
Syrups—Cane Juice, Refined Syrup, Sugar-house Syrup, Syrup of Sugar, Syrup of Molasses, or Sorghum, ½c. per lb. and 30 p.c.
Melado, Concentrated Melado, Concentrated Cane Juice, Concentrated Molasses, Concentrated Beet root Juice, and Concrete ..... 3c. per lb. and 30 per ct.
Molasses, if used for refining, clarifying or rectifying purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar, when imported direct from the country of growth or production ..... 25 per ct.
Molasses, for same purpose, when not imported direct from the country of growth or production ..... 30 per ct.
Molasses, when not so used, when imported direct from the country of growth or production ..... 15 per ct.
Molasses, when not imported direct from the country of growth or production ..... 20 per ct.
Syrups, Glucose ..... ½c. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Scythes, steel, of all kinds ..... 30 per ct.
Tacks, Brads and Sprigs ..... 30 per ct.
Tails, undressed ..... Free.
Tallow ..... 1c. per lb.
Tampico, white and black ..... Free.
Tanners' Bark ..... Free.
Tanning or Dyeing Articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified ..... Free.
Tapers, wax, unenumerated ..... 20 per ct.
Tapioca ..... 20 per ct.
Tar, pine ..... Free.
Tar and Pitch, coal ..... 10 per ct.
Tea, black ..... 2c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Tea, green and Japan ..... 3c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Tea, when purchased in the U. S., additional ..... 10 per ct.
Teasels ..... Free.
Tents and Awnings ..... 25 per ct.
Terra Japonica ..... Free.
Thread, Cotton, sewing, on spools ..... 20 per ct.
Thread, Cotton, sewing, in hanks ..... 12½ per ct.
Thimbles of all kinds ..... 20 per ct.
Ticking for Tents ..... 2c. per sq. yard and 15 per ct.
Timber and Lumber, Planks and Boards, sawn, of Boxwood, Cherry, Walnut, Chestnut, Mahogany, Pitch-pine, Rosewood, Sandalwood, Spanish Cedar, Oak, Hickory and Whitewood, not shapen, planed, or otherwise manufactured ..... Free.
Timber and Lumber, not elsewhere specified ..... 20 per ct.
Tin in Blocks, Pigs, Bars, Plates and Sheets ..... 10 per ct.
Tin, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.
Tinman's Trimmings, to be classed as manufactures of tin, viz.:—Spouts, handles, knobs and ornamental articles ..... 25 per ct.
Tinware, stamped and Japanned ware ..... 25 per ct.
Tin-plates, not specially shapen or cut from original sheets as manufactured ..... 10 per ct.

Tobacco, manufactured, and Snuff ... 25c. per lb. and 1
Tobacco, unmanufactured for excise purposes under conditions of Act 31 Vic., cap. 51 ..... F
Toilet and Tooth Powders, and other Perfumed Preparations for Mouth, Hair and Skin 3
Tomatoes 3
Tomatoes, in cans 2
Tools, Carpenters', Coopers', Cabinet-makers', and all other mechanics' tools, including files, edge tools of every description, axes, scythes, and saws of every description 3
The term Tools is held to include mower and reaper knives and cutter bars; also awls of all kinds.
Tooth and Toilet Powders, etc 3
Tortoise and other Shells ..... F
Travellers' Baggage, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs ..... F
Trees—Fruit, Shade, Lawn and Ornamental 2
Tree nails ..... F
Trunks, Satchels, Valises and Carpet Bags 3
Tubs, Pails, Churns, and other manufactures of wood, not elsewhere specified 2
Turmeric ..... F
Turpentine, raw or crude ..... F
Turpentine (Spirits of) 2
Turtles ..... F
Twines of all kinds not otherwise specified 2
Type, for printing 2
Type Metal 1
Umbrellas, cotton 2
Umbrellas, silk 3
Union Collar Cloth, paper, in sheets not shapen 1
Valentines, Christmas and New Years' Chromos or Embossed Cards, and all others not being Business or Advertising Cards 2
Valises, Trunks, Satchels and Carpet Bags 3
Varnish, black and bright, for ships use ..... F
Varnish, not elsewhere specified 2
Varnish, Shellac ..... $1.
Varnish includes Lacquer and Japan spirit varnish.
Vaseline, lubricating and such like oils, not to be classed as products of petroleum, but as unenumerated 2
Vegetables, Potatoes 1
Vegetables, Sweet Potatoes 2
Vegetables, Tomatoes 3
Vegetables, Tomatoes, in cans 2
Vegetables, all other 2
Vegetable Fibres, natural, not produced by any chemical process ..... F
Velvet, Silk 3
Velvet, Cotton 2
Veneers of Wood and Ivory, sawn or split only, not to include scale boards for cheese ..... F
Verdigris or Sub-acetate of Copper, dry ..... F
Vinegar 1
Vitriol, Blue ..... F
Vises 3
Waggons 3
Wall Paper 3
Walking Sticks 2
Washers, Bolts and Rivets, iron 3
Waste, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Hemp and Paper of all kinds, fit only for manufacture of paper ..... F
Watches, Watch Cases, and Material 2
Watch Actions or Movements 2
Water-pipes, of cast-iron 2
Whale-bone, unmanufactured ..... F
Whale Oil, in casks from on shipboard, and in the condition in which it was first landed ..... F
Wheat 1
Wheels, Wood Spokes, Hubs and Felloes, finished ... 2
Wheels, if put up 3
Wheelbarrows and like articles 3
Whips 2
Whip-gut or Cat-gut, unmanufactured ..... F
Whiskey (see "Spirits") $1
White Lead and Red Lead, dry 5
Whiting or Whitening ..... F
Wigan tabout 2
Willow, for basket-makers ..... F
Willow-work—Osier or Willow-work lined or unlined, furnished or unfurnished 2
Window Blinds, painted 3
Woven, Checked and Striped Cottons to be rated at 2c. per sq. yard and 1
The same, if part wool ..... 7½c. per lb. and 2
Plain or Fancy Union, or all wool, usually invoiced as "Costume Cloth," but which are really Flannels or Tweeds, to be rated at 7½c. per lb. and 2
Winceys—All previous circulars issued by the Department prior to 18th September, 1879, regarding "Winceys," were cancelled, and in future the word "Wincey" is not to be accepted as an indication of the true material of which the goods are made.
Wines of all kinds, except Sparkling Wines, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant, containing 26 per ct. or less of spirit, of strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, imported in wood or bottles (6 quarts or 12 pints to I. G.) 2
And for each degree of strength of spirit in excess of 26 per ct. until it reaches 40 per cent. ..3c. per I. G.
And in addition thereto 3
All liquors imported under the name of Wines, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirit of the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, shall be rated as unenumerated spirits.
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint ..... $
Champagne, containing not more than 1 pint and more than ½ pint ..... $1.
Champagne, containing not more than ½ pint 75

o, manufactured, and Snuff... 25c. per lb. and 12½ per ct.
o, unmanufactured for excise purposes under conditions of Act 31 Vic., cap. 51.....Free.
and Tooth Powders, and other Perfumed Preparations for Mouth, Hair and Skin.....30 per ct.
es.....30c. per bush.
es, in cans.....2 cents per lb.
Carpenters', Coopers', Cabinet-makers', and all her mechanics' tools, including files, edge tools of ery description, axes, scythes, and saws of every cription.....30 per ct.
term Tools is held to include mower and reaper ives and cutter bars; also av ls of all kinds.
and Toilet Powders, etc.....30 per ct.
o and other Shells.....Free.
ers' Baggage, under regulations to be prescribed Minister of Customs.....Free.
Fruit, Shade, Lawn and Ornamental.....20 per ct.
ils.....Free.
Satchels, Valises and Carpet Bags.....30 per ct.
ails, Churns, and other manufactures of wood, elsewhere specified.....25 per ct.
io.....Free.
ine, raw or crude.....Free.
tine (Spirits of).....20 per ct.
.....Free.
of all kinds not otherwise specified.....25 per ct.
or printing.....20 per ct.
etal.....10 per ct.
las, cotton.....20 per ct.
las, silk.....30 per ct.
'oilar Cloth, paper, in sheets not shapen.....10 per ct.
nes, Christmas and New Years' Chromos or bossed Cards, and all others not being Business Advertising Cards.....25 per ct.
Trunks, Satchels and Carpet Bags.....30 per ct.
, black and bright, for ships use.....Free.
, not elsewhere specified...20c. per I. G. and 20 per ct.
, Shellac.....$1.90 per gal.
nish includes Lacquer and Japan spirit varnish.
ne, lubricating and such like oils, not to be ssed as products of petroleum, but as unenumer-d.....20 per ct.
les, Potatoes.....10 cts. per bush.
les, Sweet Potatoes.....20 per ct.
les, Tomatoes.....30 cts. per bush.
les, Tomatoes, in cans.....2 cts. per lb.
les, all other.....20 per ct.
le Fibres, natural, not produced by any chemical ess.....Free.
Silk.....30 per ct.
Cotton.....20 per ct.
of Wood and Ivory, sawn or split only, not to lude scale boards for cheese.....Free.
is or Sub-acetate of Copper, dry.....Free.
.....12 cts. per I. G.
Blue.....Free.
.....30 per ct.
s.....30 per ct.
aper.....30 per ct.
g Sticks.....30 per ct.
s, Bolts and Rivets, iron.....30 per ct.
Cotton, Linen, Jute, Hemp and Paper of all ds, fit only for manufacture of paper.....Free.
s, Watch Cases, and Material.....25 per ct.
Actions or Movements.....20 per ct.
pipes, of cast-iron.....25 per ct.
bone, unmanufactured.....Free.
Oil, in casks from on shipboard, and in the con-ion in which it was first landed.....Free.
.....15 cts. per bush.
, Wood Spokes, Hubs and Felloes, finished...25 per ct.
, if put up.....30 per ct.
arrows and like articles.....30 per ct.
.....25 per ct.
ut or Cat-gut, unmanufactured.....Free.
y (see "Spirits").....$1.32½ per I.G.
Lead and Red Lead, dry.....3 per ct.
g or Whitening.....Free
Stout.....20 per ct.
, for basket-makers.....Free.
-work—Osier or Willow-work lined or un-d, furnished or unfurnished.....25 per ct.
w Blinds, painted.....30 per ct.
, Checked and Striped Cottons to be rated at per sq. yard and.....15 per ct.
e same, if part wool.....7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
in or Fancy Union, or all wool, usually invoiced s "Costume Cloth," but which are really Flan-nels or Tweeds, to be rated at 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
rs—All previous circulars issued by the Depart-nt prior to 18th September, 1879, regarding Vinceys," were cancelled, and in future the rd "Wincey" is not to be accepted as an in-ation of the true material of which the goods made.
of all kinds, except Sparkling Wines, including ger, Orange, Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, er and Currant, containing 26 per ct. or less of rit, of strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, ported in wood or bottles (6 quarts or 12 pints I. G.).....25 cts. per I.G.
for each degree of strength of spirit in excess of per ct. until it reaches 40 per cent...3c. per I. G. for each degree.
in addition thereto.....30 per ct.
quors imported under the name of Wines, and aining more than 40 per cent. of spirit of the ngth of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, shall be ed as unenumerated spirits.
pagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles taining each not more than one quart and more n one pint.....$3 per doz. btls.
pagne, containing not more than 1 pint and re than ½ pint.....$1.50 per doz. btls.
pagne, containing not more than ½ pint.....75c. per doz. btls.

Wines, bottles containing more than 1 quart each shall pay, in addition to $3 per dozen bottles, at the rate of $1.50 per Imperial Gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle, and in addition to the above specific duties an ad valorem duty shall be added of.....30 per ct.
The quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure.
Wire, Iron and Steel, tinned and coppered, galvanised or not.....15 per ct.
Wire, Iron, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified...25 per ct.
Wire, Brass and Copper.....10 per ct.
Wire Cloth, Brass and Copper.....20 per ct.
Wire Rigging, for ships and vessels.....Free.
Wirework, ornamental, Iron, Semaphore and Fence wire.....25 per ct.
Wood, Lumber and Timber, not elsewhere specified, to include lumber and timber of the kinds otherwise free, when cut to special lengths *i.e.*, less than the ordinary commercial lengths.....20 per ct.
Wood Manufactures, Osier or Willow work, lined or unlined, furnished or unfurnished, so considered 25 per ct.
Wood, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified...25 per ct.
Wood, Logs, and round and unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere specified.....Free.
Woolen-ware, Pails, Tubs, Churns, Brooms, Brushes, and other manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified.....25 per ct.
Woolen-work, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes and parts of wheels, rough, hewn or sawn only.....15 per ct.
Wool, unmanufactured, hair of Alpaca goat and other like animals, not elsewhere specified.....Free.
Wool and Woollens, manufactured, composed wholly or in part of Wool, Worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, viz.: Shawls, Blankets and Flannels of every description, Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Over-coatings, Cloakings, Felt Cloth of every description not elsewhere specified, House-collar Cloth, Yarn, Knitting Yarn, Fingering Yarn, Worsted Yarn under No. 30, Knitted Goods, viz.: Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery of every description.....7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Wool and Woollens—Clothing, ready-made, Wearing Apparel of every description, including Cloth Caps, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or the manufacturer, except knitted goods.....10c. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Wool and Woollens—All manufactures of, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, not otherwise provided for.....20 per ct.
Wool, Class One, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down Combing Wools, or wools known as Lustre Wools, and other like combing wools such as are grown in Canada.....3 cents per lb.
Wool unmanufactured, hair of the Alpaca goat and other like animals, not elsewhere specified.....Free.
Wool Manufactures not otherwise provided for:—Orleans, Alpacas, Lustres, Colourgs, Barathea, Balmoral Crapes, Persian Cords, Russell Cords, Twills, Moreens, Paramattas (not silk warp), Henriettas, Figured Alpacas, Delaines, Muslin Delaines, French Delaines and French Merinos, Cashmeres, Cloth Table Covers, Piano Covers, Victoria Table Covers, Bullion Fringe, Fancy Wool Fringe, Mohair Braid, Llama Braid, Russian Braid, Black Indiana Shawls, Paisley Shawls, unless the largest component part be silk, Bunting, and all kinds of Bradford Dress Goods.....20 per ct.
Woollen, Hosiery, held to comprise men's, women's and children's Lambs-wool, Cashmere and Merino Shirts and Drawers, Wool Scarfs, Mufflers, Cravats, Cloaks, Handerchiefs, Collarettes, Cardigan Jackets, Polkas, Knitted Shawls, Nests, "Crossovers," Chest Protectors, Knitted Mantles, Petticoats, Wool Mitts, Cuffs, Gaiters, Boots and Booties.....7½ cents per lb. and 20 per ct.
Woollen Rags.....Free.
Woollen and Cotton Netting, for Boots, Shoes and Gloves.....10 per ct.
Woollen Imitation Seal Skin.....7½ cents per lb. and 20 per ct.
Worsted Plush, for upholstering purposes.....20 per ct.
Wrought Iron Forgings and parts of, for mills and locomotives, 25 lbs. and over.....20 per ct.
Yarns, Knitting Cotton, not bleached, dyed or colored, 2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Hosiery, Cotton, not bleached, dy 1 or colored, 2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Cotton, all other under No. 40 not bleached, dyed or colored.....2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Cotton, knitting, hosiery and all others, if bleached, dyed or colored.....3c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Wool.....7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Wool, Knitting.....7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Wool, Fingering.....7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Worsted, under No. 30.....7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Coir.....Free.
Yellow Metal, in Bolts, Bars, and for sheathing.....Free.
Zinc, in pigs, blocks and sheets.....10 per ct.
Zinc, seamless drawn tubing.....10 per ct.
Zinc, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....25 per ct.

The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz.:—
Books, Printed Papers, Drawings, Paintings, Prints, Photographs, or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.
Coin, base or counterfeit.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Shingle Bolts, per cord of 128 cubic feet	$1 00
Spruce Logs, per M feet	1 00
Pine Logs, "	1 00

LEGAL AND JU

SUPREME COURT OF THE DOMINION AND COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

The Supreme Court, as a High Court of Appeal, constituted by Dominion Statute, 38 Vic., cap. 2, assented to 8th April, 1875, is composed of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges, and has appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction within and throughout the Dominion of Canada. The Judges reside at Ottawa, where the Supreme Court holds annually three Sessions, the first beginning on the third Tuesday in February; the second on the first Tuesday in May; and the third on the fourth Tuesday in October. The Exchequer Court, presided over by the same Judges, possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in the Dominion in all cases in which it is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue, and exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made or relief sought in respect of a suit or action of the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side against the Crown, or any officer of the Crown.

Hon. William Johnston Ritchie, Chief Justice.
Hon. Samuel Henry Strong, Puisne Judge.
Hon. Telesphore Fournier, Puisne Judge.
Hon. William Alexander Henry, Puisne Judge.
Hon. Henri Elzéar Taschereau, Puisne Judge.
Hon. John Wellington Gwynne, Puisne Judge.
R. Cassells, jun., Registrar.

COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY OF ONTARIO.

COURT OF APPEAL.—Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas; and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and County and Insolvent Courts. From the judgment of this Court, an appeal lies at the option of litigants, either to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, or to Her Majesty in Privy Council, in cases over £1,000, or where annual rent fee, or future rights of any amount, are affected, the judgment in either case being final. The Judges of this Court, in addition to their appellate duties proper, take part in presiding over Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, and of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and holding Chancery Sittings, and may be placed on the rota for the trial of Election petitions with the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, who, as *ex officio* Judges of this Court, choose from their number a Judge or Judges to sit in appeal in case of there being a vacancy in this Court, or if, from illness or some other cause, one of the Judges of the Court is unable to be present, or is under any legal disqualification to hear an appeal. *Chief Justice in Appeal*—Hon. Thomas Moss. *Judges*—Hon. G. W. Burton, Hon. Christopher S. Patterson, and Hon. Joseph C. Morrison.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—The jurisdiction of this Court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal and mixed, within Ontario, and it may proceed in such by such process and course as are provided by law, and as shall tend with justice and despatch to determine the same; and may hear and determine all issues of law, and also with the inquest of twelve good and lawful men (except in cases otherwise provided for) try all issues of fact, and give judgment, and award execution thereon, and also in matters which relate to the Queen's Revenue (including the condemnation of contraband or smuggled goods) as may be done by Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law in England. *Chief Justice*—Hon. J. H. Hagarty, D.C.L. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. M. C. Cameron and Hon. J. D. Armour.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction as a Court of Record as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and capias issue alternately from either Court. *Chief Justice*—Hon. Adam Wilson. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. T. Galt and Hon. F. Osler.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—This Court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, account, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal, or avoidance, of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses to administer justice in all cases in which there is no adequate remedy at law. Issues of fact depending in the Superior Courts of Law for trial without a jury, may be entered for trial at any sitting of this Court held for the hearing of causes at the county town where the venue is laid. *Chancellor*—Hon. John G. Spragge. *Vice Chancellors*—Hon. Samuel Hume Blake and Hon. Wm. Proudfoot.

MARITIME COURT OF ONTARIO.—Constituted by Dominion Statute, 40 Vic., cap. 21, as a Superior Court of Maritime Jurisdiction. Is composed of one Judge for the whole Province; and Surrogate Judges for certain localities, appointed by the Governor in Council, are invested with such powers as may be conferred on them by their commission. The Maritime Court is a Superior Court of Record, having, with some exceptions mentioned in the Act, the like rights and remedies in all matters, including cases of Contract and Tort, and in cases in rem and in *personam*, arising out of or connected with navigation, shipping, trade or commerce, on any river, lake, canal, or in and upon water, of which the whole or part is in the Province of Ontario, as any existing Vice-Admiralty Court would have if its process extended to the Province of Ontario. The sittings of the Court and in Chambers are fixed and regulated by the Judge and Surrogate Judges at such times as they shall think fit and necessary for the administration of justice. *Judge for the whole Province*—Hon. Kenneth Mackenzie.

HEIR AND DEVISEE COURT.—Commissioners, the Judges of the Superior Courts, and such other persons as may be appointed by commission under the Great Seal. Their duties are to hear and determine claims to lands in Upper Canada, for which no patent has issued from the Crown in favor of the proper claimants, whether heirs, devisees or assignees. Sittings at Toronto, first Monday in March and July in each year.

COURTS FOR THE TRIAL OF CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.—The nature of these Courts is sufficiently indicated in their title. With respect to elections for the House of Commons of Canada, the Judges of the Superior Courts, by one of their Judges appointed in each year, are invested with special jurisdiction for the trial of controverted elections, and appeals lie to the Supreme Court at Ottawa. With respect to elections for the Local Legislature of Ontario, the Judges of the Court of Appeal and of the Superior Courts of Common Law and Equity meet annually in Michaelmas Term, and several times select by a majority of votes, a Judge of their respective Courts to be placed on the rota for the trial of election petitions. In the case of absence or illness of a Judge so chosen, the Court of which he is a Judge shall meet and elect another Judge. Trials involving corrupt practices are presided over by two Judges, otherwise a single Judge presides, and an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal of the Province.

COUNTY COURTS.—Presided over by a resident Judge of each county, assisted in some counties by a Deputy or Junior Judge. Their jurisdiction extends to all personal actions where the sum or damages claimed do not exceed $200; and to all suits for recovery of debt, covenant or contract, where the amount is ascertained by the acts of the parties or signature of the defendant, to $400. Also to bail bonds and recognizances of bail given in the County Court for any amount; but not to cases involving the title to land, or devises of wills, or actions for libel, slander, *crim. con.*, or seduction. An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal for Ontario.

COUNTY JUDGE'S CRIMINAL COURTS are held, in each county, for persons committed to jail for trial *voluntarily elect* to be tried summarily by a Judge of the County Court without jury.

COURTS OF REVISION are also held by the County Court Judges, and are in the nature of Courts of Appeal from the original Municipal Courts of Revision. They also hold

SURROGATE COURTS with jurisdiction in testamentary matters, subject to appeal to the Court of Chancery.

DIVISION COURTS.—For the summary disposal of cases. The presiding Judge, being the County Judge or his Deputy, a Barrister appointed to hold the same; but a jury of six may be demanded in certain cases. Their jurisdiction extends to actions of debt or contract amounting to $200, and actions of tort and personal actions, where the amount does not exceed $100, but not to actions for gambling debts, liquors drunk in a shop, notes of hand given therefor, ejectment, title to land, actions for toll, custom or franchise, will or settlement, malicious prosecution, libel, slander, *crim. con.*, seduction or breach of promise of marriage against a J. P. for anything done by him in the execution of his office, if he objects to it. Each Judicial District is divided into Court Divisions, and Courts are held once in two months in each Division, or oftener at the discretion of the Judge. These Courts are established by the Courts of General Sessions, and have jurisdiction in cases by the Judges.

BOARD OF COUNTY JUDGES.

Chairman—J. R. Gowan, Simcoe.

S. J. Jones	*Brant.*
D. J. Hughes	*Elgin.*
Jas. Daniell	*Prescott and*
A. Macdonald	*Wellington.*

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

Algoma (Dist.)	Hon. Walter Mc
Brant	S. J. Jones.
Bruce	J. J. Kingsmill.
Carleton	Wm. Aird Ross. / Robert Lyon.
Elgin	D. J. Hughes.
Essex	G. W. Leggatt.
Frontenac	C. V. Price.
Grey	Henry Macphers
Haldimand	J. G. Steven-son.
Haliburton	S. S. Peck, Stip.
Halton	Thomas Mc[illegible]
Hastings	Hon. George She / T. A. Lazier.
Huron	W. R. Squier. / I. F. Toms.
Kent	Arch. Bell.
Lambton	Charles Robinso
Lanark	W. S. Senkler.
Leeds and Grenville	H. S. Macdonal
Lennox and Addington	W. H. Wilkison
Lincoln	E. J. Senkler.

AND JUDICIARY.

such times as they shall think fit and necessary for the due tion of justice. *Judge for the whole Province*—Hon. Mackenzie.

AND DEVISEE COURT.—Commissioners, the Judges of the Courts, and such other persons as may be appointed by n under the Great Seal. Their duties are to determine lands in Upper Canada, for which no patent has issued Crown in favor of the proper claimants, whether as heirs, r assignees. Sittings at Toronto, first Monday in January in each year.

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Macdonald ..... *Wellington.*

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Carleton	Wm. Aird Ross.
	Robert Lyon.
Elgin	D. J. Hughes.
Essex	G. W. Leggatt.
Frontenac	C. V. Price.
Grey	Henry Macpherson.
Haldimand	J. G. Steven-on.
Haliburton	S. S. Peck, Stip. Mag.
Halton	Thomas Moffat.
Hastings	Hon. George Sherwood.
	T. A. Lazier.
Huron	W. R. Squier.
	I. F. Toms.
Kent	Arch. Bell.
Lambton	Charles Robinson.
Leeds	W. S. Senkler.
Leeds and Grenville	H. S. Macdonald.
Lennox and Addington	W. H. Wilkison.
Lincoln	E. J. Senkler.
Middlesex	Wm. Elliott.
	J. F. Davis.
Muskoka (Dist.)	C. W. Lount, Stip. Mag.
Nipissing (Dist.)	John Doran, Stip. Mag.
Norfolk	T. B. Macmahon.
Northumberland and Durham	G. M. Boswell.
	G. M. Clark.
	Z. Burnham.
Ontario	G. H. Dartnell.
Oxford	D. S. McQueen.
Parry Sound (Dist.)	P. McCurry, Stip. Mag.
Peel	A. F. Scott.
Perth	D. H. Lizars.
Peterboro'	R. Dennistoun.
Prescott and Russell	Jas. Daniell.
Prince Edward	R. P. Jellett.
Renfrew	John Deacon.
Simcoe	Jas. R. Gowan.
	J. A. Ardagh.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	J. F. Pringle.
Thunder Bay (Dist.)	R. Laird, Stip. Mag.
Victoria	W. W. Dean.
Waterloo	Wm. Millar.
	A. Lacourse.
Welland	R. McDonald.
Wellington	A. McDonald.
	A. C. Chadwick.
Wentworth	J. S. Sinclair.
York	Kenneth Mackenzie.
	John Boyd.

SUMMARY OF THE COLLECTION LAWS.

ONTARIO.

ARREST.—A *Capias ad Res.* will be issued out of a Superior or County Court on affidavit showing a cause of action or damages for $100 or upwards, and that defendant is about to abscond, etc. A *Capias Sat.* issues after judgment without Judge's order, if proceedings had been instituted by *Ca. Re.*; otherwise must issue on similar grounds. If judgment debtor refuses to be examined as to assets, or on examination discloses fraudulent disposition of property, he may be imprisoned one year.

ATTACHMENT.—Issues from Division Court on claims for debt or damages from $4 to $200, or where debtor absconds from Ontario, leaving personal property liable to execution, or attempts to remove same from one county to another, or keeps concealed to avoid service of process, with intent to defraud. In Superior or County Courts, real as well as personal effects are covered by attachment. Affidavits of creditor and two other credible persons required, showing that defendant absconded with intent to defraud.

BILLS AND NOTES.—(See "Stamp Duties.") Notices of protest or dishonor are sufficiently given if addressed to parties liable, at place where instrument is dated, though not their place of residence, unless another place is designated under signature.

BILLS OF SALE AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES.—Sales and mortgages of personalty unaccompanied by an actual, immediate and continued change of possession, are void against creditors of vendor or mortgagor, and subsequent purchasers or mortgagees in good faith for value, unless the written instrument of sale or mortgage, or a true copy thereof, be filed with the County Court Clerk of the county where vendor or mortgagor resides; or if not resident, then where the goods were at time of contract, accompanied with affidavit of vendee or mortgagee showing good faith of transaction. And such mortgage must be renewed within one year from date of filing, otherwise it will cease to be valid as against creditors of the mortgagor, and against subsequent purchasers and mortgagees in good faith for valuable consideration.

EVIDENCE.—All parties can testify; no exception made as to husband and wife (except in criminal cases); but in suits by or against personal representatives, the evidence of either party as to matters occurring prior to death of party represented, must be corroborated by other material evidence.

EXECUTION.—Issues on judgment by default after eight days from last day for appearance to writ, in case of debt, or otherwise amount must be assessed by the Court. Judgment on verdict cannot be entered in the Superior Courts until the fifth day of ensuing term; in the County Court, may be entered on third day of term, provided no motion for new trial has been made, and execution may issue forthwith on entry of judgment. In Division Court, execution usually issues on the expiry of 15 days after hearing. In all cases, however, after verdict, Court may grant immediate execution on fraud being shown on part of defendant. Executions may issue concurrently against goods and lands of debtor. Since the repeal of the Insolvency Law by the Dominion Parliament (session of 1880), the Ontario Legislature passed an Act to abolish priority amongst execution creditors, whereby all creditors obtaining executions against a debtor within a certain time are entitled to rank *pro rata* upon the estate of such debtor.

EXEMPTION.—The bed, bedding and bedsteads in ordinary use necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of debtor and his family, one stove and pipes, one crane and appendages, one pair of andirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair of tongs and shovel, one table, six chairs, six knives, six forks, six plates, six teacups, six saucers, one sugar basin, one milk jug, one teapot, six spoons, all spinning wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, ten volumes of books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and such fishing tackle and seines as are in common use, all necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour, and vegetables actually for use, sufficient for thirty days and not exceeding $40 in value; one cow, four sheep, two hogs, and food therefor for thirty days; tools and implements or chattels usually in the debtor's occupation to value of $60. No article exempt from seizure for debt contracted on account of identical article.

GARNISHMENT OF DEBTS.—In Division Court plaintiff may (except in suit for damages) garnish debts due or accruing due to the defendant at commencement of suit, or at any time after judgment entered, and judgment debtor may be ordered to pay certain sums monthly in satisfaction of judgment. In Superior and County Courts orders to garnish debts are granted after judgment obtained. Debts due mechanics, workmen, servants or employees, in respect or wages, if under $25, are exempt from garnishment; if in excess of $25, only such excess can be garnished, unless the debt was contracted previous to the 1st of October, 1874, in which case the conditional exemption does not apply.

HOMESTEADS.—In the free-grant districts 200 acres may be granted by the Crown to actual settlers over 18 years old, which grants are absolutely exempt from seizure before issue of patent. After issue, as long as any interest in the land is owned by settler, his widow or heirs, it is exempt during twenty years from date of location, unless for debt secured by a valid mortgage, made subsequent to such issue.

INTEREST.—Parties may agree as to rate. Banks and insurance companies are limited to certain rates. In absence of agreement the legal rate is six per cent.

LIEN.—Judgment is no lien, but creditor, upon depositing with the sheriff writs of *fi. fa.* against defendant's goods and lands, binds such property from delivery. These writs may issue simultaneously, but debt must be levied against the goods before proceeding on the lands. Mechanics, contractors, or parties supplying work, machinery or material for the erection, repairing or altering of any building, erection or mine, shall have a "Mechanic's Lien" thereon until the claim for such work or service is paid, which, to be valid, must be registered at the County Registry Office within thirty days; and every such lien attaches to the estate, legal and equitable, of the owner of such building, erection or mine, as the case may be.

LIMITATION.—On simple contracts, debts, and money demands, six years. On contracts under seal, twenty years. No distinction made as to non-resident plaintiff. Part payment of principal or payment of interest will prevent the debt from being barred, and any acknowledgment in writing of the debt, or promise in writing to pay the same, will have the like effect. The acknowledgment, however, must be such as will justify the inference of a promise to pay, and such acknowledgment or promise must be signed by the debtor or his authorized agent.

MARRIED WOMEN.—Real and personal estate exempt from husband's debts. His possession of wife's personalty does not render the same liable for his debts. A married woman may purchase stocks, deposit money in banks in her own name, give receipts therefor, sue for, and be used on account of her own property in her own name, as if she were *femme sole*. Husband is not liable for debts of wife, regarding her separate employment.

NOTARY.—Appointed by Lieut.-Governor. He draws, passes, and issues deeds, contracts, &c., &c., and attests all commercial instruments for public protestation. All foreign bills and notes must be attested by a notary. Inland bills and notes do not necessarily require protest, yet protest is always advisable, as the prosecution of the protest is *prima facie* evidence of allegations therein contained.

SECURITY FOR COSTS.—A non-resident plaintiff must give security for costs of suit if application therefor be made by the defendant, unless such plaintiff has real estate within the Province available to satisfy such costs.

QUEBEC.

ARREST.—For fraudulent departure from Canada, or secretion of property, past or intended, with intent to defraud. No arrest for debt under $40.00. No arrest for foreign debt. England held to be a foreign country.

ATTACHMENT.—Can issue for any debt over $5.00 on the same grounds as arrest for debts over $40.00.

ATTORNEY.—Has no legal power, without special consent, to receive money and discharge debtor. If moneys be not paid over, his receipt is no bar to execution to collect, unless such special consent be given him by creditor.

ASSIGNEES in Insolvency are subject to the summary jurisdiction of the Court. They are appointed by the Governor, and enter security for each insolvent estate.

COURTS.—(1.) *Circuit Court*.—Jurisdiction up to $2 over $100.00 appealable. In the Cities of Quebec an cases over $100.00 are cases in the Superior Court. *Court*.—Original jurisdiction over all cases and co cognizable by the Circuit Court, except those of purel jurisdiction. (3.) *Court of Review*.—An intermediate rehearing, before three Judges of the Superior Court, cisions of *one* Judge of the same Court, of appealab Circuit Court. Deposit required for costs, from Ci $20.00; from Superior Court, $40.00. (4.) *Court of* is composed of five Judges, and was formerly the fi Appeal, except in cases of £500 sterling and upwards, be further appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council. establishment of (5.) *The Supreme Court* at Ottawa, th final Court of Appeal in this Province, except in cert cases, which are still appealable to the Privy Council in

COSTS of every kind are taxable by tariff duly re authorities.

EVIDENCE.—The rules of the commercial laws of they existed when the statute introducing them was pa

EXECUTION issues fifteen days after Judgment. *at once*, upon affidavit showing intended fraud or remo

EXEMPTION.—Six of the usual articles used in household, together with clothing, bed and bedding of Also, fuel and food for his family for thirty days; o sheep, two pigs, fifteen hives of bees, and all tools or in his trade.

INTEREST.—Legal rate, where no special agreement per cent.; *any stipulated* amount can be collected; o accrues only from date of suit; on notes, from maturity limited to certain rates.

LIMITATION.—Five years from date of maturity, for n also, for professional services, disbursements and sale effects; two years for work, labor, wages of workmen (n damages for offences, or *quasi* offences in commercial and lodging; one year for hotel or boarding-house char

NON-RESIDENTS.—Any non-resident must enter sec by two sureties; or a money deposit—in the Circuit Co the Superior Court, $100; also, there must be filed Attorney to the advocates, to sue.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—Draws and signs deeds, of which c make authentic evidence—he retaining the originals death, his heirs-at-law are bound to deposit them in copies or extracts may be obtained.

STAY OF EXECUTION.—On deposit of costs, as abo may be stayed eight days for *Review*; and after final Review, one year, to appeal from such final judgment.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ARREST.—In Supreme Court and County Courts made on affidavit of cause of action for $20 or over, cause of action is simply a *claim*, a Judge's order must The debtor may at any time apply for examination, no property, claim his discharge. Unmarried women arrested as above, in above Courts, but no female ca in any other Court. Arrest for debt can be effecte Court of St. John, and Portland Civil Court, on affida the extent of $80. Defendant may also be arrested o judgment, and held for fifty days, with above excep property.

ATTACHMENT.—All real and personal property liabl may be attached, under certain conditions, and held satisfy anticipated judgments in pending suits.

BILLS AND NOTES.—Three days' grace allowed. must be in writing. All parties (to be held) must be same or following day, of the dishonor of a bill or no personal service.

EXECUTIONS.—Final judgment may be signed issued twenty days after verdict. When no appearanc a writ, judgment may be signed and execution issue for ordinary debt, and thirty in case of a note or bill The above refers to Supreme Court. In County Court signing judgment and issuing execution is reduced b each case.

EXEMPTIONS.—The tools, implements, and instrume trade, occupation, or profession, together with beddi household utensils, clothing, &c., in actual necessar family; also food and a few other articles similar to in the other Provinces.

GARNISHEE.—Twenty dollars for wages, &c., is garnishee. With that exception, any amount due de a third party may be attached by garnishee, subseq ment being signed, or even previous thereto, it suit is

INTEREST.—Legal rate, six per cent. Any rate is special agreement.

LIMITATION.—For all debts and claims for the sa A payment, on account, revives claim. Any renewal, payment, must be made in writing.

TS.—(1.) *Circuit Court.*—Jurisdiction up to $200.00; cases 0.00 appealable. In the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, r $100.00 are cases in the Superior Court. (2.) *Superior* Original jurisdiction over all cases and complaints not le by the Circuit Court, except those of purely Admiralty ion. (3.) *Court of Review.*—An intermediate appeal, by e, before three Judges of the Superior Court, from the de- *one* Judge of the same Court, of appealable cases from Court. Deposit required for costs, from Circuit Court, from Superior Court, $40.00. (4.) *Court of Queen's Bench* sed of five Judges, and was formerly the final Court of except in cases of £500 sterling and upwards, which might er appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council. By the late ment of (5.) *The Supreme Court* at Ottawa, that is now the rt of Appeal in this Province, except in certain specified ich are still appealable to the Privy Council in England. e of every kind are taxable by tariff duly revised by the es.

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REST.—Legal rate, where no special agreement is made, six ; *any stipulated* amount can be collected; on accounts, it nly from date of suit; on notes, from maturity. Banks are o certain rates.

TATION.—Five years from date of maturity, for notes and bills; professional services, disbursements and sales of movable wo years for work, labor, wages of workmen (not domestics), for offences, or *quasi* offences in commercial cases, tuition ing; one year for hotel or boarding-house charges, libel, etc.

RESIDENTS.—Any non-resident must enter security for costs ureties; or a money deposit—in the Circuit Court, $500; in erior Court, $100; also, there must be filed a Power of to the advocates, to sue.

RY PUBLIC.—Draws and signs deeds, of which certified copies thentic evidence—he retaining the originals. Upon his s heirs-at-law are bound to deposit them in Court, where extracts may be obtained.

OF EXECUTION.—On deposit of costs, as above, execution tayed eight days for *Review*; and after final judgment in one year, to appeal from such final judgment.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

EST.—In Supreme Court and County Courts arrest may be affidavit of cause of action for $20 or over, but when the action is simply a *claim*, a Judge's order must be obtained. tor may at any time apply for examination, and if he has rty, claim his discharge. Unmarried women may also be as above, in above Courts, but no female can be arrested other Court. Arrest for debt can be effected in the City St. John, and Portland Civil Court, on affidavit of debt to nt of $80. Defendant may also be arrested on entering of t, and held for fifty days, with above exception as to no r.

ACHMENT.—All real and personal property liable to execution ttached, under certain conditions, and held as security to nticipated judgments in pending suits.

S AND NOTES.—Three days' grace allowed. Acceptances in writing. All parties (to be held) must be notified the following day, of the dishonor of a bill or note, by mail or service.

CUTIONS.—Final judgment may be signed and execution wenty days after verdict. When no appearance is entered to udgment may be signed and execution issue in forty days nary debt, and thirty in case of a note or bill of exchange. ve refers to Supreme Court. In County Courts, the time for judgment and issuing execution is reduced by ten days in .

MPTIONS.—The tools, implements, and instruments of debtor's cupation, or profession, together with bedding, furniture, ld utensils, clothing, &c., in actual necessary use by his also food and a few other articles similar to those exempt ther Provinces.

NISHEE.—Twenty dollars for wages, &c., is exempt from e. With that exception, any amount due defendant from party may be attached by garnishee, subsequent to judg- ing signed, or even previous thereto, it suit is instituted.

REST.—Legal rate, six per cent. Any rate is allowable, by greement.

TATION.—For all debts and claims for the same, six years. ent, on account, revives claim. Any renewal, without such , must be made in writing.

MORTGAGES.—Chattel mortgages are not valid as against creditor of mortgagors, or subsequent innocent purchasers, unless filed in County Registrar's office. Mortgages on real estate must be duly signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of witness, and registered with County Registrar. Recovery can be made on bonds or covenants therein, either by ordinary action-at-law, foreclosure, or sale.

MARRIED WOMEN.—All property, real or personal, of a married woman shall remain absolutely vested in her, and not be liable for her husband's debts, provided it has not been received from her husband *since their marriage*, the husband however being obliged to join the wife in any conveyance of the same, as the wife joins the husband in bar of dower. Any woman deserted or abandoned by her husband has the same rights as to engaging in business, suing, being sued, etc., etc., as if she were unmarried.

REPLEVIN.—Bonds must be given for twice the value of articles in dispute, pending decision of court as to real ownership.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS.—No person shall be chargeable with the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, even on a special promise to answer for the same, unless such promise shall have been made in writing and signed by the party so promising, or by some one on his behalf, duly authorized so to do.

WILLS, &c.—Wills require two witnesses—deeds, and mortgages, one. In the case of wills, they must sign at request of testator, and in his presence, as well as in the presence of each other—all of which *must be stated* above their signatures, to make the document valid.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ARREST.—Actions on arrest lie, in Magistrates' Courts, in *debt only*, and no female can be arrested in this Court. The debt must be at least $4, and plaintiff must make affidavit that he verily believes defendant is about to leave the Province, and that unless a *capias* be issued the debt will be lost. In the County Court a *capias* can be similarly obtained on any debt between $20 and $400; and in the Supreme Court on any sum over $80. Prisoners confined under the "Insolvent Debtors' Act," may be released on making a formal assignment to judgment creditor of all his property except the usual exemptions.

ATTACHMENT.—If a debtor has left the Province, and the debt amounts to $20 or upwards, a Writ of Attachment may be issued against his goods and lands; and where a creditor has reason to believe that any person is a trustee for such debtor, having property of said debtor in his possession or control, such supposed trustee may be summoned and examined, the trust funds, if any, being bound from date of service of such summons.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.—May be given in the first instance to secure *bona fide* debt, but may be made to include any future advances; and are not valid against judgment creditors of mortgagor, or innocent purchasers, for value, unless registered with the Registrar of Deeds for County or District.

COURTS.—One Magistrate has jurisdiction, *in debt*, up to $20; two, to $80; the Stipendiary having same as two ordinary magistrates. County Court has jurisdiction in matters of debt, from $20 to $400; and the Supreme Court from $80 upwards. Non-residents may be obliged to give security for costs in either of the latter courts.

EXECUTION may issue immediately on entering judgment being entered, and may be renewed at any time within six years. Lands cannot be sold till judgment has been recorded twelve months, and the land advertised thirty days in the official *Gazette*, and twenty days by hand-bills.

EXEMPTIONS.—These are practically the same as in the foregoing Provinces, including tools and implements of trade or profession, wearing apparel, bedding, household utensils, of self and family, cow, etc, etc.

GARNISHEE.—This process can only be accomplished in Supreme or County Court, and then not in the case of absconding debtors

INTEREST.—Legal rate, six per cent. Seven is allowable by special contract, when the security is real estate, and ten where it is personal property.

JUDGMENT.—A certificate of judgment may be obtained from the clerk or prothonotary of any Court wherein entered, and such certificate being recorded with the Registrar of Deeds where debtor owns land, binds the said land for twenty years from date of registry, and ranks as a mortgage.

LIMITATION.—On ordinary contracts, and arrears of dower, rent, or interest, six years from date of cause of action. Money secured by mortgage, judgment or lien upon lands or rent thereof, twenty years. Debtor must be within jurisdiction of Court when time commences to count. Payment on account of either principal or interest, or a promise *in writing* to renew the same, constitutes a renewal.

MARRIED WOMEN.—May own real estate, but cannot convey the same without consent of husband. All *personal* property owned by her previous to or acquired since marriage, becomes the absolute property of husband, unless in trust for her sole benefit.

REPLEVIN.—In case of goods or chattels wrongfully seized or detained, an action in Replevin lies, to which may also be added an action for damages. Action in Replevin must be instituted by affidavit of right of possession or ownership, and accompanied by a bond of double the value of the goods in dispute, as a guarantee for costs.

Historical Sketch of the

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND EXTENT

With a single possible exception, the County of Grey possesses a greater area of inhabited territory than any other of the forty-three counties of the Province of Ontario. Situated on the south shore of that great inland lake, the Georgian Bay, it is bounded east, west, and south by the Counties of Simcoe, Bruce, and Wellington, whose bounds form three sides of a square—the fourth side being extremely irregular, owing to the indentations of the waters which lave its northern shore.

It is composed of the Townships of Artemesia, Bentinck, Collingwood, Derby, Egremont, Euphrasia, Glenelg, Holland, Keppel, Melancthon, Normanby, Osprey, Proton, Sarawak, Sullivan, Sydenham, and St. Vincent, besides the Incorporated Towns of Owen Sound, Durham, and Meaford, the Incorporated Village of Shelburne, and the Police Village of Chatsworth.

It contains an area of 570,301 acres, or almost exactly 1,800 square miles. It is one half the size the State of Connecticut, nearly as large as the whole of Delaware, and would make several States the size of Rhode Island.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL

Of the six geological areas or divisions into which the Province of Ontario is classed, the County of Grey occupies the middle space between the third and fourth. We might mention that these six divisions consist of the (I.) Lower Ottawa, (II.) Northern Townships, (III.) Ontario, (IV.) Erie and Huron, (V.) Manitoulin, and (VI.) Upper Lakes. The names of these respective divisions—sufficient information of their geographical position—and the third and fourth might be briefly described, as to their general characteristics, by saying that the first named consists of an essentially agricultural area, underlaid by limestones, shales and other sedimentary rocks in comparatively undisturbed stratification; while the latter, which also comprises one of the most fertile agricultural sections on the North American Continent, is occupied throughout by comparatively undisturbed limestones and other Silurian and Devonian strata, with overlying Drift clays and sands, and more Recent superficial deposits.

As before observed, the dividing line between these two areas passes through the county now under observation, the boundary, as a whole, running from the Niagara River, through Queenston, Thorold, Grimsby, Hamilton, Dundas, Georgetown, Orangeville, and the "Blue Mountains" of Northern Grey to Cabot's Head on Georgian Bay. The ridge which forms this boundary is known as the "Great Niagara Escarpment," formerly only so called along that river, but the name gradually extending to apply to the whole ridge, or chain of mountains, so to speak, which forms a division between territories possessed of more widely differing topographical characteristics, even, than of geological. To the east the character of the surface is, as a rule, more broken and irregular; to the west more even and smooth; while along and in the neighborhood of the "Escarpment" the topography is fully as rough as almost any description designated as "mountainous" would indicate, at least in this Province, where mountains in the inhabited parts are the exception both in size and extent.

It thus happens that much of the topography of Grey is of the roughest character compared with that of the region to the west, although the south-western portion thereof, which comes fairly within the bounds of the Erie and Huron District, more nearly approaches the general description of the fourth geological division above mentioned, and, in fact, all through the county there are wide stretches of level land, the qualities of good and worthless in the soil being nearly identical with the areas of rough and smooth, and in great measure proportionate to the respective regularity or irregularity of the said areas.

The chief formations of the third district include, in ascending order the Potsdam, Trenton, Utica, Hudson, Medina, and Clinton; those of the fourth the Niagara, Guelph, Onondaga, Lower Helderberg, Oriskany, Corniferous, Hamilton, and Portage Chemung; both being overlaid by the Glacial and Post Glacial formations, and Recent deposits. The principal exposures of the first named formations (east of the Escarpment in Grey, so far as at present known, are the "Utica," in various sections of the "Blue Mountains" above mentioned averaging 80 to 100 feet in thickness); the "Hudson," in numerous parts of the Townships of Collingwood, St. Vincent, and Keppel; and the "Clinton," in the cliffs in the vicinity of Owen Sound and along the River Sydenham. Technically described, the Utica formation consists of dark brown or black bituminous shales, which weather light grey, and yield by atmospheric disintegration a very fertile soil; the "Hudson" is essentially represented by greenish-grey and brown shaley sandstones of a total thickness of about 750 feet; and the "Clinton" is mostly comprised of green, red, and grey shales, highly ferruginous in places, with some interstratified dolomitic limestones, aggregating a thickness in the neighborhood of Georgian Bay of nearly 200 feet.

The only formations incident to the fourth district which show exposures within Grey County are the "Niagara," in Artemesia, and about Owen Sound; the "Guelph," on the Rocky Sangeen, in the Township of Bentinck; and the "Onondaga" or "Gypsiferous," near Ayton and Neustadt, in Normanby. It should be remarked that the "Niagara" formation, as shown in the fourth district, is made up of dark grey calcareous shales and thick-bedded limestones, both of which are more or less magnesian and bituminous; the "Guelph" formation consisting of white or light-colored dolomites of a peculiar semi-crystalline or granular texture, containing various fossils; and the "Gypsiferous," of thin bedded dolomites, of a yellowish or pale grey color associated with greenish calcareous argillaceous shales, and masses or irregular beds of gypsum.

The only one of these of any economic value (so far as on the territory under discussion), comprises building stone but not superior quality, which is more or less used in all parts throughout the county.

The greater portion of the higher land throughout the county is covered by scattered evidences of the Glacial period, while Glacial and Recent deposits proper cover the whole, except in localities where the earlier formations develop exposures.

EARLY SETTLEMENT

That epoch in the history of any locality which comprises the above head is necessarily one of paramount interest, and in the behoving that "accurate" should be the essence, [illegible] but in proportion as this much to be desired quality seems to increase, the difficulty of supplying it seems to be increased, and partly from the inverse application of the above suggestion, that it does not sufficiently interesting to compile until it has passed to a point where it renders it difficult to obtain, from the fact that the "actors" of this "Canada of ours" has not yet sufficiently developed to become a local historic an article of great demand. In the particular point of view, however, time is not yet so remote since the very first settlement to leave that suggestive event, or at least the general features connected with it, in any very darkened mists. Particular names and particular dates are certainly as difficult to grasp in some cases as to obtain with a past grown dim with age; but in our case it is mostly the surroundings and accompaniments of the early settlement that seem to present, than an account in detail of each particular event, or the relative or absolute dates of their respective occurrence.

The first part of the present County of Grey ever settled was that portion of the Township of Melancthon known as the "Old Survey," consisting of four concessions on the east side of the road bordering the Township of Mulmur, in the County of Simcoe. This was done as early as the year 1830, but no settlers came within the limits of the "Old Survey" for several years later; and the present (then a part of Simcoe County) belongs the honor of the first settlement within the limits of this county, which in its extent than doubles the smallest of the United States.

The first actual settler in the county was Charles Rankin, the many years of Owen Sound, a brother of Colonel Rankin, late the M.P. for the County of Essex. Mr. Rankin was a surveyor the major portion of what is now this county was surveyed. The first in order of date were the Townships of St. Vincent and Collingwood, both in the year 1833. In the spring of 1834, or early in the winter of 1833-4, this gentleman made a clearing on 37, Concession II., and planted some potatoes, which yielded a of 300 bushels the ensuing autumn. The house he erected clearing was the first human habitation in the present limits of Grey, and the above was the first crop planted within its bounds.

Mr. Rankin lived on the above lot till the latter part of 1840, when he changed his residence to York (Toronto) returning to settling permanently in Owen Sound (then Sydenham) in 1842. Before and after his residence in St. Vincent he was engaged in surveying new townships for the Government, among them being St. Vincent and Collingwood, as above mentioned) Sydenham, Sarawak, Artemesia, Osprey, Derby, part of Melancthon, St. Vincent, Proton, in the present County of Grey (though several of these were formerly in Simcoe), besides a large number of townships in Simcoe and Bruce.

While speaking of the surveys, we might further mention that the names were given to the townships by the officials at the Crown Land Office, before they were laid out, from a "skeleton" plan, and were generally called after some English celebrity, though the Township of Artemesia, sometimes lent to the result; for instance, Collingwood was originally called "Alta," from being at the time of its survey supposed highest piece of land in Ontario; and St. Vincent was originally named "Zero," from it nearest supposed proximity to [illegible].

We have stated in some historical reminiscences that the "Old Survey" of the Township of Melancthon was settled a few years after its survey, which was in 1830. We are assured by Mr. Rankin that as late as 1840, when Sydenham was first settled by Felter, Melancthon had not a single resident, the nearest being on the townline between Melancthon and Mono, but in the Township; and further, that the earliest settlement subsequent to that was also in St. Vincent, which came to be the home of a population as population in the rural districts went in those days to the time of the Rebellion; and in fact that, until subsequent to the Rebellion, St. Vincent and Collingwood were the only townships which had been settled at all. But in the matter of historical reminiscences, as in some other matters, "doctors differ."

The second settler within the county was Captain Workman, who was a retired army officer, and was closely followed by a number of an ex-quartermaster of the army. Both took large grants of land, ex officers, the former having 1000 acres. "Squire" Caldwell, a brother, John Londry, and one Beebe, also came in during the year 1834, Workman and Waddell having come in the early part of the season. The wives of Captain Workman and "Squire" Caldwell were the first white women ever resident in the county, arriving shortly after the first advent of their husbands, in the autumn of 1834.

The above-named were the only ones, so far as can be ascertained, settled within the county up to 1835; but during that year a large addition was made to the population of St. Vincent and

ı of the County of Grey.

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EARLY SETTLEMENT

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in lived on the above lot till the latter part of 1836, when is residence to York (Toronto) returning to Grey, and anently in Owen Sound (then Sydenham) in 1851. Bot er his residence in St. Vincent he was engaged in survey ı-lots for the Government, among them being (besides ıd Collingwood, as above mentioned) Sydenham, Euphra ıs, Osprey, Derby, part of Melancthon, Sullivan, and e present County of Grey (though several of the above in Simcoe), besides a large number of townships in Sim- .

aking of the surveys, we might further mention that the ven to the townships by the officials at the Crown Lands they were laid out, from a "skeleton" plan, and were ed after some English celebrity, though their position, es lent to the result; for instance, Collingwood was ed "Alta," from being at the time of its survey the supp- e of land in Ontario; and St. Vincent was originally "from it nearest supposed proximity to the land of frost. stated in some historical reminiscences that the "Old he Township of Melancthon was settled a "very few ts survey, which was in 1830. We are assured by Mr. s late as 1840, when Sydenham was first settled by Mr. ethon had not a single resident, the nearest being a settler ne between Melancthon and Mono, but in the latter town rther, that the earliest settlement subsequent to his own St. Vincent, which came to be the home of quite a popu- pulation in the rural districts went in those days "pre- inue of the Rebellion; and in fact that, until some time the Rebellion, St. Vincent and Collingwood were the only ch had been settled at all. But in the matter of his- sevences, as in some other matters, "doctors disagree."

d settler within the county was Captain Workman. He army officer, and was closely followed by one Waddell, ınmaster of the army. Both took large grants of lands as e former having 1000 acres. "Squire" Corley and his ı Londry, and one Beebe, also came in during the year an and Waddell having come in the early part of the wives of Captain Workman and "Squire" Corley were e women ever resident in the county, arriving shortly advent of their husbands, in the autumn of 1834.

-named were the only ones, so far as can be learned, who ı the county up to 1835; but during that year quite a ı was made to the population of St. Vincent, and quite a large number also located in Collingwood, among the latter being Captain Mulcarley, a retired navy [illegible] through whose influence with Sir John Colborne, then Lieut. Governor of the province, the name was changed to its present one, as was that of "Zero" to St. Vincent—both often distinguished naval commanders. These two townships were early laid out for the purpose of dividing up into grants to retired officers and "U. E. claims" not yet satisfied, i. e., to the children of U. E. Loyalists who had not yet been supplied with lands. They, therefore, had the advantage of being settled in so far as the retired officers were concerned—by a class of men who had plenty of means and as far as the U. E. settlers were concerned, they were generally the sons of loyalists who had many of them been born in the backwoods of Canada—by this time the older settled districts—and were familiar with the ways and requirements of "life in the bush," and so it happened that those two obtained a start, both in respect to time and circumstance, which gave them an advantage they have ever since succeeded in retaining. By the year 1835 the settlement in St. Vincent was quite an extensive one, and by the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion each of these townships had sufficient population to send a number of volunteers to "the front."

But with the details of the development of the various sections of the county, it is probably better to deal briefly in the several local sketches, having now touched upon the original "early settlement" of the county as a whole—so we will turn our attention for a little while to its

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

in which connection are associated the names of very many of the earlier residents of its various sections, many of whom, now passed away, still offer to the memory of us of to-day a connecting link between the immediate past—and even the present—and the days to which time and circumstance alike combine to add a more than passing interest, as being those of the "pioneer settlements."

We have seen above that there were considerable settlements in the north east section of the county some time previous to the Rebellion, and also that that unfortunate event resulted in thoroughly estopping all further development till about the year 1840, or a short time subsequent thereto. As is well known, the municipal system of the country previous and for some years subsequent to that time, comprised a certain number of "districts," or *judicial* territorial divisions, everything pertaining to local public affairs being managed by what was called the "Quarter Sessions," a board of District Magistrates assembled periodically at the district seat or town where the Court for the said district was held. For the first few years of the north eastern settlements, the territory, which was bounded on the west by the western limits of St. Vincent, Artemesia, &c., belonged to the district having York for its judicial headquarters. This was before the territory west of the line above mentioned had been acquired from the Indians. On the redistribution which took place preparatory to the Union of the Provinces in 1841 (the government having purchased a further surrender from the Indians, who were now confined back to the "Northern Peninsula", we see the first introduction of a municipal system, whereby "District Councillors" were elected, one or more according to population from each organized township or union of townships, who met at the district seat each year and performed the functions similar to those now discharged by both the County and Township Councils. Under this dispensation, which came into operation first in 1842, the territory now comprising the County of Grey was attached partly to the District of Waterloo, though most of this portion (the western) was entirely unorganized for a considerable length of time subsequent thereto.

The next radical municipal change occurred with the operation of "The Municipal Institutions Act of 1849," which came into force in 1850, and, with some slight modifications, forms our present municipal system. A very general redistribution of territorial divisions occurred under the provisions of this Act, by one of which the present County of Grey was formed *in prospectu*, that is, its metes and bounds were set off, and it was provided that it should be "proclaimed" a county as soon as certain requirements necessary for municipal organization were completed in the usual way, such as the organization of a certain number of townships, the erection of public buildings, &c., &c. This first named condition being filled during the second year of the operation of the Municipal Act, Grey became a "Provisional" County in 1852, as we see by the minutes of the first meeting of the Provisional Council, as below:

"SYDENHAM, 15th April, 1852.

"The first meeting of the Provisional Council of the County of "Grey was held on the above date, at the house of Mr. James Coleman, "in the Town of Sydenham, pursuant to a Proclamation from His "Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

"Thomas Lunn, Esquire, Reeve of the Township of Sydenham, "having taken the chair, proceeded to read a warrant from George "John Grange, Esquire, appointing him to preside at the first meeting "of the said Provisional Council; and having done so, called upon "the members present to nominate a Provisional Warden.

"Members present: Messrs. Lunn, Jackson, McNabb, Carney, Grey, "Allen, Smith, Robertson, Beachell, Jones, and Pringle.

"Mr. McNabb moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, That George Jack "son, Esq., be Provisional Warden of the Provisional County of Grey. "Lost.

"Moved by Mr. Carney, seconded by Mr. Allen, in amendment, "That James Beachell be Provisional Warden. Carried.

"Thos. Gordon, Clerk, *pro tem.* Thos. Lunn, Presiding Officer."

George James Gale was thereupon appointed first Clerk of the Provisional Council, and Thomas Gordon, Provisional Treasurer. Mr.

Gale received the appointment to the clerkship when Grey passed from a provisional to an independent county, and has ever since continued in the office. The other members of the first Provisional Council (not present at the above meeting) were Messrs. O'Monaghan and Purdy.

The second and last Provisional Council 1853), was composed of Messrs. Hugh Abercrombie, James Allen (Holland), James Beechell (Melanethon and Proton), who was also re-elected Warden, Adam Brown (Egremont), R. Carney (Sydenham), W. K. Flesher (Artemesia); — Fletcher (Collingwood), and James D. Hay (Osprey); S. A. Jones (Derby), Thomas Lunn (Sydenham); — McNabb, Thos. Pringle (Sullivan), Jesse T. Purdy (St. Vincent), Reah, Walker, and Wm Watt (Normanby).

During this year the County Buildings were completed, and the county entered upon its independent municipal existence in 1854, the meeting being held at Coleman's Inn in the Village of Sydenham, Jan. 23rd, with the following gentlemen representing the several municipalities:

Artemesia, W. K. Flesher; Bentinck, Geo. Jackson; Collingwood, Solomon B. Olmstead; Derby, Hugh Coulter; Egremont, James L. Doyle; Euphrasia, James Kerr; Glenelg, James McGirr; Holland, James Allen, Sr., and James Allen, Jr. (both claimed the seat—a committee of the Council decided in favor of the latter); Melanethon and Proton, James Beechell; Normanby, Thomas Lackey; Osprey, Sir James D. Hay, Bart.; St. Vincent, Jesse T. Purdy; Sullivan, Thomas Pringle; Sydenham, Richard Carney and Wm. McDonald.

Richard Carney was elected Warden for the above year, being, therefore the first for the new county, it having previously existed only "provisionally."

The various County Councils for the succeeding years, up to the present time, have been as below. The first named in each case is the Reeve, and where more than one name occurs opposite a single municipality, those following are Deputy Reeves:

1855. Artemesia, W. K. Flesher; Bentinck, George Jackson; Collingwood, Wm. White; Derby, S. A. Jones; Egremont, J. L. Doyle; Euphrasia, James Kerr; Glenelg, James McGirr; Holland, George Deavitt; Melanethon and Proton, Wm. Auth and E. B. Grey (both claimed the seat, Grey being sustained by the Council); Normanby, Thos. Lackey; Osprey, Edward Horton; St. Vincent, D. L. Layton; Sullivan, Thos. Pringle; Sydenham, Wm. McDonald, R. J. Campbell. *Warden*, W. K. Flesher.

1856. Artemesia, W. K. Flesher; Bentinck, J. Moodie, J. B. Davis; Collingwood, Wm. White; Derby, S. A. Jones; Egremont, A. Swanstone; Euphrasia, James Kerr; Glenelg, Jas. McGirr; Holland, Geo. Deavitt; Melanethon and Proton, Thos. McKee; Normanby, Thos. Lackey; Osprey, Edward Horton; St. Vincent, Jas. Grier; Sullivan, Thos. Pringle; Sydenham, Wm. Miller, R. J. Campbell. *Warden*, W. K. Flesher.

1857. Artemesia, W. K. Flesher, A. Irwin; Bentinck, J. Moodie, J. B. Davis; Collingwood, W. Fleming; Derby, S. A. Jones; Egremont, Adam Brown, R. Morrison; Euphrasia, James Kerr; Glenelg, James McGirr, A. Black; Holland, George Deavitt, J. Fleming; Melanethon, Thos. McKee; Normanby, Henry McMahon, W. H. Ryan; Osprey, Thos. Gamey; Proton, E. B. Grey; St. Vincent, Jas. Grier; Sullivan, Thos. Pringle; Sydenham, R. J. Campbell, S. Cameron, Town of Owen Sound, Wm. Miller. *Warden*, W. K. Flesher.

1858. Artemesia, W. K. Flesher, Alex. Irwin; Bentinck, Geo. Jackson, Thos. Allan; Collingwood, Wm. White; Derby, Wm. Novlands; Egremont, Adam Brown, Euphrasia, Hugh Abercrombie, Glenelg, John Black, Neil McCannell; Holland, Geo. Deavitt, Joseph Byers; Melanethon, Elias B. Grey; Normanby, H. McMahon, David Winkler; Osprey, Thos. Gamey; Proton, Thos. McKee; St. Vincent, Jame. Grier; Sullivan, Adam S. Elliott, Sydenham, Wm. Lang, Owen Sound, Alex. M. Stephens. *Warden*, George Jackson.

1859. Artemesia, W. K. Flesher, Alex. Irwin; Bentinck, George Jackson, Thomas Allan; Collingwood, Wm. White; Derby, S. A. Jones; Egremont, Jas. Reid, Wm. Stephenson; Euphrasia, Hugh Abercrombie, Glenelg, Jas. Edge, Wm. Bell; Holland, Geo. Deavitt, Keppel and Sarawak, L. Ormiston; Melanethon, Chas. McDowell, Normanby, Henry McMahon, John Munroe; Osprey, Thos. Gamey; Proton, — McMillan; St. Vincent, James Grier; Sullivan, A. S. Elliott, Sydenham, Robert McCutcheon, Jas. Gardiner, Owen Sound, Thos. Scott, Robert Wyllie. *Warden*, George Jackson.

1860. Artemesia, W. K. Flesher, John McDonald; Bentinck, Geo. Jackson, Alex. Smith; Collingwood, Wm. White; Derby, S. A. Jones; Egremont, James Reid, James Hartley; Euphrasia, Hugh Abercrombie, Glenelg, James Edge, Neil McCannel; Holland, Geo. Deavitt, Keppel and Sarawak, W. McNaught; Melanethon, Paul Jarvis; Normanby, W. H. Ryan, Geo. Stewart; Osprey, Thomas Gamey; Proton, Wm. McDonald; St. Vincent, Jesse T. Purdy; Sullivan, A. S. Elliott, Sydenham, Robert McCutcheon, R. J. Campbell; Owen Sound, Thomas Scott. *Warden*, George Jackson.

1861. Artemesia, W. K. Flesher, John McDonald; Bentinck, George Jackson, James Hopkins; Collingwood, Wm. White; Derby, S. A. Jones; Egremont, Wm. Caulfield, Henry Wakefield; Euphrasia, James Kerr; Glenelg, A. B. McNab, Neil McCannel; Holland, Geo. Deavitt, Keppel and Sarawak, Wm. McNaught; Melanethon, Paul Parvis; Normanby, Henry McMahon, D. Winkler; Osprey, Thomas Gamey; Proton, Wm. McDonald; St. Vincent, Jesse T. Purdy, Jas. Grier; Sullivan, A. S. Elliott; Sydenham, R. McCutcheon, John Cooper; Owen Sound, Thos. Scott. *Warden*, W. K. Flesher.

1862. Artemesia, W. K. Flesher, John McDonald; Bentinck, Geo. Jackson, James Hopkins; Collingwood, Wm. White; Derby, — Mackie; Egremont, Henry Wakefield, — Wallace; Euphrasia, — — Kerr; Glenelg, A. B. McNab, Neil McCannel; Holland, Geo. Deavitt, Keppel and Sarawak, Wm. McNaught; Normanby, W. H. Ryan, J. Robertson; Osprey, Thos. Gamey; Proton, Wm. McDonald; St. Vincent, James Grier; Sullivan, D. Bryant; Sydenham, R. McCutcheon, John Cooper; Owen Sound, A. M. Stephens. *Warden*, W. K. Flesher.

1863. Artemesia, W. K. Flesher, John McDonald; Bentinck, Geo. Jackson, Jas. Hopkins; Collingwood, Wm. White; Derby, R. L. Frost; Egremont, H. Wakefield, J. Reid; Euphrasia, James Kerr; Glenelg, S. B. Dudley, W. Morrison; Holland, J. Byers; Keppel and Sarawak, W. McNaught; Melanethon, C. M. Dowell; Normanby, W. H. Ryan, C. R. Bartson; Osprey, Thomas Gamey; Proton, Wm. McDonald; St. Vincent, J. Grier, J. T. Purdy; Sullivan, D. Bryant; Sydenham, J. Cooper, J. McDonald; Owen Sound, A. M. Stephens. *Warden*, Geo. Jackson.

1864. Artemesia, John McDonald, J. Malcolm; Bentinck, James Hopkins, A. Cochrane; Collingwood, Wm. Reid; Derby, Jno. McInnis; Egremont, H. Wakefield, S. Wallace; Euphrasia, James Kerr; Glenelg, James Edge, Wm. Morrison; Holland, Joseph Byers, Wm. Howey; Keppel and Sarawak, J. B. McKenzie; Melanethon, Chas. McDowell; Normanby, W. H. Ryan, J. Roberts; Gamey, John Hamilton; Proton, Wesley Arm; James Grier, James Stewart; Sullivan, Caleb; John Cooper, James Gardiner; Owen Sound, *Warden*, John McDonald.

1865. Artemesia, W. K. Flesher, J. H. Veon; Bentinck, Hopkins, A. Cochrane; Collingwood, Alex. Mc; Egremont, H. Wakefield, John Shields; Euphrasia, Glenelg, Jas. Edge, S. B. Chaffey; Holland, Howey, Keppel and Sarawak, Alex. Bell, Melan; Normanby, W. H. Ryan, D. Winkler; Osprey, Hamilton; Proton, R. Montgomery; St. Vincent, McLaren, Sullivan, S. B. Conger, Sydenham, Gardiner, Owen Sound, S. J. Lane, John Chishe; Treasurer.

1866. Bentinck, James Hopkins, A. Cochran; Egremont, H. Rogers; Derby, James Webster; Egremont, Shields; Euphrasia, Jas. Kerr; Glenelg, James; Holland, Geo. Deavitt, Wm. Howey; Melanethon, Normanby, H. McMahon, J. Robertson; Osprey, Hamilton; Proton, Wm. McDonald; St. Vincent, James Drummond; Sullivan, S. B. Conger; Sydenham, James Graham; Owen Sound, S. J. Lane, David Cruickshanks, Dixon, and Love represented Artemesia, Sarawak, *Warden*, Thomas Gamey.

1867. The members of the County Council, the first ever elected by the *popular vote* of the ratepayers, the Reeves and Deputies having been hereto several Township Councillors from among themselves, W. K. Flesher, Thorpe Wright; Bentinck, Jas. Hopkins, Collingwood, Wm. White, D. Wright; Derby, R. H. Wakefield, Jas. L. Doyle; Euphrasia, James Edge, John A. Lamprey; Holland, D. McGregor, Keppel and Sarawak, J. B. McKenzie, McGhee; Normanby, H. McMahon, D. Winkler; Gamey, J. Hamilton; Proton, Wm. McDonald; Stewart, James Drummond; Sullivan, C. Morphy; Sydenham, H. Reid, Jas. Graham; Owen Sound, John. *Warden*, Wm. K. Flesher.

1868. Artemesia, W. K. Flesher, Thorpe Wright; Hopkins, A. Cochrane; Collingwood, Wm. White; Derby, Thomas Sloan; Egremont, R. F. Brown, J. James Paterson; Glenelg, Jas. Edge, John A. Lamprey; McGregor, M.D., Wm. Howey; Keppel, Alex. Bell, McGhee; Normanby, Henry McMahon, Thos. Smith; Gamey, John Douglass; Proton, Wm. McDonald; Stewart, Jas. H. Burnett; Sarawak, John B. McKenzie; Duncan McGillivray, James Beattie; Sydenham, Graham; Owen Sound, S. J. Lane, Henry Kennedy. J. Lane, by acclamation.

1869. Artemesia, W. K. Flesher, Robt. Trimble; Hopkins, A. Cochrane; Collingwood, Neil McCol; Derby, Thos. Sloan; Egremont, H. Wakefield, A. Sw; Jas. Paterson; Glenelg, James Edge, John A. D. McGregor, M.D., Wm. Howey, Keppel, Thomson, Robert McGhee; Normanby, Thos. Smith; Osprey, Thos. Gamey, John Douglas; Proton, W; Vincent, James Stewart, C. R. Sing; Sarawak, R. James Beattie, James Duthe; Sydenham, Hugh R; Owen Sound, S. J. Lane, John Chisholm. *Warden*, acclamation.

1870. Artemesia, W. Leckie, Peter Campbell; Hopkins, Samuel Dickson; Collingwood, Wm. W; Derby, Robert Lunn; Egremont, Henry Wakefield; Euphrasia, James Paterson, James Knott; Glenelg, Lamprey; Holland, D. McGregor, M.D., J. Cameron; man; Melanethon, Robert McGhee; Normanby, David Winkler; Osprey, John Hamilton, Joseph; Wm. McDonald; St. Vincent, C. R. Sing, Jas. Burns; J. Doyle; Sullivan, James Beattie, Joseph Dunn; Hugh Reid, James Graham; Owen Sound, S. J. L. *Warden*, Samuel J. Lane, by acclamation.

1871. Artemesia, W. Leckie, Dr. Ghent; Bentinck, Samuel Dickson; Collingwood, Neil McCol; Derby, Robert Lunn; Egremont, Nicol McIntyre; Euphrasia, James Paterson, James Knott; Glenelg, Lamprey; Holland, D. McGregor, M.D., J. Cameron; Pettman; Melanethon, Robert McGhee; Normanby, A. McEdwards; Osprey, Thos. Gamey, J. Douglas; McDonald; St. Vincent, C. R. Sing, James Burns; Doyle; Sullivan, James Beattie, D. McGillivray; Reid; James Gardiner; Owen Sound, S. J. Lane. *Warden*, James Edge.

1872. Artemesia, W. Leckie, M. Richardson; Jackson, S. Dickson; Collingwood, S. McCollum; J. Garvie; Egremont, N. McIntyre, J. Doyle; Euphrasia, J. Knott; Glenelg, Jas. Edge, J. H. Hunter; Holland, J. Cameron; Keppel, A. Brown, A. Bell, McGhee; Normanby, H. McMahon, G. H. Schell; Gamey, E. Pott; Proton, A. McPhail; St. Vincent, Burnett, A. Thompson; Sarawak, R. J. Doyle; W. Frost; Sydenham, H. Reid, J. Gardiner; Owen, D. A. Creasor. *Warden*, S. J. Lane.

1873. Artemesia, W. Leckie, M. Richardson; Hopkins, H. Bingham; Collingwood, Joseph R. Derby, David Johnston; Egremont, N. McIntyre; phrasia, J. Paterson, R. Myles; Glenelg, James E. Holland, Wm. Howey, J. Cameron; Keppel, A. lanethon, R. McGhee; Normanby, A. McEdwards; pey, T. Gamey, A. McGirr; Proton, A. McPhail; Sing, A. Thompson; Sarawak, Samuel Redfern; J. Dunnington; Sydenham, H. Reid, J. Gardiner; Miller, D. A. Creasor; Town of Durham, Duncan; Hogg, Brue.

1874. Artemesia, W. Leckie, A. E. Elliott; B. W. Laidlaw; Collingwood, J. Rorke, Wm. Wh; Lunn; Egremont, J. Murdoch, R. Doyle; Euphrasia, Myles; Glenelg, J. H. Hunter, W. Morrison; Holland, J. Cameron; Keppel, A. Brown, W. Totten; McGhee, J. Slack; Normanby, A. S. McEdwards; Thos. Gamey, E. Potts; Proton, J. J. Middleton; Sing, A. Gifford, T. A. Brown; Sarawak, S. R.

...AL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF GREY.

...well ; Normanby, W. H. Ryan, J. Robertson ; Osprey, Thomas ...y, John Hamilton ; Proton, Wesley Armstrong ; St. Vincent, ... Grier, James Stewart ; Sullivan, Caleb Morden ; Sydenham, ... Cooper, James Gardiner ; Owen Sound, A. M. Stephens ; ... Jonn McDonald.

...05. Artemesia, W. K. Flesher, J. H. Yeomans ; Bentinck, Jas ...ms, A. Cochrane ; Collingwood, Alex. Mitchell ; Derby, R. L. ... Egremont, H. Wakefield, John Shields ; Euphrasia, Jas. Kerr ...lg, Jas. Edge, S. B. Chaffey ; Holland, John Lyons, Wm ...y ; Keppel and Sarawak, Alex. Bell ; Melancthon, Robt McGhee ...onby, W. H. Ryan, D. Winkler ; Osprey, Thos. Ganley, John ...lton ; Proton, R. Montgomery ; St. Vincent, James Stewart, D ...ren ; Sullivan, S. B. Conger ; Sydenham, Hugh Reid, James ...ner ; Owen Sound, S. J. Lane, John Chisholm. *Warden*, W. K ...ER.

...06. Bentinck, James Hopkins, A. Cochrane ; Collingwood, D ...ogers Derby, James Webster ; Egremont, S. Wallace, John ...ls ; Euphrasia, Jas. Kerr ; Glenelg, James Edge, S. B. Chaffey ...nd, Geo. Dewitt, Wm. Howey ; Melancthon, Robert McGhee ; ...anby, H. McMahon, J. Robertson ; Osprey, Thomas Ganley, J ...lton ; Proton, Wm. McDonald ; St. Vincent, James Stewart, ... Drummond ; Sullivan, S. B. Conger ; Sydenham, Hugh Reid, ... Graham. Owen Sound, S. J. Lane, David Christie. [Messrs. ...kshanks, Dixon, and Love represented Artemesia, Keppel and ...ak.] *Warden*, Thomas Ganley.

...07. ... The members of the County Council for this year were ...t ever elected by the *popular vote* of the respective municipali ... the Reeves and Deputies having been heretofore chosen by the ...al Township Councillors from among themselves. ... Artemesia, ... Flesher, Thorpe Wright ; Bentinck, Jas. Hopkins, A. Cochrane ...egwood, Wm. White, D. Wright ; Derby, R. L. Frost ; Egremont, ...akefield, Jas. L. Doyle ; Euphrasia, James Paterson ; Glenelg, ... Edge, John A. Lamprey ; Holland, D. McGregor, M.D., Wm. ...y ; Keppel and Sarawak, J. B. McKenzie ; Melancthon, R ...hee ; Normanby, H. McMahon, D. Winkler ; Osprey, Thomas ...ey, J. Hamilton ; Proton, Wm. McDonald ; St. Vincent, James ...art, James Drummond ; Sullivan, C. Morden, James Beattie ; ...nham, H. Reid, Jas. Graham ; Owen Sound, S. J. Lane, J. Chis ... *Warden*, Wm. K. Flesher.

...08. Artemesia, W. K. Flesher, Thorpe Wright ; Bentinck, Jas ...ms, A. Cochrane ; Collingwood, Wm. White, James Rorke ; ...y, Thomas Sloan ; Egremont, R. F. Brown, J. Shields ; Euphrasia, ...s Paterson ; Glenelg, Jas. Edge, John A. Lamprey ; Holland, D ...regor, M.D., Wm. Howey ; Keppel, Alex. Bell ; Melancthon, R ...hee ; Normanby, Henry McMahon, Thos. Smith ; Osprey, Thos ...ey, John Douglass ; Proton, Wm. McDonald ; St. Vincent, Jas ...art, Jas. H. Burnett ; Sarawak, John B. Mackenzie ; Sullivan, ...an McGillivray, James Beattie ; Sydenham, Hugh Reid, James ...am ; Owen Sound, S. J. Lane, Henry Kennedy. *Warden*, Samuel ...ANE, by acclamation

...09. Artemesia, W. K. Flesher, Robt. Trimble ; Bentinck, Jas ...ms, A. Cochrane ; Collingwood, Neil McColman, James Rorke ; ...y, Thos. Sloan ; Egremont, H. Wakefield, A. Swanstone ; Euphrasia, ...Paterson ; Glenelg, James Edge, John A. Lamprey ; Holland, ...cGregor, M.D., Wm. Howey ; Keppel, Thos. Pettman ; Melanc ...hee ; Robert McGhee ; Normanby, Thos. Smith, John Robertson ; ...ey, Thos. Ganley, John Douglas ; Proton, Wm. McDonald ; St ...ent, James Stewart, C. R. Sing ; Sarawak, R. J. Doyle ; Sullivan, ... Beattie, James Duffie ; Sydenham, Hugh Reid, James Graham ... Sound, S. J. Lane, John Chisholm. *Warden*, S. J. Lane, by ...mation.

...10. Artemesia, W. Leckie, Peter Campbell ; Bentinck, James ...kins, Samuel Dickson, Collingwood, Wm. White, Joseph Rorke ; ...y, Robert Linn ; Egremont, Henry Wakefield, Nicol McIntyre ; ...rasia, James Paterson, James Knott ; Glenelg, James Edge, A ...prey ; Holland, D. McGregor, J. Cameron ; Keppel, Thos. Pett ... Melancthon, Robert McGhee ; Normanby, Henry McMahon, ...d Winkler ; Osprey, John Hamilton, Joseph Maxwell ; Proton ... McDonald ; St. Vincent, C. R. Sing, Jas. Burnett ; Sarawak, R. ...oyle ; Sullivan, James Beattie, Joseph Dunnington ; Sydenham, ...h Reid, James Graham ; Owen Sound, S. J. Lane, John Chisholm ...*Warden*, Samuel J. Lane, by acclamation

...11. Artemesia, W. Leckie, Dr. Ghent ; Bentinck, James Hop ... Samuel Dickson ; Collingwood, Neil McColman, James Rorke ...y, Robert Linn ; Egremont, Nicol McIntyre, James Murdoch ...rasia, James Paterson, James Knott ; Glenelg, James Edge, A ...prey ; Holland, D. McGregor, M.D., J. Cameron ; Keppel, Thos ...nan ; Melancthon, Robert McGhee ; Normanby, H. McMahon, ...d Edwards ; Osprey, Thos. Ganley, J. Douglass ; Proton, Wm ...ondald ; St. Vincent, C. R. Sing, James Burnett ; Sarawak, R. J ...e ; Sullivan, James Beattie, D. McGillivray ; Sydenham, Hugh ... James Gardiner ; Owen Sound, S. J. Lane, John Chisholm ...*Warden*, James Ewart.

...12. Artemesia, W. Leckie, M. Richardson ; Bentinck, George ...son, S. Dickson ; Collingwood, N. McColman, W. Kerr ; Derby, ...ravie ; Egremont, N. McIntyre, J. Doyle ; Euphrasia, J. Paterson ...nott ; Glenelg, Jas. Edge, J. H. Hunter ; Holland, Dr. McGregor, ...Cameron ; Keppel, A. Brown, A. Bell ; Melancthon, R ...hee ; Normanby, H. McMahon, G. H. Schenck ; Osprey, Thos ...ey, E. Pett ; Proton, A. McPhail ; St. Vincent, C. R. Sing, J ...ett, A. Thompson ; Sarawak, R. J. Doyle ; Sullivan, J. Beattie ...rost ; Sydenham, H. Reid, J. Gardiner ; Owen Sound, S. J. Lane, ... Creasor. *Warden*, S. J. Lane

...13. Artemesia, W. Leckie, M. Richardson ; Bentinck, James ...kins, H. Bingham ; Collingwood, Joseph Rorke, Wm. White ; ...y, David Johnston ; Egremont, N. McIntyre, M. Sinclair ; Eu ...sia, J. Paterson, R. Myles ; Glenelg, James Edge, J. H. Hunter ; ...and, Wm. Howey, J. Cameron ; Keppel, A. Brown, A. Bell ; Me ...hon, R. McGhee ; Normanby, A. McEdwards, J. Dickson ; Os ...T. Ganley, A. McGirr ; Proton, A. McPhail ; St. Vincent, C. R ..., A. Thompson ; Sarawak, Samuel Redfern ; Sullivan, J. Beattie ...nnington ; Sydenham, H. Reid, J. Gardiner ; Owen Sound, W ...er, D. A. Creasor ; Town of Durham, Duncan McDonald. *Warden*, ... Reid.

...14. Artemesia, W. Leckie, A. E. Elliott ; Bentinck, J. Hopkins, Landlaw ; Collingwood, J. Rorke, Wm. White ; Derby, Robert ... ; Egremont, J. Murdoch, R. Doyle ; Euphrasia, J. Paterson, R. ...s ; Glenelg, J. H. Hunter, W. Morrison ; Holland, Dr. McGregor, ...Cameron ; Keppel, A. Brown, W. Totten ; Melancthon, R. ...hee, J. Slack ; Normanby, A. S. McEdwards, J. Koenig, Osprey, ...s Ganey, E. Pett ; Proton, J. J. Middleton ; St. Vincent, C. R ..., A. Gifford, T. A. Brown ; Sarawak, S. Redfern ; Sullivan, J. Beattie, J. Dunnington, Sydenham, H. Reid, J. Gardiner, Owen Sound, S. J. Lane, A. Frost ; Durham, D. McDonnell. *Warden*, James Pettyson.

1875. Artemesia, W. S. Christoe, M.D., A. Elliott ; Bentinck, Jas. Hopkins, W. Landlaw ; Collingwood, J. Rorke, Wm. White ; Derby, Robt. Linn ; Egremont, J. Murdoch, W. Lawrence ; Euphrasia, R. Myles, A. Erskine ; Glenelg, J. H. Hunter, J. McDonald ; Holland, D. McGregor, M.D., J. Cameron ; Keppel, A. Brown, W. Totten ; Melancthon, Wm. Airth, W. F. Jelly ; Normanby, A. S. McDonald, J. Koenig, T. Smith ; Osprey, A. McGirr, A. McIntyre ; Proton, J. J. Middleton, A. Gillis ; St. Vincent, J. H. Burnett, S. Read ; Sarawak, J. McKenzie ; Sullivan, W. Frost, G. Smith ; Sydenham, H. Reid, G. Gardiner ; Owen Sound, A. Frost, C. Barnhart, M.D. ; Durham, Geo. Jackson ; Town of Meaford, J. Stewart. *Warden*, George Jackson

1876. Artemesia, W. S. Christoe, M.D., A. Elliott ; Bentinck, David McNichol, W. Landlaw ; Collingwood, J. Rorke, W. White ; Derby, Robt. A. Stark ; Egremont, James Murdoch, Robt. Lawrence ; Euphrasia, R. Myles, John Perrett ; Glenelg, Finlay McRae, Thomas Whitmore ; Holland, Duncan McGregor, M.D., John Cameron ; Keppel, A. Brown, Francis Mills ; Melancthon, R. McGhee, W. Jelly ; Normanby, A. S. McEdwards, J. Koenig, W. Giehl ; Osprey, Thos. Ganey, A. McIntyre ; Proton, J. J. Middleton, W. McMurdo ; St. Vincent, Jas. H. Bennett, Nicholas Reid ; Sarawak, John McKenzie ; Sullivan, James Beattie, George Smith ; Sydenham, H. Reid, James Gardiner ; Owen Sound, A. M. Stephens, Dr. Barnhart ; Durham, George Jackson ; Meaford, A. Thompson. *Warden*, Joseph Rorke

1877. Artemesia, Bentinck, Collingwood, Derby, Melancthon, Normanby, St. Vincent, Sydenham, Owen Sound, and Meaford were represented the same as the previous year. Egremont, Euphrasia, Glenelg, Keppel, and Proton had the same Reeve. Holland and Osprey returned the same Deputies. The changes were : Egremont, N. D. McKenzie, Deputy ; Euphrasia, A. Erskine, Deputy ; Glenelg, J. McDonald, Deputy ; Holland, Wm. H. wey, Reeve ; Keppel, W. Flarity, Deputy ; Osprey, A. McGirr ; Proton, J. Middeland, Deputy, Sarawak, R. J. Doyle ; Sullivan, Joseph Dunnington, J. Follis, Durham, Gilbert McKechnie. Robert McGhee was chosen *Warden*

1878. Artemesia, W. S. Christoe, M.D., A. Elliott ; Bentinck, D. McNichol, W. Landlaw ; Collingwood, J. Rorke, W. White, W. Kerr, Derby, R. Linn ; Egremont, J. Murdoch, D. McCormack ; Euphrasia, R. Myles, E. E. Knott ; Glenelg, Finlay McRae, S. Donelly ; Holland, Wm. Howey, J. Cameron ; Keppel, A. Brown, W. Flarity ; Melancthon, R. McGhee, H. Hewitt ; Normanby, A. S. McEdwards, J. Koenig, W. Wenzer ; Osprey, A. McGirr, N. McIntyre ; Proton, J. J. Middleton, J. Page ; St. Vincent, C. R. Sing, S. Read ; Sarawak, R. J. Doyle ; Sullivan, W. Penner, J. Follis ; Sydenham, H. Reid, J. Gardiner ; Owen Sound, A. M. Stephens, C. E. Barnhart, M.D. ; Durham, G. McKechnie ; Meaford, J. Cleland. *Warden*, James McGee ch.

1879. Artemesia, W. S. Christoe, M.D., A. Elliott ; Bentinck, D. McNichol, W. Landlaw, J. McCallum ; Collingwood, N. McColman, W. White, W. Hewgill ; Derby, R. Linn ; Egremont, J. Murdoch, W. Lawrence ; Euphrasia, R. Myles, E. E. Knott ; Glenelg, Finlay McRae, T. Davis ; Holland, Wm. Howey, J. Cameron ; Keppel, A. Brown, W. Flarity ; Melancthon, R. McGhee, W. Airth ; Normanby, J. Koenig, H. Schenck, H. McMahon ; Osprey, Thos. Ganey, A. McIntyre ; Proton, J. J. Middleton, S. Fleming ; St. Vincent, C. R. Sing, S. Read ; Sarawak, R. McNaught ; Sullivan, J. Sparrow, J. Vasey ; Sydenham, W. Lang, J. Gardiner, Brien ; Owen Sound, A. M. Stephens, C. E. Barnhart, M.D. ; Durham, G. McKechnie ; Meaford, J. Cleland. *Warden*, Dr. Barnhart

1880. Artemesia, W. S. Christoe, M.D., Reeve ; Samuel Pedlar, Deputy Reeve. Bentinck, David McNichol, Reeve ; Jacob Messenger, 1st Deputy ; John McCallum, 2nd Deputy. Collingwood, Neil McColman, Reeve ; Wm. White, 1st Deputy ; Wm. Kerr, 2nd Deputy. Derby, Robt. A. Stark, Reeve. Egremont, James Murdoch, Reeve ; W. Lawrence, Deputy. Euphrasia, E. E. Knott, Reeve ; Jas. Boyd, Deputy. Glenelg, Finlay McRae, Reeve ; Thos. Davis, Deputy. Holland, Wm. Howey, Reeve ; John Cameron, Deputy. Keppel ; Wm. Totten, Reeve ; John Clarke, Deputy. Melancthon, Wm. Airth, Reeve ; Wm. August, Deputy. Normanby, John Koenig, Reeve ; John Blyth, 1st Deputy ; Wm. Winkler, 2nd Deputy. Osprey ; Thos Ganey ; Reeve, John Douglass, Deputy. Proton ; J. J. Middleton, Reeve ; Samuel Fleming, Deputy. St. Vincent ; C. R. Sing, Reeve ; Nicholas Read, Deputy. Sarawak, Robert McNaught, Reeve. Sullivan, John Sparrow, Reeve ; James Vasey, Deputy. Sydenham ; Wm. Lang, Reeve ; John Donald, Deputy Reeve. Town of Owen Sound, Wm. A. McClean, Reeve ; John Fox, Deputy. Town of Durham, Gilbert McKechnie, Reeve. Town of Meaford, J. Cleland, Reeve. Village of Shelburne, W. Jelly, M.P.P., Reeve.

The following are the county officials

Warden	Finlay McRae (Reeve of Glenelg)
County Clerk	George James Gale.
County Treasurer	Stephen J. Parker.
County Auditors	George Jackson, M.P. / George Snider.
County Engineer	Thomas Donovan
Public School Inspectors	Thomas Gordon (West Grey) / Wm. Ferguson (East Grey) / Andrew Grier (South Grey).
County Judge	Henry Macpherson.
Associate Judge	Samuel J. Lane, M.P.
County Crown Attorney	Alfred Frost.
Clerk of the Peace	William Armstrong.
Clerk of the Crown and Pleas	George Inglis.
Sheriff	Charles H. Moore
Registrar, North Grey	Robert McKnight
" South Grey	Thomas Lawder
Governor of Jail	John Miller

In looking over the list of County Council representatives from the various municipalities, it will be noticed that a great many of them held their positions for a very long term of years. This is probably the case with the County of Grey more than with any other in the Province at least so far as we have had the opportunity to judge and this fact is of itself one of the strongest of arguments in favor of the theory, which is likewise a generally admitted fact, that the local public men of the county have been and are of a class which, by comparison with those who hold and have held similar positions elsewhere, stand in the front rank as municipal legislators

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The first election for Parliamentary purposes in which the people of Grey were interested, or at the time of which there were enough of inhabitants within its limits to make it a factor in the general aggregate of any constituency, however small, was the general election for the second Parliament of United Canada, held on November 10th, 1841, under the Governor Generalship of Lord Metcalfe. At this time Wellington and Grey were united in one constituency. The election was between James Webster, Tory, and A. J. Ferguson—subsequently Hon. A. J. Ferguson Blair. Liberal. Webster was returned as elected, but on petition was unseated, and the seat given to his opponent.

The same gentlemen were again candidates at the general election of June 20th, 1848, third Parliament. This time Hon. Mr. Blair was returned at the head of the poll, though it is said that his opponent secured (with the exception of Robert Paterson and Arch. McMurchy) every vote on the Garafraxa Road, all the way from Sydenham to Fergus. The majority for the Hon. Mr. Blair was small.

At the next general election—spring of 1852, fourth Parliament—Mr. Blair was opposed by one Wright, who had been Warden of the United Counties. Wright, however, was defeated by a large majority, and Mr. Blair continued to represent the United Counties till Grey was set off as a separate Parliamentary constituency, on the redistribution which occurred subsequent to the census of 1851.

The first general election following the above redistribution was that of 1854. At that time the ex-gaoler Jackson, previously Crown Lands agent at Durham, resigned his office to contest the constituency with Richard Carney and Charles Rankin, both of Sydenham Village. Mr. Jackson was at that time a pronounced Liberal, the others, Conservatives. Carney was one of the earliest settlers in Sydenham, for very many years one of its leading citizens, holding among other offices those of Reeve of the township and afterwards of the town; first Mayor of the Town of Owen Sound, and Warden of the County. He is now Sheriff of the District of Algoma. Mr. Rankin is the gentleman referred to above in connection with the original surveys and early history of the county. The contest was an extremely bitter and close one, chiefly between Carney and Jackson, but resulted in the latter's return.

During this the sixth Parliament, Mr. Jackson's action on the question of the secularization of the Clergy Reserves so displeased many of his political friends, that he did not "face the music" at the general election of 1857. The candidates at this time were John Sheridan Hogan, a Toronto lawyer, Dr. Hamilton, of Flamboro', and Richard Carney again. Hogan was returned, but being murdered at the hands of the notorious "Brooks' Bush Gang," by being thrown over Don Bridge during his incumbency of the position, a special election was held, at which the candidates were Jesse T. Purdy, a miller, of the village of Meaford, a man who has been many years prominently connected with municipal affairs, and J. C. Morrison, the present judge, who had accepted the position of Solicitor General under Hon. John A. Macdonald, but had not yet found a seat in Parliament. Mr. Morrison was defeated, however, and Mr. Purdy sat out the balance of the sixth Parliament.

The general elections for the seventh Parliament occurred in the fall of 1861. By this time Mr. Jackson had gone over to the Conservative party, and the contest in Grey, which was between him and Mr. Purdy, the last sitting member, resulted in Purdy's defeat. It was during this parliament that the great agitation arose in Parliament on account of the selection of Ottawa as the "Queen's choice" for the capital of Canada. The adhesion of Hon. John A. Macdonald to this scheme led to the defeat of his ministry; and the "dead lock" which ensued on the subsequent nearly equal division of political parties in the House, led to its dissolution in May, 1863, the general elections for the eighth Parliament taking place early in the summer of that year.

At this election George Snider, Liberal, who was the first Sheriff of Grey County, and resigned office to contest the seat with Mr. Jackson, was defeated by the latter gentleman by a very small majority—the contest being a very spirited and even bitter one. This was the last Parliament of the "Province of Canada," which comprised the Legislative Union of Upper and Lower Canada, the "British North America Act" being agreed upon between the Imperial and Colonial Governments during its existence—and with the exit of "Old Canada" and its eighth Parliament at the same time, Grey ceased to be a separate parliamentary constituency, being, by the operation of the above Act, divided into the electoral divisions of North and South Grey.

At the general election for the Commons in 1867, Mr. Jackson carried South Grey against Mr. Dalgleish, a merchant of Durham; and Mr. Snider defeated D'Arcy Boulton, Q.C., then of Barrie, in the North.

For the second Dominion Parliament general election of 1872), George Landerkin, M.D., of Hanover, defeated Mr. Jackson in the South Riding; and Mr. Snider was again returned for North Grey, against John Chisholm, a merchant of Owen Sound. The East Riding had then been formed for the first time, of portions taken from the North and South Ridings; and W. K. Flesher, one of the oldest settlers in Artemesia—the first Reeve of the township, and many years Warden of the county—was elected to the seat over James Paterson, who had been for years Reeve of Euphrasia, and had served in the Warden's chair.

After the dissolution by the new Mackenzie Administration, the general elections were held in the beginning of 1874. In South Grey Dr. Landerkin was elected over Stephen Prepple, of Normanby; in the North Mr. Snider was again returned, this time against S. J. Lane; and in the East W. K. Flesher was re-elected against Wm. Brown, of Markdale.

The next election was also the last, viz., that of September, 1878. North and South Grey were "redeemed" by the Conservatives from the opposite party, who had held them for several parliaments—Mr. Lane defeating Mr. Snider, the previous sitting member, in the North, and Mr. Jackson defeating Dr. Landerkin, the previous sitting member, in the South. The East Riding has always been a "sure" Conservative constituency, and there was no change in the political complexion of its representative. There was a triangular contest between Dr. Sproule, of Markdale, Alfred Gifford, of St. Vincent, and Robert Myles, Reeve of Euphrasia—all Conservatives—with the first named as the successful candidate.

For the Legislature Grey was also divided into two ridings, upon Confederation, and so continued to remain till the general election of 1875, the results of the census of 1871 not operating by an increase of the legislative representation for the second Parliament. At the first general election for the Ontario Assembly, Thomas Scott, of Owen Sound, many years connected prominently with the mun... of that town, and a Conservative in politics, defeated J. ... former, of Sydenham, and a Liberal. A. W. Lauder, the ... for East Grey, defeated W. K. Flesher, of Artemesia.

At the general election of 1871 Mr. Scott was again ... North Riding, and in the South Mr. Lauder was re-elected. McFayden, barrister, of Owen Sound. Mr. Lauder was ... petition, and at the special election following to fill the ... was opposed by N. Dickey, of Toronto, but re-gained the ...

In 18... there were three electoral divisions in Grey ... and East—the same as for the Commons. In South Gr... was elected over Mr. McFayden, above mentioned, but ... on petition, and at the special election to fill the va... Creighton, proprietor of the Owen Sound *Times*, Conserva... Robert McKnight, then of Meaford, but now Registrar of ... In South Grey, James H. Hunter, merchant, of Durham, ... Nasmyth, of Mt. Forest, and Jas. Hopkins, of Bentinck ... is a man who had been previously very influential in loca... is a Liberal of very pronounced principles. In East Grey ... was between Messrs. Lauder, the previous member, and ... the former being re-elected to the position.

The next general election in the county was that of ... In North Grey the contest was between Mr. Creighton, ... member, and R. J. Doyle, many years Reeve of Sar... proved a very exciting as well as a very close election. ... Mr. Creighton was influential, and personally popul... advantage of previous parliamentary experience, yet Mr. ... within a very few votes of success, Mr. Creighton defeate... small majority of 15. In South Grey Mr. Hunter de... Fahey, of the Strathroy *Herald*, by a very large majority. ... Grey, Messrs. Lauder, Robert Myles (Reeve of Euphrasia), ... Rorke (ex-Warden of the County), were the candidates, ... resulting in favor of the former.

The political representation of the county therefore ... present time thus:

FOR THE COMMONS.

North Grey	Samuel J. Lane, Barrister, Owen Sound	
South "	George Jackson, Esq., Durham	
East "	Dr. Sproule, Physician, &c., Markdale	

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

North Grey	David Creighton, of the Owen Sound *Times*	
South "	James H. Hunter, Merchant, Durham	
East "	A. W. Lauder, Barrister, Toronto	

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

To deal with the school system in its incipiency, ... progress from a state of infancy to one which has develop... thing to which no country in the world now offers a su... now our purpose. The early struggles of the pioneers of ... while laboring for the advantages of education for their ... privations and hardships which they endured and invit... for the intellectual training of their offspring might be, ... least, secured those oft told attributes and incidents ... backwoods, although but imperfectly understood by us ... day, are at least sufficiently appreciated to call forth our ... at the almost incredible development which marked ... well as our admiration for its present growth and condit...

There seems at least no cause why this admiration ... tend with special appropriateness to the County of Grey; ... where all are good comparisons are odious, according to ... yet the admitted superiority of the Grey schools points ... as one of the most favored in all matters whereon th... interests of our country are concerned.

The County of Grey is divided for school purposes i... sions or inspectorates, each under the supervision of a ... Inspector. These divisions are called respectively, E... South Grey. The former comprises the Townships of ... St. Vincent, and Euphrasia; West Grey is composed of ... wak, Derby, Holland, Sydenham and Sullivan; and So... balance of the county. The inspectors are: (East), ... Thornbury; (West), Thomas Gordon, Owen Sound; ... William Fergusen, Priceville. The towns of Meaford, ... and Durham are within the territorial limits of East, W... Grey respectively, though not in those inspectorates ... separate and independent jurisdictions. But it so hap... of the above inspectors is also inspector for the town ... his particular territorial division.

Including the towns, the total receipts for the past ... purposes in the county were $111,587.66, of which $... applied to teachers' salaries.

With a "school population" of 20,619, there was a sc... during the year of 21,249, the difference being made ... either under or over legal "school age." The avera... however, was only 8,167.

There are, in addition to the Public Schools, seven ... Schools in the county, including one in the Town of ... These schools received in the aggregate $2,037.16, ... teachers' salaries, $1,457.50. The total number of pupil... same was 508, and the average attendance, 265.

There is but one High School in the county—that a... which will be referred to in connection with that town.

The reports of the inspectors show that the gener... the schools is highly satisfactory—that the description ... houses is, for the most part, of a highly creditable n... standard of the teachers is constantly improving and ... increasing—that among people and pupils alike an incr... in education is being yearly manifested—and that in e... there is cause for congratulation on the splendid stat... which, within the compass of a generation, from a cond... infancy, has ripened into one which has no superior in th...

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

By this term we refer more especially to those whic... styled public improvements. Besides the various ... which are more particularly referred to in connection ... local sketches, and which include schools, churches, mun... &c., &c., these internal improvements will chiefly comp... of communication, and be comprised of the highways ...

years connected prominently with the municipal affairs
and a Conservative in politics, defeated John Cowper, a
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s defeated W. K. Fletcher, of Artemesia.

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Barrister, of Owen Sound. Mr. Lauder was unseated on
at the special election following to fill the vacancy, he
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gainst Mr. McFadden, above mentioned, but was unseated
and at the special election to fill the vacancy, Daniel
proprietor of the Owen Sound *Times* Conservative, defeated
ought, then of Meaford, but now Registrar of North Grey.
ey, James H. Hunter, merchant, of Durham, defeated Jos.
Mr. Forest, and Jas. Hopkins, of Bentinck. Mr Hunter
had been previously very influential in local affairs, and
of very pronounced principles. In East Grey the contest
Messrs. Lauder, the previous member, and Wm. Brown,
were elected to the position.

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as exciting as well as a very close election; for although
on was influential, and personally popular, with the
f previous parliamentary experience, yet Mr Doyle came
few votes of success, Mr Creighton defeating him by the
ty of 15. In South Grey Mr Hunter defeated James
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s Lauder, Robert Myles (Reeve of Euphrasia), and Joseph
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favor of the former.

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For the Commons.

Samuel J. Lane, Barrister, Owen Sound ..... Conservative
George Jackson, Esq., Durham ..... "
Dr. Sproule, Physician, &c., Markdale ..... "

For the Legislature.

David Creighton, of the Owen Sound *Times* ..... Conservative
James H. Hunter, Merchant, Durham ..... Liberal
A. W. Lauder, Barrister, Toronto ..... Conservative

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

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ng for the advantages of education for their children—the
nd hardships which they endured and invited that means
llectual training of their offspring might be, in a measure at
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although but imperfectly understood by us of the present
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These divisions are called respectively, East, West and
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, West), Thomas Gordon, Owen Sound; and South),
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hin the compass of a generation, from a condition of perfect
s ripened into one which has no superior in the known world.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

s term we refer more especially to those which are generally
blic improvements. Besides the various public buildings
more particularly referred to in connection with the several
hes, and which include schools, churches, municipal buildings,
these internal improvements will chiefly compose the avenues
unication, and be comprised of the highways and railways.

The highways of any community are an indication, from their condition, of the condition of that community in the other elements and attributes of civilization and enlightenment. In the ages of barbarism, and in the semi-civilized nations of the present day, we find the highways of the respective time or locality in a very inferior state, or entirely wanting, and it would seem that such a want of improvement is the cause of such a state of society, as well as the result of it. When, therefore, a class of enlightened and intelligent people locate in a wilderness, as has been the case in every portion of Upper Canada in the early settlement, one of their first efforts, as well as one of the most difficult tasks to accomplish, is to construct for themselves those necessities of civilization; and how difficult a task this has been for settlers in the backwoods of Canada to accomplish is only conceivable by those whose knowledge has been obtained by actual experience of the bogs and quagmires which miles of corduroy and crossway had to be brought into requisition to overcome.

From the nature of things this task, in the first instance, to the people of Grey was a peculiarly difficult one, a large portion of the area being covered with swamps; yet, when a start was made, this difficulty was more easily surmounted than in most localities, from the fact that road material was abundant, and placed at convenient distances on all sides. All natural disadvantages have been conquered by the energetic adaptation of the natural advantages, so that, by the time of which we write, no place in the country which has been so lately settled possesses better facilities for intercommunication than the County of Grey in the way of ordinary highways.

In addition to these there is a system of gravel roads which forms one of the greatest advantages of the many which the people of the county are possessed of, and which compares favorably, both as to mileage and quality, with similar systems in any other localities throughout the Western Peninsula, excepting perhaps the old-settled portions of the Niagara and adjacent districts. The County Gravel Roads embrace the following: the Garafraxa, the Durham, the Toronto and Sydenham, and the Northern.

The Garafraxa Road was surveyed by Charles Rankin in 1837, under instructions from the Government, who had decided to open up the newly acquired Indian lands by running a road from Fergus to the mouth of the Sydenham, and laying out free grants on each side thereof, to induce settlement. Previous to that date, Garafraxa was the most northern township that had been surveyed, and Fergus was the most northerly settlement; for which reason the road in question was named the Garafraxa Road. It runs almost due north from the first point of contact with the southern boundary of Grey (where Mount Forest now is) to Owen Sound, a distance of nearly 45 miles.

The Durham Road runs from a point on the Barrie and Meaford Road, some distance south of Collingwood to Kincardine on Lake Huron. It enters Grey at the Village of Singhampton, runs through Flesherton and Durham, and enters Bruce County at the Village of Hanover. The length of this road, within the county limits, is between 40 and 45 miles, and it was named from the fact that the Village of Durham was the earliest settlement thereon, and the point at which the Crown lands Agency was located, which had the superintendency of the lands adjacent thereto.

The Toronto and Sydenham Road runs diagonally from south-east to north-west, across the centres of the Town-ships of Melanchton, Artemesia, and Holland, joining the Garafraxa Road at Chatsworth. It was surveyed by Mr. Rankin in 1848, and was flanked by "free grant lands, as were the Garafraxa and Durham Roads. The length of this road within the county is over 40 miles.

The road designated above as the "Northern" consists (in Grey of parts of two roads, the Sydenham and Saugeen, and the Sydenham and Collingwood. Of the former there are about 10 miles east of the Bruce County line, and of the latter, nearly 30 miles west of the Simcoe County line.

The above, aggregating over 150 miles of road, were gravelled during the years 1857-8, by the county, the money being raised by debentures, which were issued to the extent of £50,000, an amount subsequently supplemented by another £5,000. Alexander Manning, of Toronto, was the contractor for these works, which have subsequently been turned over to the respective townships through or adjacent to which they pass, the latter guaranteeing to keep them in perpetual repair.

The same year the gravel roads were built, the county also passed a by-law subscribing £100,000 of stock in the "Toronto and Owen Sound Central Railway," which enterprise was never proceeded with, however, as explained in our local sketch of Owen Sound. The result of the failure of this scheme, and the pushing of the Northern Railway to Collingwood instead of Sydenham as its terminus, left the County of Grey entirely without railway facilities for the first thirty years of its settlement—the first built being the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, some ten years since. This road enters the county at its south-eastern corner, running almost on a parallel line, and adjacent to, the Toronto and Sydenham Road to its junction with the Garafraxa Road; then straight north to Owen Sound, the distance within the county being something over 40 miles. The county aided the construction of this road by giving $264,000 in bonus-debentures and subscribed stock. They have the appointment of a Director on the Railway Board; and D. McGregor, M.D., of Chatsworth, has held the position for a number of years.

The other railways which form part of the Grey system are the Stratford and Huron, and the Wellington and Georgian Bay. The former road runs from Port Dover, on Lake Erie, *via* Simcoe, Woodstock, Stratford and Listowel, from which place it runs parallel to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce, through Palmerston, Harriston and Clifford, thence branching off towards Normanby, passing Ayton, Neustadt, and Hanover, where it enters the County of Bruce, running nearly parallel to the Grey and Bruce line sometimes in one county, at other portions in the other—till it strikes the Village of Chesley, whence it runs due north through Inverway, Tara, and Allenford, passes near Hepworth, then into the Township of Keppel, and finally terminates at Wiarton, on Colpoy's Bay, which is generally admitted as the finest harbor on all the chain of Inland Lakes. There is a beautiful village of about 800 inhabitants here, lately incorporated, which gives promise of a great future; and all along the route prosperous villages have even thus early sprung from nothing—busy towns from embryo villages; and a new era of prosperity and activity seems to have been inaugurated by the extension of the "modern civilizer" to this fair section of the country. The local aid extended to this railway has been of a character proportionate to the great advantages accruing from its construction to the municipalities so aiding it. The amount voted by municipalities north of Listowel aggregated $405,000 in cash, that part granted by portions of the County of Grey being as follows: Normanby, $80,000; Bentinck, $35,000; Keppel, $30,000;

Village of Hanover, $2,000; Hanover and Bentinck combined, $8,000 (additional), and Wiarton (which was then partly in Grey), $5,000, a total for Grey of $100,000. When this road is completed it will become one of the greatest possible boons to the western section of the county, and a very important factor in its subsequent material development.

The Wellington and Georgian Bay Railway was chartered by the Local Legislature in 1878, and municipal bonuses were very soon secured which aggregated $6,000 per mile, from Palmerston, where it joins the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Division of the Great Western, to its terminus at Owen Sound. The first section of this road extends from Palmerston to Durham, crossing the Toronto, Grey and Bruce at Mount Forest. This section is already completed, the municipal aid [illegible] the County of Grey being as follows: Bentinck, $20,000; Glenelg, $20,500; Egremont, $61,000; Durham, $22,500; or a total of $124,000. In addition to this there was voted to the northern section (Durham to Owen Sound) the amount of $145,000, divided as follows: Owen Sound, $40,000; Sullivan, $30,000; Derby, $20,000; [illegible] $5,000; Derby (additional), $5,000; Sullivan, [illegible] $10,000; Keppel, $5,000; Sydenham, $25,000; Sarawak, [illegible]. This makes about $270,000 so far given to the W. and G. B. by different sections of the County of Grey.

[illegible] railway in prospect, and on which operations [illegible] it is considered doubtful, in [illegible] taken by the Ontario Government at the session of 1880 [illegible] the [illegible] of government and heretofore [illegible] latter will be pushed to com[illegible] road is from Mt. Forest, the [illegible] G. and B. with the [illegible] and G. B. Railway, just on the [illegible] of the county, through the Township of Normanby, [illegible] Walkerton, and thence, by a route yet to be determined, [illegible] Lake Huron, probably Kincardine. The name of [illegible] Saugeen Valley Railway.

[illegible] but a very few years since Grey was [illegible] facilities of any description what[illegible] but natural to hope, as well as reasonable to [illegible] to redound to the county's [illegible] marked degree as it has during the [illegible]

PRESENT PHYSICAL RESOURCES

[illegible]

and a very large amount of skins of cheaper gra[illegible] are not extensive, though a considerable "catch[illegible] the shores of the Georgian Bay. The forest pro[illegible] one of its most important interests, and during [illegible] census, they amounted to 107,819 cubic feet [illegible] 1,954 of oak, 9,303 of tamarac, 2,300 of birch [illegible] 198,905 of other varieties; 13,912 pine logs, [illegible] masts and spars, 543 thousand stave, 55 cord[illegible] tanbark, and 186,935 cords of firewood.

In many respects the manufacturing industr[illegible] most important of any community. Those of [illegible] the year under discussion comprised 5 agricultur[illegible] 8 bakeries, 77 blacksmith shops, 62 boot and [illegible] tile yards, 21 cabinet and furniture factories, [illegible] mills, 23 carpenters' and joiners' shops, 46 [illegible] cooperages, 11 dress making establishments, 42 f[illegible] foundries and machine shops, 23 lime burn[illegible] saddlery shops, 84 saw mills, 4 shingle mills, 12 [illegible] establishments, 13 tin shops, 8 woollen cloth fa[illegible] cheese factories, 2 working jewellery establish[illegible] house, 8 pot and pearl asheries, 2 photograph[illegible] establishments, 4 pump factories, 2 sash, door [illegible] stone cutting establishments, 1 dyeing and scou[illegible] manufactories of miscellaneous wares, 3 pott[illegible] factories, 1 gun factory, 1 musical instrument fa[illegible] and 1 brass foundry. The amount of permanent [illegible] above enterprises was $583,390; the amount [illegible] $279,907; the number of hands employed, 1,3[illegible] material consumed, $996,083, and the value of m[illegible] $1,640,663.

The estimated value of the real estate of th[illegible] returns of the County Valuators, is as follows:

Artemesia	
Bentinck	
Collingwood	
Derby	
Durham	
Egremont	
Euphrasia	
Glenelg	
Holland	
Keppel	
Meaford	
Normanby	
Osprey	
Owen Sound	
Proton	
Sarawak	
St. Vincent	
Sullivan	
Sydenham	
Total	

The above estimate was made several years ag[illegible] under the terms of the Municipal Act [illegible] for purposes of levying county rat[illegible]

The total revenue of the corporation last yea[illegible] $112,812.26, and the total expenditure $85,322[illegible] [illegible] applied to sinking fund [illegible]

The liabilities of the corporation at the end of [illegible] $357,3[illegible] against which it held assets [illegible] these being the Court House, Jail, and R[illegible]

[illegible]

TOWN OF OWEN SOU[illegible]

[illegible]

AL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF GREY.

a very large amount of skins of cheaper grade. The fish products ot extensive, though a considerable "catch" is annually made on shores of the Georgian Bay. The forest products of Grey comprise of its most important interests, and during the year preceding the es, they amounted to 107,819 cubic feet of square pine timber, ft of oak, 9,303 of tamarac, 2,300 of birch, 126,692 of elm, and 905 of other varieties; 13,912 pine logs, 71,586 other logs, 60 s and spars, 543 thousand staves, 55 cords of lath, 960 cords of ark, and 180,935 cords of firewood.

In many respects the manufacturing industries are considered the important of any community. Those of the County of Grey for ent under discussion comprised 5 agricultural implement factories, eries, 77 blacksmith shops, 62 boot and shoe shops, 8 brick and yards, 21 cabinet and furniture factories, 6 carding and fulling s, 23 carpenters' and joiners' shops, 46 carriage factories, 21 erages, 11 dress making establishments, 12 flour and grist mill's, ndries and machine shops, 23 lime burning establishments, 19 hery shops, 34 saw mills, 1 shingle mills, 12 tanneries, 20 tobacco dishments, 13 tin shops, 8 woollen cloth factories, 3 breweries, 2 ge factories, 2 working jewellery establishments, 1 meat packing se, 8 pot and pearl asheries, 2 photograph galleries, 7 printing dishments, 1 pump factories, 2 sash, door and blind factories, 3 cutting establishments, 1 dyeing and scouring establishment, 2 ufactories of miscellaneous wares, 3 potteries, 2 wood turning ries, 1 gun factory, 1 musical instrument factory, 1 set of lung mill, 1 brass foundry. The amount of permanent capital invested in the e enterprises was $858,390; the amount of yearly wages paid 2,907; the number of hands employed, 1,458; the value of raw rial consumed, $896,083; and the value of manufactured products 19,076.

The estimated value of the real estate of the entire county, as per ns of the County Valuators, is as follows:

Artemesia	$ 683,852
Bentinck	611,297
Collingwood	963,620
Derby	561,168
Durham	1,590,842
Egremont	[illegible]
Euphrasia	901,120
Glenelg	887,611
Holland	566,940
Keppel	467,500
Meaford	323,050
Normanby	1,000,872
Osprey	638,381
Owen Sound	1,938,229
Proton	532,280
Sarawak	118,130
St. Vincent	1,257,563
Sullivan	762,676
Sydenham	960,475
Total	$13,676,876

The above estimate was made several years ago, but is the one still under the terms of the Municipal Act as applied to County nators, for purposes of levying county rates, etc., etc. Shelburne at that time not incorporated.

The total revenue of the corporation last year from all sources was 2,812 26, and the total expenditure $8,522 34, the greater part the difference being applied to sinking fund on debenture loans.

The assets of the corporation at the end of last year amounted $37,366 11, against which it held assets valued at $30,163 36, those being the Court House, Jail, and Registry Offices, worth $28,000.

To enlarge upon the present resources of this territory, which was at one time held so dear a single settler within its limits, would be repetition, as the old saw of homes being the most stubborn to dispute any and all who take the trouble to peruse them that the progress of the county has been in every particular of a most satisfactory and healthy character; while a moment's reflection over the past twenty years, as compared with its past, must convince us that future is full of hope and promise.

TOWN OF OWEN SOUND.

The site of this now flourishing and wealthy town was, forty years to-day, a dense and almost impenetrable wilderness and had never been trodden by the foot of white man then, if we except Charles Rankin, who came to make a view of laying out a town plot during the year 1837, but whose operations were stopped before commenced by the succession is allowable by the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1837, which withdrawn from the surveying operations by the Government. Soon after the establishment of peace throughout the country.

From its geographical position, Owen Sound was very early picked out as the site of a future centre of population, and as a result of that choice, the survey was commenced as above. As soon as affairs in the Durham, the scheme of surveying the "town plot" of Sydenham entered upon, and preliminary arrangements inaugurated for the [illegible] of the town it was destined to be. By a Crown Lands Agent to locate in the place. This was made in the person of John Telfer, who as the pioneer [illegible] and chief commercial centre of this large and [illegible] deserves more than passing notice.

[illegible] Selkirkshire, Scotland, in the year 1800, Mr Telfer received [illegible] Protector of the schools of the rural districts, which [illegible] were possessed and at the age of nineteen he sailed for the Red River of the North, or Hudson's Bay, in the [illegible] Selkirk. He remained in the North West [illegible] years, when he came to Upper Canada and located for [illegible] at Niagara, subsequently removing to the Township of Dum[illegible]. The township had been nearly all acquired by one Dixon from [illegible] Government, on condition of his bringing into it a certain number [illegible] within a certain time. Impressed with Mr Telfer [illegible] induced him to return to Scotland and induce emigration [illegible] Dumfries, and in the accomplishment of this mission he proved [illegible] successful. He then came back to Canada himself, and settled in [illegible]. He married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John McKenzie, a [illegible] of the place, by whom he had a family of five sons and six [illegible].

In 1840 he was appointed Crown Lands Agent by the Government [illegible] Hon. Charles Poulett Thompson, just created Lord Sydenham [illegible] in recognition of the valuable services he had rendered Canada and Empire by the recent consolidation of the Upper and Lower Provinces, which, however, did not go into effect till 1841. Mr. Telfer's journey to his new location lay from York, *via* the land and water route, through Lake Simcoe, Orillia, &c., to Sturgeon Bay, and thence along the shore of Georgian Bay, of which the above is one of the many indentations. Arriving at the mouth of the Sydenham River in a batteau, he made his way a short distance up that stream, with cedars overhanging either bank, and disembarking where the market square now is, he effected a small clearing and erected a log shanty the first human habitation in the place very near the spot where the market now stands, in which he and one companion, Thomas Rutherford, remained all winter. These two were the only residents, the first year of the existence of Sydenham, Mr. Rankin having returned with his surveying party to the "settlements" before completing the survey of the town plot, which was not finished by him till 1845. Next season Mr Telfer built a long log shed or shanty near the upper bridge, and almost exactly where the engine house now stands, which was called the "Government House," and was designed and subsequently used for the accommodation of land-hunters and settlers, till they could erect habitations on their own claims.

Mr. Telfer performed the duties of Crown Lands Agent at Sydenham some nine years, when the office was removed to Durham, and he resigned the position. He subsequently removed to Sarnia, and died there at an advanced age. His daughter Elizabeth (now Mrs. Beath), who still resides in the town, is its earliest living settler, and was the first white woman who ever set foot within its limits.

In 1845 the survey of the town plot was finished by Mr. Rankin. In the meantime there had been a considerable influx of settlers, who had scattered to various points, chiefly along the Garafraxa Road, though a number had "set their stakes" at the mouth of the Sydenham; and the little village which sprung up here was also called Sydenham, the name likewise given to the township in which the village was located it being then entirely, as Owen Sound is now in chief part, on the east or right bank of the river. The place continued to grow in size and importance, and at one time it was thought it was destined to be a second Chicago, and would develop into the great [illegible] of western trade and commerce on its way to the markets of the Old World. As early as 1850 the Toronto and Sydenham Railway was agitated, which was designed to have its northern terminus on Owen Sound, at the Village of Sydenham. The distance between the terminal points, by this proposed route, was only 108 miles. The Northern Railway was a rival scheme, first agitated at the same time as the Toronto and Sydenham. The people of Sydenham were warmly canvassed by both companies for municipal aid to assist in the building of their respective roads. Some of the inhabitants strongly favored one route, others the other, but a majority, possessing a firm belief that the railways, if ever built, would *have* to come to them as the only practicable Georgian Bay terminus, selfishly refused to grant assistance to either enterprise. The consequence of this was that the Northern Company accepted an offer of the late Sheriff Smith, of Simcoe, who had a dreary waste of swamp along the Bay, in Nottawasaga, to make his property the terminus of their road. And in this way Collingwood was founded, by the same stroke which retarded the development of Sydenham to an untold extent, and at once destroyed its hopes of ever becoming a metropolis: for no sooner had the Northern succeeded in establishing to the outside world a *certainty* of its being completed, than the Toronto and Sydenham scheme collapsed entirely, and the village which possessed such high hopes, backed by such superior natural advantages, was left as it had been a simple back woods town, without railway facilities, and no prospect of any in the near future. It might be added, however, that this lesson, though it came late, was not lost on the people of Sydenham; and the proof of this is everywhere seen in their enterprise and ambition in encouraging, by effort and generous material aid, every undertaking which promises to reflect credit upon their town, or add to its prosperity and development.

The prestige and position which Sydenham lost when it lost the railway, however, was to a considerable extent recovered very soon after by the location of the county seat at that place, on Grey being set off from Wellington as a Provisional County. The contest between Sydenham and Durham was of the most bitter character. North and South seemed almost equally divided, with odds in favor of the latter, and the Sydenham people got what was called the south eastern party imbued with the belief that the territory comprising the County of Grey was so immensely large that it would undoubtedly be divided in the near future, and when this occurred, that *their* claims for the county seat of the new county would be considered, whereas, by first selecting Durham, their subsequent chances would be entirely cut off. The "south east party" held the "balance of power," and being caught by this specious argument, assisted to lift Sydenham into the coveted position, the rest adding to the already lengthy catalogue still another proof of the wisdom of the policy adopted by some of the greatest men in the [illegible] politics, or diplomacy of getting your enemies to fight among themselves.

Thus Sydenham became the county town of the new County of Grey, and the County Buildings were at once proceeded with, which being completed during the year 1853, the seat of the County Government, both municipal and judicial, was removed hither from the beginning of the year 1854.

By this time Sydenham had grown to be quite a flourishing village, and the next two years continuing to add to its prosperity, extend its influence, and increase its wealth and population, it was incorporated as a town under the name of Owen Sound, by Special Act of Parliament, at the session of 1856, assented to May 16th of that year. This Act was known as the 19th Vict., Cap. XXVIII., and from it we find the population at that time to have been 1,945. It specified the time and manner of holding elections, appointed Thomas Gordon the Returning Officer, and provided that the Town of Owen Sound should come into existence as such on January 1st, 1857.

Under the operation of this Act the following were elected to the first Municipal Council of the new town: Messrs. Carney, Creighton, Gale, Harrison, Lunn, Miller, Scott, Snider, and Stephens. At that time the Mayor and Reeve were chosen by the Councillors from among themselves, and Richard Carney was elected to the former position, while Wm. Miller was chosen to the latter. Mr. Gordon received the appointment of Town Clerk, and has ever since continued to discharge the duties of the position.

The succession to the Mayoralty, since the first incorporation, has been as follows: 1858, Robert Paterson; 1859-60, George Snider; 1861, Wm. Miller; 1862, Thomas Lunn; 1863-4, George Snider; 1865-6, A. M. Stephens; 1867, Thomas Scott; 1868, J. Frost; 1869 W. A. Stephens; 1870, Wm. Miller; 1871, George Snider; 1872, A. M. Stephens; 1873, John Chisholm; 1874, Robert Paterson; 1875, Thos. Scott, who being petitioned against on account of being a member of

the Legislature, and the petition being sustained, was succeeded by Samuel J. Lane, who was re-elected the next year; 1877-8, Richard Sotter; 1879, Henry Robinson. The Reeves, &c., may be seen by reference to the municipal sketch in the general history of the county.

The following are the incumbents of the various municipal offices for the current year: Mayor, Chas. E. Barnhart, M.D.; Reeve, Wm. A. McClean; Deputy-Reeve, John Fox; Councillors, Geo. Anderson, Thos. B. Dowsley, John C. Griffiths, John Harrison, Robt. Heath, Matthew Kennedy, Wm. Manders, Robt. J. Smith, and Stephen Spencer; Clerk, Thos. Gordon; Treasurer, Alfred J. Spencer; Solicitor, John Creasor; Police Magistrate, George Spencer; Chief of Police, John Creighton.

In regard to the material development of Owen Sound, it seems unnecessary to follow it in detail through the various stages of its progress from its incorporation to the present day—details which can be sufficiently judged from a brief description of the place as we find it now. The Owen Sound of to-day consists of an enterprising and prosperous modern railway town, situated at the foot of the Bay of "Sound" of the same name, at the mouth of and on both sides of the River Sydenham, having formerly formed a part of the two Townships of Sydenham and Derby. It contains a population of 4,518, with 1,363 ratepayers; has an assessed valuation of a million and a quarter of dollars; has an annual revenue of between $50,000 and $70,000 (of which, during the past year, $8,000 were expended on schools and $6,000 on streets); a school system which, considered either from an educational standpoint or in respect to the quality and description of its school buildings, is second to none; water-works' system and fire department which compare favorably with those of our most prosperous cities; public buildings which would be a credit to any town in the Province; private residences and business blocks, which are not surpassed by many greater centres of population; and a general system of public and private improvements, which add immensely to its attractiveness, and at the same time place it in the front rank of our most advanced Canadian towns.

The first object of attraction in a country town is always the public buildings. Those in Owen Sound which belong to the county are the Court House, Jail, and Registry Office. The former were commenced in 1852, and finished the next year. They are of stone, very substantial, and although not extremely ornamental, yet of very respectable appearance.

Perhaps the chief matter of interest is in connection with the schools; and these are undoubtedly among the finest to be found in any town of equal size not only in the Province but on the Continent. The new High School, recently completed, is a model of architectural beauty and convenience throughout. It is after the plan of the Stratford High School, recently built, which is claimed to be the finest in Ontario. It cost very close on $20,000 to build this edifice—the fixtures, furnishings, and apparatus being in addition to that amount—besides the grounds, which are both ample and convenient, and cost nearly $4,000.

The Public Schools consist of two fine commodious buildings—one brick and the other stone—erected at a combined cost of $12,500, exclusive of apparatus and grounds.

Among the public improvements belonging to the Corporation is the Town Hall—a fine building of the class, erected on the spot where the first habitation was built by old Mr. Telfer. It is of brick, of handsome design and superior finish, and contains a splendid public hall, the council chamber, town offices, and several stores, and cost somewhat over $15,000.

The Fire Department of Owen Sound is very complete and effective, the most so of any town of similar size within our knowledge. There is a first-class steam fire-engine, a hand engine, and a hook and ladder company. Besides this there are waterworks for fire and domestic purposes) which, by natural pressure alone, will throw a stream over the tops of the highest buildings. The reservoir is situated on the top of the mountain in rear of the town, with all parts of which it is connected. There are 20 hydrants for fire purposes. The material, machinery, &c., were supplied by the celebrated works of the Messrs. Hamilton & Sons, of Toronto.

The harbor of Owen Sound is one of the chief features of the place, and the one to which, more than all others, the people at one time looked forward as the great cause which would one day result in the building up of a great city here. It is controlled by the Dominion Government, who have at various times, in connection with the town, expended very large sums in its improvement, till it is now considered, and justly so, a most important adjunct to the commercial and shipping interests not only of the town but of the whole country bordering the Georgian Bay. It is frequented by all the Georgian Bay and Lake Superior steamers, one line of which has its headquarters here. There is also a daily line of boats to and from Wiarton during the season of navigation. Formerly considerable shipbuilding was carried on here, but of late years this industry has suffered the drawbacks incident to other enterprises which depend for success on the lakes' carrying trade.

In close connection with the harbor, it may be mentioned that Owen Sound is the terminus of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, and the proposed terminus of the Wellington and Georgian Bay. When the latter is finished, and the gauge of the former is widened—two results which will undoubtedly be accomplished in the near future—Owen Sound will possess direct, independent, and competitive lines of communication with the two chief cities of Ontario by first-class boats; and its position, so far as advantages of communication and traffic are concerned, will then be unsurpassed.

As to manufactures, although Owen Sound cannot properly be classed as a manufacturing town, yet there are here a large number of industries of no mean proportions: so many, that in a cursory sketch we cannot refer even briefly to each one, but will simply mention that the most important consist of three foundries, of which that of Corbett & Sons is very extensive, and Kennedy & Sons, who make a specialty of mill machinery, turn out an immense quantity of work; while Christie's is also a large establishment of the kind), a very large steam saw-mill, large flouring mills, gristing mill, woollen mill, tannery, and two breweries. There are also grist and woollen mills on the Sydenham, a short distance out of the town. In addition to the above, the usual number of iron and wood-working establishments are to be found, such as carriage, waggon, and blacksmith shops, pump factories, cooperages, &c., &c., besides saddler's, tailor's, and shoe shops.

If it is just to judge of a community's enterprise, prosperity, and intelligence—as is often the case—as well as of its moral attributes, by the number and description of its churches, then the people of Owen Sound possess all these characteristics in no small degree. There are nine church edifices in town—the Episcopalian, two Presbyterian, two Methodist, Congregationalist, Disciples', Baptist, and Roman Catholic. Several of these are very fine specimens of church architecture, the Canada Methodist costing over $15,000 to build. The Episcopalians have lately erected a stone church, in the Gothic, cost approaching $18,000. The "Old Kirk," Congregat... Roman Catholic are also much above the average of such b... towns of similar size.

There are flourishing Agricultural and Horticultural s... operation here, also Mechanics' Institute and Y.M.C.A. ... rary and reading rooms; and the National Societies of S... St. George, and St. Patrick have branches in operation, th... which is said to be in a most flourishing condition.

The various secret societies flourish to an unwonted ... the most respectable orders existing in Canada being well ... here. Among others are a Chapter and two Lodges of F... Georgian Chapter, No. 34, R. A. M., St. George's Lodg... A. F. & A. M., and North Star Lodge, No. 322, A. F. & ... Odd Fellows' Lodges (one of the Independent Order, No. ... other of the Canadian Order, No. 45), a "Tent" of the K. ... Orange Lodge, Lodge of O. Y. B., and several temperance or...

The Press of Owen Sound is, of course, among the chief ... tions," and it is no exaggeration to claim for it a leading st... list of Canadian journalism. The history of journalism in O... dates to the year when Grey was formed into a Provision... 1853. The *Comet* was the earliest venture in that line, at ... dependent paper, edited by Owen Vandusen. Next ye... called the *Lever* was started, as also the *Times*, which lat... published, and at present owned and managed by D. Creigh... for North Grey. Its founder was Richard Carney, the firs... the town, and at present Sheriff for the District of Alg... Conservative, and circulates about 1,300 copies. The *Adv*... owned and edited by J. H. Lattle, one of the original pr... 1863, is a Reform sheet of more than average ability, and q... sive circulation. The *Tribune* is a new paper, established ... a joint-stock company. It is ably managed, at least so fa... judged by new-paper readers, and is rapidly growing in ... influence. In politics it is Reform, or, more correctly, Lib... more independent in its views and the stand it takes in reg... and measures than a strictly political journal.

The character which attaches to the public improve... public works of the county town is possessed to a more tha... extent by its hotels, commercial buildings, and private ... There are three hotels here, the "Coulson House," the ... and the "American," which cannot be beat in any of our ... towns. The first named was the first built in the place, by H... bell. It was afterwards rebuilt by the late Mr. Coulson ... many years one of the heaviest stage owners and mail-co... Canada, and a man of great enterprise, to whom the deve... Owen Sound was in a great measure due.

Some of the best of the business blocks bear marks of in... much in advance of the time it has taken to produce th... compared with the pioneer store of Messrs. Boyd & Hine ... were the first two to engage in mercantile pursuits, in the ot... and as for private residences, there are many which are re... and would be considered first-class "up-town" establis... metropolitan merchants.

Taken altogether, Owen Sound may be justly claimed as ... "livest" towns—at least as it appears to a disinterested t... any which the Western Peninsula of Ontario claims with... and, what is more, indications give the best promises of ... future, whose prosperity shall rival if not excel the extre... factory development of the past.

TOWN OF MEAFORD.

Situated on an obtuse angle of Georgian Bay, where the ... extending hither in a north-westerly direction from the Sim... border, sweeps gracefully to the north and recedes from ... Cape Rich, the town of which we write has sprung int... and commercial prominence within a short period, as com... the county seat, which lies 18 miles to the west, across the ... of St. Vincent and Sydenham. Surrounded on three si... Township of St. Vincent, of which it originally formed a pa... had no existence except in imagination until the year 1850 ... several years later than the date mentioned before it had ... dignity of even a country village. When St. Vincent was ... block of 200 acres was reserved at this place, on which the C... designed the erection of a future town; but not until 184... years after the survey of the township, was the reserve ... laid out as a village. By this time the township was pretty ... with settlers, and the necessities of trade and progress it w... demanded the location of a business centre at this point. ... a surveyor named Gibbard was instructed to lay out the re... village lots; and to this gentleman, it is said, Meaford owe... means name.

The circumstance which suggested the conferring of thi... that the township in which the village was located, bein... honor of that British naval celebrity, Earl St. Vincent, it ... peculiarly appropriate to designate what people hoped wo... the principal village in the township after the country ... nobleman referred to. The names of other distinguished n... were perpetuated in the streets of the embryo village, and ... Collingwood, Nelson, Trowbridge, Baker, Bayfield, Syk... &c., serve to designate some of its principal thoroughfare... feature which appears to have recommended this site as th... a future commercial mart was the emptying at this point ... Head River into Georgian Bay, thus forming natural harb... which, though not of a superior order, were yet preferable t... will be referred to further along in this sketch.

As before intimated, the progress of Meaford during th... years of its theoretical existence, viz., on the map, was by ... a "mushroom" character, but so entirely the reverse that, ... subsequent to the village survey, there were but four ho... the village limits, and appearances at that date most c... negatived the idea of its founders' anticipations of a glowin... Meaford ever being realized. In 1850, however, it show... life, in the shape of a store, opened by George Jackson an... by D. L. Layton, the present Postmaster; a tannery, post... an addition of two or three to the number of houses al... The Postmaster was Wm. Stephenson (since deceased), wh... be accurate, used to make periodical trips to Barrie *on fo*... the mail by that very primitive conveyance.

As before stated, the original reservation upon which th... planted consisted of but 200 acres, the lots immediatel... it, on the north and south, being owned by Messrs. Steph... P. Purdy, respectively. Each of these gentlemen, with a... to self benefit, by laying out village lots on his own proper...

ately erected a stone church, in the Gothic style, at a g $8,000. The "Old Kirk," Congregational, and are also much above the average of such buildings in size.

ourishing Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in also Mechanics' Institute and Y.M.C.A. each with lib- g rooms; and the National Societies of St. Andrew, St. Patrick have branches in operation, the former of be in a most flourishing condition.

secret societies flourish to an unwonted degree, all table orders existing in Canada being well represented thers are a Chapter and two Lodges of Free Masons ter, No. 34, R. A. M., St. George's Lodge, No. 88, nd North Star Lodge, No. 322, A. F. & A. M., two dges (one of the Independent Order, No. 180, and the dian Order, No. 45), a "Tent" of the K. O. T. M., an odge of O.F.B., and several temperance organizations. Owen Sound is, of course, among the chief "institu- no exaggeration to claim for it a leading stand in the journalism. The history of journalism in Owen Sound r when Grey was formed into a Provisional County, f was the earliest venture in that line, at first an in er, edited by Owen Vandusen. Next year a paper was started, as also the *Times*, which latter is still t present owned and managed by D. Creighton, M.P.P.

Its founder was Richard Carney, the first Mayor of t present Sheriff for the District of Algoma. It is ed circulates about 1,300 copies. The *Advertiser*, now ed by J. H. Little, one of the original proprietors in n sheet of more than average ability, and quite exten- The *Tribune* is a new paper, established in 1878 by mpany. It is ably managed, at least so far as can be spaper readers, and is rapidly growing in favor and olitics it is Reform, or, more correctly, Liberal, being nt in its views and the stand it takes in regard to men than a strictly political journal

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TOWN OF MEAFORD.

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stated, the original reservation upon which this town was sted of but 200 acres, the lots immediately adjoining th and south, being owned by Messrs. Stephenson and J. pectively. Each of these gentlemen, with an eye single , by laying out village lots on his own property, held out inducements to settlers to locate upon those which they respectively held for sale. In this manner each secured the nucleus of a village upon his property, and Meaford proper, having no one whose special business it was to care for her interests in this particular, was threatened with a rival on either side, which would have sapped her existence had their designs been realized. On the "plot" laid out by Mr. Purdy, especially, promises of future importance developed to a considerable extent; and the grist mill owned by that gentleman, another owned by Moses Chantler, a small store, blacksmith shop, and a few dwellings, rendered this spot somewhat more important, in a commercial sense, than its most northerly rival, if not more so than the central figure among the three contending hamlets Meaford. So fierce became this rivalry that it permeated every portion of the local body politic, and all matters of a local public character were regulated with reference to it each party endeavoring to secure the advantage to its locality. In no particular was this strife more marked or carried to more absurd length than in school matters, and on one occasion, when the election of a school trustee was on the *tapis*, a long controversy as to the location of the poll for the purpose was compromised by the selection of a spot in the open air, under the boughs of a large elm which stood on the boundary between the two rival localities, which were denominated respectively "North" and "South," as this particular contest did not partake of a triangular shape. The palm of victory rested upon the "South" on that occasion, but by subsequent manœuvres they were badly worsted by the "North" that a "treaty" of amalgamation was executed, which ultimately healed the differences referred to, after the pretensions of the "South" to supremacy became obviously vain

There is always a healthy medium between two extremes; and those who now came to settle in the prospective town at this point appeared to recognize in Meaford, as laid out by the Government, the "medium" between the two extremes mentioned, in point of interest as a future location, as it was already in a geographical sense: and, as a consequence, the growth of that village received an impetus which soon placed it far in advance of its former competitors. So rapid thenceforth was its development, that those who had predicted its assumption of the habiliments of commercial consequence began to pride themselves upon the truth of their prophecies.

At no time in her history has the growth of Meaford been of an unsubstantial or unhealthy character, but her progress up the scale of mercantile importance has never exceeded the demands of those whose interests that progression subserved. As a result of the prudent conservatism displayed in this regard we find Meaford at the present time enjoying a full measure of the prosperity which almost invariably accompanies commercial prudence; never having erected stores, hotels, and houses beyond the needs of the present, the best citizens are not burdened with the financial incubus of barren investments, nor are her streets provided with the unvarying spectacle of empty shops deserted tenements, and smokeless chimneys.

It was most awkwardly managed, when the post office at this place was named, that the designation of "St. Vincent" was bestowed upon it, although the name of Meaford had already been conferred upon the village; and for many years subsequently the name of St. Vincent clung to the place, much to the inconvenience and annoyance of those having cause, through the nature of their commercial intercourse with the place, to desire an identity of name between post office and village.

The favorable character of the country adjoining Meaford, coupled with the advantages offered by the immense "water stretch" on the shore of which it lies, contributed to its success in a degree to insure the permanency of its trade, and when a grain market was opened here it furnished a long sought avenue of exit for the produce of many square miles of as good agricultural land as lies in the Province; but the village was long without railway facilities, which formed a serious drawback to her winter commerce. These facts, aided by a full conception of the advantages which railway communication would secure to them, led the people of Meaford several years since to offer strong inducements to the Northern Railway Company (whose northern terminus then rested in Collingwood) to extend their line along the shore of Georgian Bay to their town, since which time they have enjoyed the best facilities afforded by this great institution of modern enterprise, and their town is now the terminus of the main line of that road.

Prior to the year 1875 Meaford was part and parcel of the Township of St. Vincent, although it had long previously attained to a position warranting its incorporation as a village. But by a wise dispensation of those holding the confidence of the people, it was spared the ordeal of passing through a system of village government, with the attendant long list of municipal legislators to absorb all the "honors" belonging by right to the whole community; but a more honored and honorable municipal existence was in store for her, and the year mentioned she entered upon the duties and assumed the dignities of a town, having been incorporated the previous year as such by Special Act of the Ontario Legislature. At that time the population of the village was not sufficient to enable them to incorporate under the "General Act," being but 1,700, but these figures have since been swelled to 2,200.

The pioneer board of municipal legislators elected to control the destinies of the new town consisted of W. D. Pollard, Mayor; James Stewart, Reeve; Thos. Harris, John Hill, J. J. Johnston, Chas. Watt, Francis Low, Lorenzo Londry, Elliott Thompson, D. L. Layton, and John D. McGee, Councillors. The office of Town Clerk was filled by John Albery. Mr. James Stewart succeeded to the Mayoralty in 1876, being followed by Mr. Pollard in 1877, who thus served his second term in the civic chair, and gave place the year following to John D. McGee, who made room for C. R. McLean, M.D., in 1879. For 1880 the municipal slate of Meaford reads as follows:—J. D. McGee, Mayor; James Cleland, Reeve; Chas. Watt, C. P. McIntosh, James Hogg, Chas. Barns, Wm. Stewart, Robert Agnew, David McCann, Thos. Atis, and Alex. Thompson, Councillors; John Albery, Clerk; Peter Fuller, Treasurer; Jas. C. Grant, Chief Constable.

The site on which Meaford stands is a very handsome one, sloping towards the shore of the bay, from a considerable distance beyond the town, and though not a lofty elevation, it is sufficiently high to insure the advantages of health, and a broad prospect bayward; and viewed from the deck of a steamer at some distance from the shore, the effect of the busy little town nestling at the foot of a gently inclining background, in which the beauties of rural scenery are liberally displayed, is remarkably pleasant and exhilarating.

Among the public improvements of this town, the wharf and harbor are probably the most deserving of notice. The wharf stands at the west of the mouth of the Big Head River (which derived its suggestive and euphonious name from an Indian Chief who sported the same cognomen, but the harbor formed by this stream is by no means an extensive or safe one. The wharf therefore is extended several hundred feet into the bay, until ten or twelve feet of water is found at its

extremity, but the exposed position renders shipping somewhat precarious, and Meaford's maritime trade, in consequence, has never assumed very great proportions. The works referred to were constructed at a cost of upwards of $30,000 from first to last ; $10,000 of which was originally granted by the Government, who subsequently supplemented that grant by another of like amount, and the balance was furnished by the town, to whom the entire property belongs.

The public buildings include a Town Hall, erected at a cost of $4,000. It is of brick, and though utility was the chief feature aimed at in its construction, yet architectural beauty has not been wholly neglected, and it is in all respects a very creditable commentary upon Meaford's public spirit, containing, as it does, a handsome public hall, council chamber, and town offices. The fire department is somewhat limited in its extent, and hampered in its degree of usefulness by the rather ancient character of its equipments, which consist of one hand engine and a system of tanks ; but these appliances are nevertheless rendered as effective as an efficient corps of willing firemen can make them.

The school system of the town comprises one large public school building, erected at an expense of $7,000, in which six teachers are employed. There is not at present any High School here, but the subject is being considerably agitated, and if the enterprise of the people finds expression on this subject in the same liberal manner which has characterized them in other respects, little doubt can be entertained of the success of the now incipient project. That the cause of religion is flourishing here is substantially attested by the number and character of the churches within the town. These include a Canada Methodist, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Disciples', Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic, all of which are very creditable edifices.

In fact, the general character and appearance of Meaford buildings is above the average usually attained in a place of like size. Its commercial institutions include 8 hotels, six of which are licensed to vend the "ardent," 2 grist and 2 saw mills, one of each being run by steam, 2 tanneries, 2 woollen mills, foundry and machine shop, and numerous other [illegible] of lesser note, besides the usual complement of stores and shops.

The Press is here well represented by the *Monitor*, a weekly journal, claiming independence of any political party, which is conducted with ability and profit to himself as well as to the community, by Mr. Hugh Watt. The other intellectual attributes of the town include a Mechanics' Institute, with a large and valuable library ; a Masonic Lodge, and several temperance societies.

From what has been written, the reader will doubtless have come to the just conclusion that Meaford is deserving of a place among the rising towns of Canada [illegible] present appearances are reliable as a standard by which to estimate her future [illegible], we may safely predict that before the close of the present century this town, which now boasts but 2,200 inhabitants, will have expanded into a commercial [illegible] of largely increased importance, as compared with that which attaches to it at the present day.

TOWN OF DURHAM.

Durham was one of the earliest founded communities within the County of Grey. It is situated on either side of the Garafraxa Road, where that highway is crossed by the Durham Road, extending along [illegible] upwards of a mile. One of the prime attractions of this [illegible] of the pioneers, was the crossing of the Saugeen River [illegible] affording water power for the mills which sprung up soon after its [illegible] assisted so materially in its subsequent development. The major portion of the town is built upon the upland which flanks the Saugeen on the right or north, said portion being called "Upper Town," as contradistinguished from "Lower Town," which [illegible] valley of the river. The situation of the town is most favo[illegible] [illegible] the town of the age of railroads, natural advantages, when pitted against [illegible] the locality thus favored, but they seldom succeed, unaided, in attract[ing] the volume of business which is the life and soul of *modern* [illegible] trading community. But the isolation of Durham has been [illegible] present [illegible] it will continue to be the obstacle to its future considerable [adv]ancement so long as the cause continues. It is 28 miles [illegible] Owen Sound on the north ; 16 from Mount Forest on the south [illegible] miles from navigation on the north-east and west at Collingwood and K[illegible].

The pioneer of the town was the late Mr. Archibald Hunter, father of I. H. Hunter, M.P.P. for South Grey, who located on the Glenelg [illegible] Durham Road, May 1st, 1842, almost [illegible] to the Township of [illegible], and indeed a group of several townships in that [illegible]. Mr. Hunter (whose biography appears elsewhere in this work) [illegible] settlers began to move northward past his door to [illegible] along the Garafraxa Road between there and Sydenham, he [illegible] there being no other inn between Mount Forest [and] Owen Sound. The entertainment here offered was of course of a [illegible] writer in the Meaford *Monitor*, discussing the features of this hostelry, [illegible] which Macaulay could not gainsay.

[illegible] Mr. Hunter came Mr. Davidson, whose [illegible] Durham, was the first white child born here. Several families, including the McDonalds, McKenzies, and a Mr. [illegible] prior to 1848, by which date the place [illegible]. At the date last mentioned [the] Crown Lands Office for the County of Grey was removed from Owen Sound to this place, and Mr. George Jackson placed in charge thereof as Government agent. Mr. Jackson at once took a most active part in [illegible] and to his efforts in its behalf, more than to [those] of any other one man, is the subsequent growth and consequence of Durham to be justly attributed. To this gentleman also is ascribed [illegible] village the euphonious name which it bears, conferred, it is said, in honor of his English birthplace.

The location of the Land Office at Durham attracted many prospect[ive] [illegible] located elsewhere, and thus the [illegible] to the dignity of [illegible] any considerable [illegible] with every stride onward until about 1860, when it appeared to have reached its temporary meridian, and

enjoyed a considerable season of "masterly inactivity. [illegible] Post Office in the village, with an utter disregard f[or] [illegible] the part of the department officials, continued to be [illegible] name of "Bentinck," a not inappropriate name in its [illegible] account of its location on the Bentinck side of the Ga[rafraxa] [illegible] which should by all means have been changed to co[rrespond with the] name of the village when the latter had grown to the s[tatus of a] trade mart.

When the "railroad fever" began to stimulate th[e] [illegible] western Ontario communities, the Village of Durham [illegible] epidemic, though it very ingloriously "escaped" a p[illegible] benefits which many of its sister villages reaped fro[m the railway in]flation of that period. A brief reference to the circum[stances which led] to the isolation of Durham from the railway world [illegible] It was the old story of a strife between different local[ities] [illegible] too freely indulged in, redounded to the permanent [illegible] [par]ticipants, in leaving many of them still without the [illegible] they respectively wrangled, and which the most comm[on] [illegible] and prudence could have secured. When the Toront[o] [illegible] Road was in contemplation, overtures were made by it [illegible] people of Durham and vicinity with a view to obtaini[ng] [illegible] [sup]port as would warrant the construction of the road t[illegible] attempt was made by some of the most progressive [illegible] men of that section to secure the passage of bonus b[y-laws for the] project, and ensure the extension of that line northw[ard from Mount] Forest to Owen Sound, or some point in the County [illegible] township, however, appeared divided against itself, ea[ch desiring] the road in its own midst, and the "rule or ruin" p[olicy being] freely adopted, it was found impossible to harmonize [illegible] the healing of which was essential to the success [illegible] wherefore the "ruinous alternative prevailed, the p[roject] collapsed, and the people were left to reflect upon th[e folly which] they allowed to dispel their prospects of railway [comm]un[ication].

Having learned wisdom from experience, the ne[xt opportunity of] obtaining railway facilities was eagerly seized upon by [illegible] town and locality as a means of retrieving their former [illegible] when the Wellington and Georgian Bay Railway pro[illegible] Durham, now emancipated from the retarding influen[ce] [illegible] its [illegible] generously respond[ed] [illegible] [mun]icipal aid to that line by granting it a bonus of $[illegible] concurrently with that granted by other municipalities [illegible] plated route, insures the construction of this line, [illegible] Durham direct communication with Owen Sound [illegible] Hamilton and Toronto on the south-east, through by th[e] [illegible] Palmerston by the Wellington and Georgian B[ay] [illegible] Wellington, Grey and Bruce and Great Western Ra[ilway] [illegible] [illegible] from the completion of these [illegible] will [illegible] stimulated energies of Durham's [illegible] system [illegible] [illegible] expand, with the establishment of grain [illegible] of the best agricultural districts of the Province [illegible] th[e] [illegible] centre of very [illegible] character.

As before intimated, Durham is situated along the [illegible] the Townships of Bentinck and Glenelg, from which [it] was separated in 1872 by Special Act of the Ontario L[egislature], [illegible] the 35 Vict., cap. 42, by which it was erecte[d] [illegible] population at that time being somewhat in excess of 2[illegible] [illegible] still remains. The first Mayor elected to pre[side over the des]tinies of the newly incorporated town was Alexand[er] [illegible] Archibald McClellan was elected to the Reeveship [illegible] following named [illegible] constitute the Town [illegible] McIntosh, Mayor ; Gilbert McKechnie, Reeve ; W[illegible] [illegible] Burton, John [illegible], Robert Bell, John [illegible] T[illegible], Henry Storey, A. C. Mackenzie, and Joh[n] [illegible] Councillors ; John Moore officiates as Clerk ; Ar[illegible] Treasurer, and Henry Young, Chief of Police.

The architecture displayed in this town is [illegible] [illegible] complimentary kind, but, on the contrary, [illegible] the average reached by most towns of similar size. T[illegible] [illegible] nearly every denomination known to Canada, bu[illegible] [illegible] the rural standard. Two newspapers, [illegible] *Review*, each publishing weekly editions, supply the [illegible] [illegible] and creditably represent the great an[illegible] [illegible] important parties.

[illegible] signs of the times appear to indicate a revival [illegible] the comparative inactivity which has of late years [illegible] [illegible] extent, and an advance [illegible] present [illegible] position among the towns of the west [illegible] [a] centre of extensive agricultural trade, liberally p[illegible] power for manufacturing purposes, supplied with railw[ay] [illegible] [sur]rounded by a fertile and prosperous rural communit[y] [illegible] [illegible] men whom experience has taught to utilize t[illegible] the advantages named, many of which she now pos[sesses] [illegible] bestowal of the balance of which she has a well groun[ded] [illegible]

VILLAGE OF SHELBURNE

Situated at almost the south-easterly extremity [of] Grey, where the townships of Amaranth in Wellin[gton and] Melancthon in Grey join their borders, and a few [illegible] [of] the eastern border of the latter, the Village of [illegible] [illegible] of territory acquired partially from each of the[se] [illegible] on the main line of the T. G. & B. railroad, [illegible] with all the modern advantages of communication [illegible] world, and to which, indeed, it is chiefly indebte[d] [illegible] decidedly thrifty and progressive condition. Before [illegible] of this road, the Village of Shelburne closely rese[mbled] [illegible] corporations which "exist only in contemplation of [illegible] from the rural hamlet, without commercial attraction[s] [illegible] are necessary to cater to the [illegible] needs of a r[illegible] consisting of a small store kept by Edward Berwick, [illegible] waggon shop, and the hotel of Wm. Jelly, the [illegible] it has risen with the tide of progress which follow[s] [illegible] way construction to become one of the "spriest" [illegible] County of Grey.

As before intimated, it formerly comprised port[ions of Amaranth] and Melancthon Townships, the major portion of [illegible] [illegible] on the Wellington side of the county line. [illegible] sufficiently in the scale of commercial dignity, and p[illegible] the number of inhabitants requisite to an incorp[orated] [illegible] people of this flourishing locality determined to seek [illegible] [or]ganization, and accordingly the territory mention[ed] [illegible] under the General Act provided for such continge[ncies] [illegible] assumed its independent municipal existence the fir[illegible] [illegible] being as part and parcel of the County of Grey [illegible] [illegible] officials under whose directions Shelburne ass[illegible]

a considerable season of "masterly inactivity." Meanwhile the ice in the village, with an utter disregard for convenience on t of the department officials, continued to be designated by the "Bentinck," a not inappropriate name in its first bestowal, on of its location on the Bentinck side of the Garafraxa Road, but hould by all means have been changed to correspond with the the village when the latter had grown to the size of a significant art.

n the "railroad fever" began to stimulate the pulse of north- Ontario communities, the Village of Durham did not escape the e, though it very ingloriously "escaped" a participation in the which many of its sister villages reaped from the business in- t that period. A brief reference to the circumstances which led olation of Durham from the railway world will be sufficient. he old story of a strife between different localities, which being ly indulged in, redounded to the permanent injury of the par s, in leaving many of them still without the boon over which pectively wrangled, and which the most commonplace harmony dence could have secured. When the Toronto, Grey and Bruce as in contemplation, overtures were made by its managers to the t Durham and vicinity with a view to obtaining such local sup would warrant the construction of the road to that point. An was made by some of the most progressive and enterprising that section to secure the passage of bonus by-laws to aid the and ensure the extension of that line northward from Mount Owen Sound, or some point in the County of Bruce. Each p, however, appeared divided against itself; each locality wanted in its own midst, and the "rule or ruin" policy having been lopted, it was found impossible to harmonize those differences, ding of which was essential to the success of the enterprise. te the "ruin" [illegible] alternative prevailed, the progressive scheme d, and the people were left to reflect upon the stupidity which wed to dispel their prospects of railway connection.

[illegible] learned wisdom from experience, the next opportunity of g railway facilities was eagerly seized upon by the people of the locality as a means of retrieving their former great error; and e Wellington and Georgian Bay Railway project was set on foot, , now emancipated from the retarding influences which clung to s before its incorporation, generously responded to the call for al aid to that line by granting it a bonus of $22,500. This aid, ly with that granted by other municipalities along the intend- route, insures the construction of this line, which will give to n direct communication with Owen Sound on the north and [illegible] and Toronto on the south-east, though by the rather circuitous Palmerston by the Wellington and Georgian Bay, thence by the to, Grey and Bruce and Great Western Railways. The [illegible] from the completion of these [illegible] in the [illegible] of Durham's [illegible] system, which will [illegible] expand, with the establishment of grain markets in the [illegible] st agricultural districts of the Province, to the proportions of a [illegible] of very significant character.

[illegible] intimated, Durham is situated along the townline between [illegible] townships of Bentinck and Glenelg, from which municipalities [illegible] ated in 1872 by Special Act of the Ontario Legislature, [illegible] the 35 Vict., cap. 42, by which it was created into a town, th[illegible] at that time being somewhat in excess of 2,000, about which [illegible] still remains. The first Mayor elected to preside over the [illegible] of the newly incorporated town was Alexander [illegible] McCallum was elected to the Reeveship. For 1880 [illegible] constitute the Town Council: [illegible] h, Mayor; Gilbert McKechnie, Reeve; Wm. A. [illegible] John Robertson, Robert Bell, John H. Brown, Walter [illegible] Henry Storey, A. C. Mackenzie, and John A. Johnston, [illegible] John Moore [illegible] Clerk; Archibald Davidson [illegible] and Henry Young, Chief of Police.

[illegible] displayed in this town deserves [illegible] complimentary [illegible] but, on the contrary, [illegible] There are [illegible] Canada, [illegible] Two newspapers, the [illegible] and [illegible] published weekly editions, supply the locality with [illegible] important pa[illegible]

[illegible] signs of the times appear to indicate a revival of Durham from [illegible] which [illegible] characterized it to a [illegible] extent, and an elevation from its present comparatively [illegible] position among the towns of the west to a rank befitting [illegible] extensive agricultural trade, liberally provided with water for manufacturing purposes, supplied with [illegible] facilities, [illegible] by a fertile and prosperous rural community, and peopled by a [illegible] men whom experience has taught to utilize to the fullest extent [illegible] advantages [illegible] what she now possesses, [illegible] the [illegible] of what she has a well grounded expectation.

VILLAGE OF SHELBURNE

[illegible] the south-easterly extremity of the County of [illegible] where the townships of Amaranth in Wellington County and [illegible] corners, and a few hundred feet west [illegible] the latter, the Village of Shelburne [illegible] partially [illegible] the T. G. & B. railroad, which [illegible] the [illegible] advantages [illegible] present [illegible] progressive condition. Before the construction [illegible] road, the Village of Shelburne closely resembled [illegible] existence only in [illegible] hamlet, without commercial [illegible] such as [illegible] of a rural community [illegible] kept by Edward Berwick, blacksmith, and [illegible] Wm. Jelly, the founder of the village [illegible] with the progress which followed in the wake of [illegible] within the [illegible] Grey.

[illegible] formerly comprised portions of Amaranth [illegible] Townships, the major portion of the village being [illegible] the Wellington side of the county line. Having advanced [illegible] municipal dignity, and possessing more than [illegible] of inhabitants requisite to [illegible] incorporated village, the [illegible] of this flourishing locality [illegible] to seek separate municipal [illegible] the territory mentioned was incorporated [illegible] Act provided for such contingencies, in 1878, and [illegible] the first of January [illegible] the County of Grey. The list of muni[illegible] assumed the dignities and responsibilities of village government, included the following, viz.: Wm. Jelly, Reeve; John Macbeth, Geo. R. Hannah, Jas. C. Wheaton, and Ira Belfrey, Councillors; with F. G. Dunbar officiating as Clerk.

The location of Shelburne is one which could not well be improved upon as regards the natural beauty of the prospect thereabout, or the excellent quality of the country surrounding it. It is the latter feature, of course, which has been the principal factor (subordinate to the railroad) in building the place up to its present proportions, and upon which it must mainly depend for its future prosperity. But there are innumerable other features in the composition of the village which contribute, as an aggregate whole, to the rapid strides in advance of its immediate trade rivals which Shelburne has of late been making, and among these none are more potent than the liberal enterprise of its citizens, which is unmistakably displayed in the superior class of buildings, mostly of red brick, which grace its streets; and have earned for it the reputation of being one of the best built up villages in this respect in the north-western peninsula.

With a population closely approaching 1,000, and institutions of trade including 8 general stores, 2 drug stores, 1 steam grist and 2 steam saw mills, foundry, tannery, with the numerous *et cetera* usually found in towns of like size, besides a smart weekly newspaper, the *Free Press*, and churches and schools fully up to the high average characteristic of Canadian villages, Shelburne gives brilliant promise of future consequence, and of occupying ere long a most important place as one of the chief trade centres of this section of Ontario.

TOWN OF MOUNT FOREST.

This flourishing incorporated town, though belonging to the Corporation of the County of Wellington, is situated partly in the former territorial limits of the County of Grey; the greater portion, in fact, is in the south western corner of Normanby and the south-eastern corner of Egremont, the other portion being in the Township of Arthur, in Wellington County, to which, as above stated, the whole town now belongs.

Mount Forest is located on both sides (but chiefly north) of the south fork of the Saugeen. This river was for many years subsequent to the early settlement of the locality known as the "Maitland," a mistake which arose from want of geographical knowledge on the part of John McDonald, of Goderich, a surveyor who had laid out the greater number of the "Canada Company" townships in the "Huron Tract." Reference has previously been made to some of the circumstances attending the original survey of the Garafraxa Road by Mr Rankin, in 1837. Previous to this date Lewis Burwell, of Brantford, had laid out a number of townships about the head of the Grand River, among others, Luther; or rather, he merely ran a line around Luther, and reported it to the government as one immense swamp. Therefore, when Mr. Rankin received instructions to run a line from the Fergus settlement, then the extreme frontier of civilization, to the mouth of the Sydenham, he took a north-western course to avoid the Luther swamp, intending to turn north as soon as it was passed. This he did on striking the above river, as he judged from its high banks and rapid current that he was now beyond the great swamp forming the sources of the Grand River; in addition to which he was told by Neewash, the Ojibway chief, that the river was "a Saugeen," and he named it so. About four years later, however, the Government sent John McDonald, as above mentioned, to re-survey the Garafraxa Road, and he judged the river to be "a Maitland" supposing it to be a branch of the stream finding its outlet into Lake Huron at Goderich, and changed its name to "Maitland" accordingly. Subsequently it went by this name for many years; and when some settlers followed it down to the present site of Hanover, and followed the other branch of the Saugeen thence back to Durham, people at the latter place would not believe that the "Maitland" was really "a Saugeen." This accounts for the names "Maitland hills" and "Maitland woods," as the present site of Mount Forest was called, and as the locality continued to be known by the early settlers even up to a comparatively recent date. And we see on some maps, which were until recently admitted as authority, this southern branch of the Saugeen marked as flowing away in a more southerly direction, and emptying into the Maitland.

We are not positive as to the actual first settlement of Mount Forest; but we know John Foster, at present a resident of the town, was the first settler on the north side of the river previous to 1840, though the principal portion of the town was almost an unbroken bush till 1855. In less than ten years after that date it contained about 1,000 inhabitants; six years later, when the general census was taken, it contained 1,370; and in 1879 it was incorporated as a town, with a population of over 3,000; the Act of Incorporation coming into effect on Jan. 1st, 1880, with the following as the first incumbents of the respective town offices: Mayor, Thos. Swan; Reeve, James McMullen; Deputy Reeve, Joseph Hampton; Councillors, Wm. Colclough, Jos Kilgour, Wm. Lewis, James Orr, John Reynolds, Thos. Ryan, James Reid, H. H. Stovel, Henry Yarlet, L. H. Yeomans; Clerk, W. C. Perry; Treasurer, T. G. Smith; Chief of Police, Charles Bolding.

Situated on a stream which affords good water power, this attribute first gave it an impetus which has developed without interruption. The "Maitland Mills," which were built some distance down the river in 1850, were followed in 1856 by a saw mill at the present site of the town, and now there are a large number of manufacturing establishments in the place, including two foundries, where reapers, mowers, and all agricultural implements are made; large woollen factory, which manufactures for the wholesale trade; a large tannery; three grist and flouring, and one oatmeal mill; two saw mills; two planing mills; a large sash, door, and blind factory; a very large fanning mill factory; a shingle mill; several cooperages; a large number of waggon and blacksmith shops, and several smaller industries. There are six good hotels, two of which are exceptionally so; high and public schools, both large and ornamental buildings—the former with two teachers and the latter with seven; six churches, of which the Canada Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, and Presbyterian, cost $12,000, $7,000, and $10,000 respectively; two newspapers, the *Confederate* and *Examiner*, both Reform in politics; a large number of business houses of a superior class, and many private residences which are equal to the best in any of our provincial towns.

Mount Forest is the most important station, with the exception of Orangeville and Owen Sound, on the whole line of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. With the late construction of the Wellington and Georgian Bay Railway, it has become a competing point for freight traffic, a fact which will not be slow to add to its wealth and importance.

Its rather romantic name is formed from a blending of the terms "Maitland *hills*" and "Maitland *woods*," by which the locality was known for many years previous to the day when the first semblance to a village appeared where now the bustle and noise of a prosperous and rapidly-growing town on all sides greet the ear

TOWNSHIP OF ARTEMESIA.

Artemesia is one of the central townships of Grey, being situated between Euphrasia and Proton on the north and south, and between Osprey and Glenelg on the east and west. It contains an area of 69,193 acres, or 108.81 square miles, with a population at last census, in 1871, of 3,484, a status which has been very materially improved upon since then; but we will remark right here, while beginning the township sketches, that any later statistics than those of 1871 are, in so far as regards population, in nineteen-cases out of ten entirely misleading, by reason of the well-known carelessness exhibited, not only here but in all parts of the Province, by the assessors when making their returns under this head; for which reason we will only add that wherever statistics of population are referred to, the last Government census has been consulted for the figures.

Topographically, Artemesia is a rough section of country, boulders predominating in many localities, and the soil, which is generally considered of more than average fertility, being of the nature which is described by geologists as "Artemesia gravel," from the fact that this particular variety is found in greater abundance here than in any other portion of the Dominion. The timber of this township was originally for the most part maple and elm. The altitude of the general surface is about the same as the "water-divide," though actually somewhat north of it. The northern part of the township slopes towards Georgian Bay, the whole "dipping" towards the centre, and forming the valley of the Beaver River, which drains its entire area. On this river, and some three miles south of the Euphrasia line, are the Eugenia Falls, forming one of the most picturesque scenes on the American continent.

At this point there is a thriving little village, also called Eugenia, which was first settled in August, 1858, by three brothers Purdy, who built a saw mill in 1859, and a grist mill the succeeding year. The Toronto and Sydenham Road runs diagonally through the township from south-east to north-west, and the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway also runs through it, nearly parallel to the above road.

Flesherton is at the junction of the Toronto and Sydenham, with the Durham Road almost in the centre of the township, and there is a station on the T. G. & B. Railway, over a mile south-west of the village, named after W. K. Flesher, one of the earliest settlers in the township and for many years its Reeve, and also Warden of the county. Flesherton is now a prosperous and busy town, containing four general stores, one drug store, and a number of shops in other lines; besides two large cabinet factories, one steam and the other run by water, grist and saw mills, woollen mill, and tannery, and a number of carriage, blacksmith, harness, and tailor shops, etc., etc. There is a very fine C. Methodist church, good school with two teachers, several good hotels, the best express telegraph and mail facilities, and a population of over 300.

Priceville situated on the Durham Road at its intersection with the Glenelg line (though all in Artemesia), is also a flourishing, and prosperous village. The Saugeen River, which passes through it, affords abundant water power. There is a large saw mill, grist mill, tannery, and several waggon and blacksmith shops, two hotels, a number of stores, a school, and several churches in Priceville, which commands quite a local trade.

The first actual settler in the township is said to have been Elias Grey, at what precise date we have been unable to learn. The following also were among the very earliest residents: Wm. Aikens, Jas. Beattie, Wm. Cunningham, Wm. Davis, Wm. Draper, John Dunwoodie, the Fleshers, Charles Fyfe, Joseph Galbraith, John Graham, John Gray, Robt. Hawkins, Adam Hulley, Samuel Hunter, Alex. Irwin, Roger Lever, James Marshall, A. Munshaw, Norman and John McKee, Wm. McMullen, John Osborne, John Parks, the Purdys, Joseph Price, John Ritchie, John Sproule, James Snell, Wm. Sherwood, John Stendwell, Robert, David, and William Thompson, Jacob Teets, John Williams, and Joseph Wright.

Flesherton was the first Post Office in the township, and John Sproule was the first Postmaster. The first school was also near there. Lot 12's, 1st Con. E. of T. & S. R.), and was kept by Richard Campbell, for many years Township Clerk, who previous to the building of the school-house taught a private school in his own cabin. The first tavern was kept by A. Munshaw, and was situated a short distance south-east of the present Village of Flesherton (of which he was the first settler); and the first mill was that of Roger Lever, a mile below Flesherton, on the Beaver River. Some idea of the primitive state of the roads in those days, and the difficulties of communication, may be conceived from the fact that it took Mr. Lever nine days, with three yoke of oxen and five men, to transport the mill-stone used in the pioneer grist-mill, from Stayner station, on the Northern Railway, to its resting place at the mill.

For the chief municipal officials of Artemesia, as well as all the other townships of the county, we refer the reader to the "Municipal History" in connection with this work. Those who at present "run the municipal machine" are: Wm. S. Christoe, M.D., Reeve; Samuel Pedlar, Deputy Reeve; Archibald Elliott, and Thorpe Wright, Councillors; and Richard Campbell, Clerk.

The name of this township is now Artemesia, though it was originally named Artimisia, after a well-known character in heathen mythology: the change having originally arisen through a clerical error, which was subsequently perpetuated, till the new spelling of the name came to be on all lands admitted and used.

Artemesia, so far as its natural attributes are concerned, may be called a fair average of the townships of the county; as to acquired advantages, it stands well up toward the head of the list; and as to its comparative progress and development, it may safely be described as satisfactory and encouraging; of a nature, in fact, which, if continued, will make it one of the most desirable of all the municipal divisions of the county.

TOWNSHIP OF BENTINCK.

Bounded northward by the township of Sullivan, eastward by Glenelg, southward by Normanby, and westward by the township of Brant in Bruce County, Bentinck is, in point of agricultural excellence, much above the average of the townships of Grey. With a surface varying from rolling to hilly, it possesses a soil at once highly fertile and easily cultivated being for the most part of clay loam, varied in spots by sandy loam and gravelly deposits. It is drained by the tributaries of the Saugeen River, which furnish in almost every part the most desirable and valuable water privileges.

The township was named after Lord George Bentinck, and surveyed in 1850 by Mr. Dennis, late Surveyor-General of the Dominion. The "Durham Road," elsewhere spoken of, had been surveyed two years previously by Mr. Brough, from Durham to Kincardine.

The first settlement in Bentinck was effected at Durham. Outside of that now prosperous town, or its immediate vicinity, however, the first to locate were Messrs. Buck & Hassenjager, at the present site of Hanover, in the winter of 1848-9, and early the following spring. Sketches of these two gentlemen, and particulars of their first settlement, may be seen among the biographical memoirs of the o
Among those who settled on the Bentinck side of the Gar
previous to 1849, were James Burgess, Duncan and Malcolm
Dugald McCallum, John McDonald, and Alexander Smith.

The earliest educational and religious facilities afforded t
ants of Bentinck were at Durham, and after that at Hanov
both of which places are or were within the corporate li
township. The former, a separate Corporation, is elsewhere

Hanover is now the only village in Bentinck worthy
Though yet unincorporated, this important village co
1,200 inhabitants the secret of its remaining in the town
that its vote carried the "balance of power" in both Be
Grant; and so long as schemes for bonusing new railways
worked, it was policy on the part of the villages to stick t
ships and get them to "pay the piper." It is situated on t
Road, at the Bruce and Grey line, and partly in the for
though chiefly in the latter. Next after Buck and Hassen
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the first mill in this section of the county. The place is r
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the village, and afford very good water power, which is lib
The manufactures consist of a large steam cabinet, stave,
factory and saw mill combined; a water saw mill; large
flouring mill; large foundry; quite a number of carriage,
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Altogether, it is one of the smartest town of the western
Province.

Glenelg is the third township in the county as to siz
78,330 acres, and at the time of the last census was on
Normanby in population, containing at that time 5,050 inh

The municipal officers for the present year are: Da
Reeve; Jacob Messenger, 1st Deputy Reeve; John Mc
Deputy Reeve; Robert Reid and Henry Willis, Coun
Duncan Campbell, Clerk and Treasurer.

Bentinck, on the whole, is a fair average of the west
townships, and considerably above the average of Grey Coun
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railway facilities, and with as good roads as can anywhere
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possess, and which will hereafter redound to its improvemen
it to the front rank in material resources and substantial w

TOWNSHIP OF COLLINGWOOD.

This is the north-eastern township of the county, being
the north by the Georgian Bay, on the east by the Town-h
wassaga, in the County of Simcoe; on the south by the T
Osprey, and on the west by the Townships of Euphrasia and

It covers an area of 69,500 acres, or 108.53 square mile
time of the last Government census contained a population
comprising 616 families: while according to the estimate o
Valuators, which is the basis of all county levies, the rea
valued at $964,620; being the fourth township in the coun
on, though only eleventh in size, while some four others
a few acres of its area.

As to its topographical characteristics, Collingwood m
as irregular, and in parts even very rough. It contains som
elevated land in the Western Peninsula of Ontario, having
altitude of 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. The
known as the Blue Mountains traverses the centre of the to
spurs thrown out in sundry directions toward its several
appellation was attached to the hills in question by the ea
who passed by on their fur-trading expeditions across the l
originating from their great height which produced the
hue, forming a factor in the spell which distance added to
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continuation of the "Great Niagara Escarpment" menti
geological sketch of the county, and divides the township in
physically speaking, which "gravitate," the one to the c
to the west, the former finding its outlet via the Nottaw
way villages, and the latter chiefly at Thornbury or Meafo

Collingwood was the first surveyed of any township i
though the second in date of actual settlement. The
Charles Rankin, brother of Colonel Rankin, many years M.
the time was the early part of the year 1833; and the parti
thereof, the fact that more land was wanted by the Depa
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(according to their previous rank), held out by the Gov
condition of their settlement. Mr. Rankin's instructions w
two new townships (St. Vincent was the second) on the
Georgian Bay and west of the range already surveyed, wh
came as far as Nottawasaga.

The first settlement of the township was by one Bazin
the year 1835, a number of settlers having located in St
previous season, and his location was at the present site
John Maguire was the next in order of time, and some
not Bazier, was actually the first. He settled on Conce
his son Charles was the first white child born within the
township.

At the time of and for some years subsequent to the ea
the route to the front towns was *via* Penetanguishene w
base of supplies for surveying parties, &c.), Sturgeon Bay,
Simcoe, and Holland Landing, to York. Penetanguishene
the nearest place in point of time where supplies could be
at a very early day the Crown Lands Department surveyed
out what has always been known as the "Government
Barrie to the Government "town-plot" of Meaford; and
diagonally from south-east to north-west through the
Collingwood, a great share of the "traffic" of this locali
apply the term to the very limited amount of intercourse
with the outside world) turned in the direction of Barrie.

Although the township was in great part "drawn
rights," these were very generally bought up at a nom

ven among the biographical memoirs of the old pioneers.
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rank in material resources and substantial wealth

TOWNSHIP OF COLLINGWOOD.

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s Nottawasaga.
settlement of the township was by one Bazier, as early as
5, a number of settlers having located in St. Vincent the
on, and his location was at the present site of Craigleith.
e was the next in order of time, and some claim that he,
as actually the first. He settled on Concession 11, and
es was the first white child born within the limits of the

ne of and for some years subsequent to the early settlement,
the front towns was *via* Penetanguishene which was the
ies for surveying parties, &c.), Sturgeon Bay, Orillia, Lake
Holland Landing, to York. Penetanguishene was of course
lace in point of time where supplies could be obtained; but
y day the Crown Lands Department surveyed and chopped
s always been known as the "Government Road" from
Government "down-plot" of Meaford; and as this runs
om south-east to north-west through the Township of
a great share of the "traffic" of this locality (if we can
m to the very limited amount of intercourse then existing
side world) turned in the direction of Barrie.
the township was in great part "drawn" as "U. E.
e were very generally bought up at a nominal figure by speculators, who sold again to whomsoever they could, and the land passed into the hands finally of settlers composed chiefly of Irish and Highland Scotch immigrants, including of course those who had formerly belonged to the army and navy, though their numbers were few in proportion. And although the settlement was slow indeed, when compared with that of some of the newer and more westerly town-ships, yet by 1837 there were sufficient able-bodied men among the residents to send quite a number to "the front."

In regard to the early municipal history of this township, we have no authentic data previous to 1852, the records of the Provisional County of Grey, which was then formed, being the first we have been able to unearth bearing upon the subject, and these simply show that Collingwood and Euphrasia were united at that time for municipal purposes, an l that Thomas Pringle represented both in the Provisional Council of the new county for that year.

The same gentleman was re-elected to the Reeveship of the United Townships for the succeeding year. In 1854, however, Euphrasia had withdrawn from the municipal union, and Solomon B. Olmstead was Reeve. He was succeeded in 1855 by Wm. White, who held the position till the end of 1863, with the exception of the year 1857, when W Fleming occupied the civic chair. The next three years found the following gentlemen, in succession, occupying the Reeveship: Wm Reid, Alex. Mitchell, and D. H. Rogers.

In 1867 Collingwood became entitled to a Deputy Reeve; and the County Council representatives for that year, who were also the first ever elected by the popular vote, were Wm. White, Reeve, and D Wright, Deputy. Since that time the following gentlemen have occupied the position of Reeve or Deputy of Collingwood, the various years of their respective incumbency being easily obtainable by a perusal of the "Municipal" sketch in our general history of the county: Wm White, James Rorke, Joseph Rorke, Neil McColman, W. Kerr, and W. Hewgill the small number indicating a proportionate long incumbency of the respective positions.

The municipal officials of the township for the current year are Reeve, Neil McColman; 1st Deputy, Wm. White; 2nd Deputy, Wm Kerr; Councillors, Daniel Wright, Peter Stoughtenburg; Clerk, Edward Rorke; Treasurer, Walter Hunter.

The Township of Collingwood was, until a comparatively recent date, without railway facilities; but the extension of the Northern Railway from Collingwood town, its previous terminus, to Meaford, has given the people advantages in that respect which are not elsewhere excelled.

There are a number of post villages in Collingwood, but the only ones of any considerable extent or importance are Thornbury, Clarksburg, and Heathcote.

THORNBURY is the largest of the three, and has within the past few years developed into a considerable town of between 1,100 and 1,200 inhabitants, containing six large general stores, five churches, some of which are really fine ones, a large school with three teachers, four good hotels, and all other lines of business generally found in a live railway town. Though possessing much more than the required population, Thornbury has not yet been incorporated. It was first settled by Solomon B. Olmstead, who erected a mill on the "plot" which had been surveyed by the Government with the view of building a future town. Thornbury possesses one of the finest water privileges in the country, on the Beaver River; and one of the very finest mills in the Province, containing seven run of stones, is situated here.

CLARKSBURG is more properly a part of Thornbury, being situated less than a mile south, also on the Beaver River. W. J. Marsh was the original locatee of the land on which it is situated, in 1856. A couple of years later W. A. Clark moved in, and erected wooden mills. Soon after Mr. Tyson erected a flouring mill, and from that time the settlement grew to be quite a village, and now contains several hundred inhabitants, with all the *et cetera* which the enterprise of its founders have bequeathed to it as properties of a flourishing country town. It received its present name from its founder, Mr. Clark, one of the most energetic men who ever settled in the forests of Grey.

HEATHCOTE is on the Euphrasia town line, and is not of so great importance in size, position, or attributes as either of the above mentioned. It is on the "Government Road," which was one of the first surveyed by the Crown Lands Department in the county.

The Corporation owns a Town Hall at the post village of Ravenna, which is almost in the centre of the township, and also on the Government Road.

Speaking of the township as a whole, there are few better ones in the western part of the province, while, as compared with others in the county, it stands second in the per acre valuation of its land St Vincent being first. From the character of its citizens, no doubt exists of its former rapid stage of development being continued in the future; and it is safe to predict that, by the time another generation has passed, Collingwood will show that state of wealth and prosperity which continue to give one locality the preference over others, and add to its prestige and influence in the sisterhood of incorporated communities.

TOWNSHIP OF DERBY.

This township is situated on the western tier, and extends to the Bruce County line, where it butts the Township of Arran on the west, having Keppel and Sarawak on the north, Owen Sound and Sydenham on the east, and Sullivan on the south. With the exception of Sarawak, it is the smallest township in the county, containing 41,718 acres of an area, and embracing a population, at the time of the last official census, of 1,946

The surface of the township is rolling to hilly. The eastern part is very rocky, and exceptionally rough below Inglis' Falls, on the Sydenham, by which river it is drained; while the western section is drained by the tributaries of the Sable, and the soil in that portion is more generally clay loam, and the surface of the country by no means so rough as further east.

The late Nathaniel Herriman, a gentleman of U.E. Loyalist descent, settled on Lot 9, Concession 1, in the summer of 1839, probably the first settler in the township. He built, soon after, the first mill on the Sydenham.

Although the north-east portion of Derby (viz., that part now included in Owen Sound and its immediate vicinity) was considerably settled as early as 1841 or 1842, the settlement proceeded so slowly that seven years later there were not more than twenty families in the township, and most of these were along the Garafraxa Road. Among those who had settled previous to the autumn of 1849 were the Barbers, Neil Beaton, Hugh Coulter, the Flemings, the Herrimans, Andrew Harvey, the Halls, Peter Inglis, John and Robert Lunn, Jesse McGuinness, the Maxwells, Wm. Neelands, and Thos. Seville. A number of the above came in before the township (except that portion bordering the Gara-

fraxa Road) had been surveyed. This road was run through in 1840, and the balance of the township surveyed in 1846, both by Mr. Rankin.

One of the first settlements in the township, outside the immediate vicinity of "Sydenham" Village, was at Inglis' Falls, where a mill was built by Mr. Inglis, one of the first anywhere in that section of country. The first school in the township was built on the Fleming farm, near Kilsyth, Jessie Fleming being the first teacher. The first church in the township was the English Church, in what is known as the "Irish settlement," in the third concession; and the first Post Office was likewise established here, Andrew Fleming being the first Postmaster.

When municipal government was organized by the Baldwin Act, the first set of councillors under its operation were: Richard Carney, Robert Linn, A. M. Stephens, Hiram Kilbourn, and Wm. Neelands. From these Mr. Carney was chosen Reeve, and George J. Gale, the present County Clerk, was appointed Clerk of the Township.

The chief municipal officials for the current year are: Reeve, Robt. A. Stark; Councillors, Solomon Bailey, Robert B. Miller, James Robertson, and Robt. Henderson; Clerk, Wm. Beaton; Treasurer, Donald Fleming.

There is no township in Grey—nor would it be too much to say in the whole Province—which is better supplied with the conveniences of modern civilization. Churches, schools, mills, factories—all are in profusion and of superior excellence for a rural community; while the Saugeen and Sydenham Road, running east and west through its [illegible], the new Saugeen and Sydenham running along its northern [illegible]dary, and the Garafraxa, which bounds it on the east, form a total [illegible] first-class waggon roads, which afford to the inhabitants the very [illegible] for that class of intercommunication. As to railways, [illegible] advantages, or even greater, are possessed. The Toronto, Grey and Bruce runs along its whole eastern front, and the Stratford and Huron adjacent to its whole western boundary, while the Wellington [illegible] Georgian Bay, when extended from its present temporary terminus [illegible] Durham to Owen Sound, will pass through it near the centre. With [illegible] advantages and the facilities which they afford, the people of [illegible] justly so, among the most [illegible] [illegible]

TOWNSHIP OF EGREMONT

In position Egremont is one of the southern townships of the [illegible] the Township of Glenelg on the north, Proton on the east; Arthur, in Wellington Co., on the south; and Normanby on the west—the Garafraxa Road separating it from the [illegible].

[illegible] Egremont, including about four concessions, [illegible] rocky, and generally poor; the southern portion is a fine [illegible] with an excellent soil, easily cultivated, and highly [illegible] and the centre is of more even surface, being in great part [illegible] originally, but these have been drained and [illegible]

[illegible] celebrated "40-mile swamp" crossed, or rather was crossed by the [illegible] Road; the scene of this at one time uninviting stretch of [illegible] extent but by reason of its [illegible] Owen Sound. At different spots within its limits are located [illegible] an outlet by little streams which go to swell the Saugeen, by whose tributaries the township is drained.

From the original inhospitable aspect of the country traversed by [illegible] "Looming up" in the list of populous communities until a late [illegible] other townships of the county. It is stated by one of the present municipal officials, who passed up [illegible] 48 on a visit to his father, who had settled in Glenelg, [illegible] the Egremont town line, the previous season, that at that time (1848) but two families, named Simpson and Foster, had settled north [illegible] Mount Forest, and on the Egremont [illegible] of the road until the Township of Glenelg was reached. Nor did [illegible] 1850, [illegible] first year of [illegible] of the township, there were only thirty families with[illegible] the Garafraxa Road, or within two [illegible]

Among the earliest settlers were the Orchard family. Old Mr. Orchard had been in the army, and is said to have received a grant [illegible] and keeping a public house, which [illegible] of the Saugeen, whose post village is named after him. Thomas Smith, [illegible] three miles north of the Saugeen, was [illegible] who first located in the [illegible] Robert Dows[illegible] [illegible] Sheater, [illegible] Wm. Miller, the Corleys, James Burgess, Adam Brown, James Brown, Thomas Jones, and Wm. Reid, and John Main, in the [illegible] of Winders along the northern [illegible]. At one time there were over one hundred of this family [illegible] Egremont, but by reason of removals to other localities they [illegible]. The first settler in the [illegible] Samuel Wallace, now of Mount [illegible]. Mary, daughter of Mr. Sheater above mentioned, was the first [illegible] extent of area, Egremont [illegible] over 73,000 acres. It [illegible] 3049 souls) at the time of the last Gov[illegible] purposes, by the County Valuators, its real estate was returned at $975,550, only St. [illegible] Normanby being in advance of that figure. In point of [illegible] chiefly comprise [illegible] that it stands first in the [illegible] entire portion of the Muni[illegible] to the erection and improvement of their [illegible] brick or stone buildings, after [illegible] Education Department. This state of excel[illegible] one reflecting the greatest [illegible] intelligence, enterprise, and patriotism of the people [illegible] composition of which they [illegible]

The chief municipal officials for the current year are: Reeve, Jas. Murdoch; Deputy Reeve, Wm. Lawrence; Councillors, Dugald McCor[illegible]k, James Allen, Joseph Dawson; Clerk, Robert Legate; Treasurer, Thomas Brown.

From what few figures we have given above it will be seen that the [illegible] the people of Egremont [illegible] a leading position, the fact being that their action on that [illegible] but an indication of their enterprise generally—enterprise of a character which has nowhere made its[illegible] in transforming what was a quarter of a century ago [illegible] wilderness of the most inhospitable and uninviting [illegible] what is now very rapidly becoming one of the most [illegible] every respect one of the finest, rural sections of the P[illegible]

TOWNSHIP OF EUPHRASIA

Euphrasia is bounded on the north by the Townshi[illegible] on the east by the Township of Collingwood, on the [illegible] ship of Artemesia, and on the west by the Townsh[illegible] topography is rough in those parts traversed by the [illegible] Mountains, which branch out in various directions [illegible] throughout the township. The Beaver River [illegible] north-easterly direction, the valley formed by it [illegible] finest tracts of land the county or the country [illegible] tion covered by the valley of the Beaver aggregate[illegible] balance being in great part composed of high and rocky [illegible] mountainous character, which have developed, or will [illegible] a first-class pastoral district; but which, for excellent [illegible] general agricultural capabilities, cannot compare with t[illegible] the valley, which are acknowledged to be among the [illegible] Province. This section is generally known as the "fl[illegible] fact that it very much resembles the shape of that [illegible] head or point of which begins at Eugenia Fall[illegible] spreads out on either side of the Beaver River, exte[illegible] the mountains on each hand, and closing in to form t[illegible] "flat-iron" near where the river leaves the [illegible] to mingle with the waters of Georgian B[illegible].

The area of Euphrasia covers 73,440 acres of lan[illegible] square miles. There was at the time [illegible] 2,869, consisting of 507 families; and the progr[illegible] been of a character so satisfactory that the [illegible] materially increased, though the [illegible] basis we have of forming even an approximate [illegible] easily inaccurate as to population, that their figures, a[illegible]

It is claimed, and we believe justly, that in no [illegible] found finer scenery, or spots from which more magnif[illegible] obtained, than right in this township. There [illegible] river, lake, mountain, training in its natural [illegible] and Switzerland, or the Valley of the [illegible]

In point of time Euphrasia was first survey[illegible] [illegible] townships, as it was also after them first sett[illegible] [illegible] "Old Survey" of the Township of M[illegible] [illegible] of this arises from the fact that the "[illegible] connected the Government town plot of Thornbury w[illegible] Street," runs through the north [illegible] [illegible] were a few settlers in the north-east [illegible] early date, yet the settlement proceeded quite slowl[illegible] [illegible] families comprised the very outside [illegible] [illegible] settlers within its limits pres[illegible]

The first actual settler in the whole township w[illegible] familiarly known as "Daddy" Eaton, who located on[illegible] This gentleman was thus "nicknamed" from the fa[illegible] pioneer of the township. His son Francis was [illegible] within it, and he himself was the first District C[illegible] Euphrasia to the old District Council. At this tim[illegible] [illegible] Euphrasia [illegible] Simcoe, and [illegible] on foot all the way to Barrie, and carrying his own [illegible] to the District Council meetings at that tow[illegible]

Among the very early settlers were James Kerr[illegible] quently Warden of the county, as also the first Reeve[illegible] Hugh Abercrombie, also subsequently connected wit[illegible] municipal affairs; Forbes Duke, Joseph McComis[illegible] James Knott, who represented the township many ye[illegible] Council, and was so [illegible] Prentiss, Robert Bell, [illegible] Bell, Richard White, Pe[illegible] Job, George Kennedy, [illegible] Richard Perrat, [illegible] John Slack, James Myers, Alexander Duke, Thom[illegible] McConnell, John [illegible] Robert [illegible], John [illegible] John Clark.

[illegible] 3rd [illegible] Euphrasia [illegible] the first [illegible] Colroy. The first [illegible] religious [illegible] minister was Rev. A. R. Mu[illegible], now [illegible] [illegible] in the house of Joseph McC[illegible] Con[illegible]

[illegible] Province better suppli[illegible] ties than is Euphrasia, there being no less than tw[illegible] within its limits, though none whose size at [illegible] of pleasant hamlets. At one of these, Rocklyn, very [illegible] the township, is situated the Town Hall, a fine [illegible] cost $3,000.

The greater number of schools throughout the tow[illegible] brick or stone, and as a whole are considered the [illegible] municipality in the county possesses; and the improv[illegible] property are first-class, particularly throughout the va[illegible] This valley is noted as possessing the finest climate [illegible] Canada, with the single exception of a small sectio[illegible] Peninsula of Ontario bordering Lake Erie. It is [illegible] better peach-growing territory than the last-mentione[illegible] said to be the most extreme latitude in which that fr[illegible] fully cultivated.

In regard to the municipal representation of Eu[illegible] ship was united to Collingwood for municipal purp[illegible] 1854, when James Kerr was chosen first Reeve, he[illegible] for four years, when he was succeeded for three success[illegible] Abercrombie. Mr. Kerr then held the position fo[illegible] James Paterson filled the civic chair for eight years [illegible] for five, bringing us down to the present year.

The first Deputy Reeve was elected in 1870, in th[illegible] Knott, who was twice re-elected, when Robert Myles [illegible] two years, he being followed by A. Erskine for two [illegible] Perritt filling an intervening term; then E. E. Kno[illegible] mained in till the present year, when he was elected [illegible]

The following comprise the entire list of munic[illegible] present year:—Reeve, E. E. Knott; Deputy, James [illegible] Wm. Fawcett, John Hurlbert, David R. Ellis; Clerk[illegible] Treasurer, J. D. Crabtree.

SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF GREY.

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TOWNSHIP OF EUPHRASIA

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Artemesia, and on the west by the Township of Holland. Its
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s, which branch out in various directions and irregular form
ut the township. The Beaver River runs through it in a
terly direction, the valley formed by it composing one of the
ts of land the county or the country boasts of. The property
ed by the valley of the Beaver aggregates about one third, the
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ss character, which have developed, or will soon be developed,
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nd, of the Valley of the Yeovil
Euphrasia was first surveyed after the
Artemesia, as it was also after them first settled, with the proposed
Road Survey of the Township of Melancthon. The
es from the fact that the "Government Road, who
Government town plot of Thornbury with "Hurontario
the north east corner of the township. But
were a few settlers in the north east section of it even
the settlement proceeded quite slowly, so that by the
hundreds constituted the very outside of the population,
, "Yeovil" and some in durner the season of 1845, to
seven settlers within its limits previous to the
first actual settler in the whole township was old Mr. Eaton,
a man to "Darby" Eaton, who located on Lot 25, Con. 2
man was thus "unknowned" from the fact of his being the
the township. His son Frances was the first child
District Council. At this time the two eastern
townships including Euphrasia) belonged to the County of
ing anecdotes are told of the old gentleman tending
Barrie, and carrying his own tattoons, when going
Council meetings at that town
early settlers were James Kerr, who was subs
Warden of the county, as also the first Reeve of the township;
Forbes Duke, Joseph McCombes, John Boyd, and
Knott, who represented the township many years in the County
and whose son is now for several years past a Reeve; James
Robert Bell, John Bell, Richard White, Peter Perry, Joseph
ge Kennedy, John Wright, Richard Perritt, Richard Spratling,
s, James Myles, Alexander Duke, Thomas Langtrie, John
, John and Robert Clinton, John Curry, John Sewell, and
ed in the township was on 3rd line, a Mr Clinton
Euphrasia and St. Vincent, and the first teacher was one
The first minister who ever held religious services within its
s Rev. A. R. Mutielland, now Rural Dean of Grey, his first
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, each some whose size and importance exceeds that
Kelvin. At one of these, Rockton, very near the centre of
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Peters occupied the civic chair for eight years and Robert Myle
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who was succeeded, when Robert Myles succeeded him for
rs, by Dr. Ezard. He was by A. Erskine for two years, with John
ding an intervening term; then E. E. Knott came in, and is
in till the present year, when he was elected Reeve.
following comprise the entire list of municipal officers for the
year: Reeve, E. E. Knott; Deputy, James Boyd; Councillors,
Sweett, John Hurlbert, David R. Ellis; Clerk, Robert Dunlop
ver, J. D. Crabtree

The assessed valuation of the township, or at least the County Valuators' estimate (which is considered more reliable), is $801,620, being the seventh township in the county, while as can be gleaned from what few remarks appear above the general characteristics and attributes of Euphrasia are such as to mark it high in the list of our most prosperous and enterprising rural corporations, not only of the County of Grey, but of the Province at large

TOWNSHIP OF GLENELG

Glenelg is one of the central townships of Grey County, being flanked by Holland, Artemesia, Egremont, and Bentinck, on the north, east, south, and west, respectively. The Garafraxa Road divides it from the latter township, and the Toronto and Sydenham separates it along its north east side from portions of Holland and Artemesia, which together surround three sides of the parallelogram, forming its north-eastern portion; the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway passing through this last mentioned section, in which is situated the large and important Village of Markdale.

This part of the township forms the "water shed" of the entire western portion of the Province, from which the waters flow to the north, east, south, and west, and therefore embraces the very highest land in western Ontario. The chief part of the township is drained by the tributaries of the Saugeen, which empty little lakes here and there scattered among the hills, as we find them throughout the large region of Ontario and Quebec

The surface of the country is more of the "undulating" character, neither it being so even as to be considered "flat," and but a comparatively small portion really "hilly." That section bordering the Garafraxa Road is probably the toughest of the whole, much of it being both rocky and covered with boulders. The survey, except the concession along this road, was not made till 1850, by Mr. Dennis, the late Surveyor General of Canada

The township was not generally settled until subsequent to 1850; in fact, before that year, almost the only families were scattered at less or greater distances upon the free grants along the two roads above mentioned. Still, some few settlements were effected at a very early day. It is claimed that James Bolton and Thomas Laybourne were the original pioneers, locating on September 10th, 1841, on the Garafraxa Road. Archibald Hunter, who was the pioneer of the Town of Durham, settled on the Glenelg side of the Garafraxa Road, on May 1st, 1842. Among the very first in the township, but subsequent to the above, were Hugh McFarlane, John McCormick, Matthew Barber, George M. Moylan, Duncan Kerr, Edward Bolton, Henry Claybourne, John Hall, John Lawrence (with a family of seven sons), and H. Sch. held a surveyor. The last named was one of the earliest, opening the concession in the township at the "Rocky Saugeen," where the first Post Office was established, and himself kept the office for a number of years, but it was subsequently removed to Durham

Glenelg is the tenth in size of the Grey townships, containing about 73,350 acres. At the time of the latest census it was fourth in population, the inhabitants at that time being 4,060. At the present time its population, however, is now included in that of the town of Durham, which is chiefly situated in Glenelg, and the present population of the municipality is probably less than it was then. The rate of improvement has not kept pace with many of the other townships, as a whole, from the fact that a greater proportionate quantity of the land is broken and poor. There are many fine farms throughout every part of it, however, and no more intelligent or more prosperous farmers can anywhere be met with than in the locality under review. The value of real estate, as estimated by the County Valuators, is within a fraction of half a million of dollars, Keppel and Saltawa being the only other townships falling below those figures.

The chief municipal officers for the current year, are: Finlay McRae, Warden of the County; Reeve, Thomas Davis; Deputy Reeve, George Bunne; John A. McMillan, and Patrick Neil, Councillors; James Brown, Clerk; and John Elgie, Treasurer

Markdale, which is the only village of any size or importance in the township, is situated near its north eastern extremity on the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and is an important station on the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. It was first settled by Mark Armstrong, in 1850, and when a Post Office was established it was called East Glenelg, a name which has been several times changed, but was finally, in honor of its founder, called Markdale. It is a Police Village, but the [illegible] since the [illegible] now to incorporate. The Village Trustees are W. J. McClarke, Thomas Matthews, and Edward Large. The village has the best of mail, express, and telegraphic facilities, a weekly new-paper (the *Express*), three hotels, good school, three churches, twelve stores, two elevators, and a number of manufacturing establishments, including three grist and flouring mills, foundry and machine shop, sash and door factory, planing mill, woollen mill, steam cabinet factory, steam saw and lumber mill, several waggon, blacksmith, and harness shops, &c., &c. A branch of the Saugeen running through the town supplies good water power, and altogether Markdale is a model specimen of a country town, there being a larger than average proportion of fine brick buildings, and the town generally wearing a smart and busy aspect not usually met with in places of equal size.

Glenelg is not behind the most picturesque portions of the county or the country in the varied beauty of its scenery. At "Glenelg Falls, near the centre of the township on the "Rocky Saugeen," the water rushes swiftly for some distance over a bed of rock, from the edge of which it plunges perpendicularly a distance of about twenty feet, forming one of the most picturesque scenes to be met with anywhere in the country

Although, on the whole, far behind the most wealthy townships of Grey, Glenelg is, in the aggregate, by no means an inferior section of country; and if the improvement within the past decade be continued in the future, it will not be long till it will change positions in the scale of importance and material wealth with some which now aspire higher.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

In position, Holland is the north-west angle of the square which comprises the four central townships of the county, its respective boundaries being Sydenham, Euphrasia, Glenelg, and Sullivan, on the north, east, south, and west. It is exactly the same size as the townships to the east and west of it, containing 73,440 acres. At the taking of the last census it contained a population of 3,249, and the latest official valuation of real estate places it at $566,940

The general topography of the country is rough and rocky, much of it extremely so, though there are occasional stretches of fine country, and these are for the most part comparatively level and free from stone. There are several small lakes within its limits, such as are more fre-

quent in the Laurentian regions, and these are drained by tributaries of the Saugeen, Sable, and Sydenham. The Toronto and Sydenham Road, as also the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, runs through it from the south east to the north-west corner, and the Garafraxa Road forms its western boundary.

The township was named after Lord Holland, and, with the exception of these portions bordering the two main roads above mentioned, was not surveyed till 1848, by Mr. Charles Rankin. The early settlement was almost wholly by families of Irish nationality. Although it was at first very slow, there were sufficient numbers located, principally on the "free grants" of the Garafraxa and Toronto and Sydenham Roads, to organize the township as a separate municipality in 1851, the first year of the operation of the Municipal Act.

The official records of Holland are not preserved so far back as its earliest organization; but from conversation with some of the oldest residents, we find that Charles Thorpe was the first Reeve, and by a strange construction of the Municipal Act, he also held the office of Treasurer at the same time. The chief municipal officers for the present year are: Reeve, Wm. Howey; Deputy Reeve, John Cameron; Councillors, Wm. Norton, Justus Merriam, Anthony Schute; Clerk, Caspar Price; Treasurer, Stephen H. Breese. Of the several villages of more or less importance within its limits,

CHATSWORTH, in the north-west corner, at the junction of the Garafraxa and Toronto and Sydenham Roads, is the chief. It is a police village, and a leading station on the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. Among the early residents were S. H. Breese, the present Treasurer of the township, and John and Geo. Dewitt, the latter of whom was subsequently many years Reeve. But the first within its limits was one Cover, who built a log shanty there as early, it is said, as 1842, in which he kept tavern. He was succeeded by one Devine, who lived there several years. Mr. Breese was a returned Californian, and he built a much more pretentious hotel on his advent, which he called the "California House," which was thenceforth a well-known house of entertainment. The development of the place, since the building of the T. G. and B. Railway, has been very rapid. It now contains twelve stores in various lines, four hotels, a school with two teachers, four churches, large foundry, several waggon and blacksmith shops, saw mill, shingle mill, etc., together with the best mail, express, and telegraphic facilities. It was for some time known as Johntown, but when the Post Office was established it received its present name from the P.O. Department. It contains sufficient population over 750 to incorporate under the general provisions of the Municipal Act, and there has lately been an agitation tending in that direction.

WILLIAMSFORD (Sullivan P.O.) is a post village on the Garafraxa Road, partly in Holland and partly in Sullivan, containing several stores, taverns, mechanics' shops of various kinds, large woollen factory, grist and saw mills.

MASSIE and STRATHAVEN are also small post villages, both near the northern part of the township. The land in the vicinity of those places is called the best in Holland, being in the valley of the "Big Head" River.

Holland is generally looked upon as lacking that amount of enterprise among her "representative" men which our thriving western municipalities are generally credited with possessing; and this, coupled with the fact that as a township it is naturally much behind the average, tends rather to keep it in a state which by comparison cannot truthfully be described as otherwise than backward, though the advantage it now possesses of rail facilities is doing much to mollify the unpropitious circumstances in which it was previously placed.

KEPPEL AND SARAWAK

From the time the territory comprising these two townships first came into a position to assume municipal government, it constituted but one township till the year 1868, when Sarawak was set off. Both townships formed a factor of what was and still is known as the "Indian Peninsula," a brief reference to which might be in order by way of preface.

When the treaty of 1827 was made between the Government of the old Province of Canada and the Indians of "Western Canada," the large extent of territory, embracing in part the present counties of Perth, Huron, Bruce, and Grey, was surrendered by the Indians; but it was provided at the same time that they retain that portion north of a line drawn from the mouth of the Sydenham (Owen Sound) to the mouth of the Saugeen. As above mentioned, this territory was thereafter designated the "Indian Peninsula," and included the two townships now under review, together with Amabel, Albemarle, Eastnor, Lindsay, and St. Edmund, in the County of Bruce.

It was not till the year 1855 that the Government made a further treaty with the Indians, whereby this territory was all surrendered, with a few insignificant exceptions which remain in the shape of small "reserves" in various parts of the "Indian Peninsula." The largest of these reserves was "Sarawak," so named in honor of Sir James Brooke, private secretary of Lord Bury, then Governor-General; "Sarawak" being one of the battle-fields of India on which he greatly distinguished himself. At the same time a Government "town plot" was laid out in the south end of the reserve, called after his name "Brookholm," where there is now a small post village called "Brooke." Keppel received its appellation from Lord Bury himself, whose family name it was. It should be mentioned in this connection that Sarawak continued to be an Indian Reserve till 1857, when it too was surrendered to the Government, by whom it was soon after sold at auction, after which, till 1868, as above mentioned, it formed part of the Township of Keppel; the Indians who were previously located thereon removing to Cape Croker, in Albemarle, where they still remain.

Keppel and Sarawak together constitute the north-eastern portion of the County of Grey, including the peninsula formed by the two inlets of Georgian Bay—Colpoy's Bay, and Owen Sound. Along the western shore of this latter body of water lies Sarawak, a narrow strip of land, extending from the south boundary of the original Indian Peninsula about eight miles down the Sound, and less than two miles into the interior, containing 11,453 acres of land, being much the smallest township in the county. Keppel of course comprises the balance of the territory above described, and is at the same time the largest township of Grey, containing 84,992 acres. The last official enumeration of the census gave the respective figures for the two townships as 2,174 and 680; and the latest official estimate of the Grey County Valuators placed the value of real estate therein at $467,500 and $118,140 respectively.

The above small figures indicate the real state of this territory, which is comparatively poor, being in great part rough, rocky, and covered with boulders as well. The general characteristics of the Laurentian regions apply in a marked degree to this locality, including many little lakes, some of which are of great beauty, nestling between the hills.

The townships were surveyed the same years they w
by the Indians (1855 and 1857 by Charles Rankin. A
earliest settlers were W. C. Boyd at North Keppe
Ormiston, William McNaught, Ernest Monck, and G
Sarawak portion. The four last-named came in before
of surrender was effected, but were permitted by the In
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Sarawak, in 1858, at which time they were united to K
cipal purposes. Subsequent investigation proved the cl
reason of an insufficient number of ratepayers in Keppe
to entitle them to separate organization. Next year, how
result was duly accomplished, and Mr. Ormiston wa
Reeve, being the first for the united townships, whose
tinued till 1868, when Jno. B. McKenzie became the
Sarawak, which that year entered upon a separate mun

The chief municipal officials for the two townships
year are: Keppel: Reeve, Wm. Totten; Deputy Reev
Councillors, Samuel Whitman, Samuel Johnston, Alban
Gavin Shaw; Treasurer, James Cruickshanks. Sarawak
McNaught; Councillors, Ernest Monck, Robt. Walker
Duncan McLellan; Clerk, Charles Julyan, Jr.; Tre
Lynces.

There are no villages of any size or importance
Sarawak, except Wiarton, which was, till recently, p
and partly in Amabel, Bruce County; but was inc
Legislative Session of 1880, and now belongs to the Cou

The small post village of Cruickshank, on the "di
ment Road across Keppel, from Sydenham to the Lake
Hepworth, on the Bruce line, is named after the famil
Township Treasurer, who were among the earliest settlers
There are also Ovenden, North Keppel, and Presque Is
along the shore of the townships, the former being on the
extensive Indian village. These, with those already
stitute the list of post villages.

WIARTON, above-mentioned, now possesses a popula
and contains about twenty stores in all lines, several h
stone school-house, with two or three teachers, a numbe
churches, and manufactures in various branches, inclu
and three steam saw mills, steam shingle mill, steam pla
woollen factory, and a variety of smaller iron and woo
lishments.

The town was laid out and named by the Gover
Indian Peninsula was first surveyed, and put into ma
It is now a most thriving and prosperous place, having
munication with other Georgian Bay ports, being situ
of Colpoy's Bay, which is admitted on all hands as o
harbors on the great lakes. It is the northern termin
and Huron Railway, and as such is destined to becom
very considerable trade, and the great distributing p
Ontario for Georgian Bay lumber.

Among the attributes of Wiarton is a live local p
which is one of the most cosmopolitan sheets we hav
with in our provincial towns.

The country immediately surrounding Wiarton is
sified, and on the whole much superior to the averag
any other portion of the Indian Peninsula; and now th
has come into possession of so many and so fine advanta
which is of course the railway, the development and
the adjacent territory cannot be otherwise than of the
and substantial nature.

Taking Keppel and Sarawak all in all, however, no
be expected very soon, as the territory generally is su
scribed as poor, and the settlers have disadvantages t
which the majority of those in more favored localiti
nothing of. But in scenery and location, and many of th
of the highest civilization, this locality is exceptionally
these respects, at least, no better or more desirable or e
can anywhere be found.

TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHO

Melancthon is situated in the south-eastern corner
Grey, being bounded by Osprey and Proton on the
while the Township of Mulmur in Simcoe County bu
and Amaranth in Wellington County on the south.

The surface of this section of the county is roll
part, interspersed, however, with considerable swamp a
are capable of drainage, and many of which have alre
by that process. The soil is chiefly clay loam, possess
of excellence. It is supposed that the highest poi
Western Peninsula of Ontario is in the Township of
withstanding which it is more nearly level than any
Grey County. There is a point on Lot 28, Concessi
been computed at 1,260 feet above the level of the lak

Previous to the general settlement of the township
was covered with immense cedar and tamarack swa
oozed the head waters of rivers running to every p
pass, and emptying into all four of the great inland lak
Huron, and Georgian Bay. It contains 68,800 acre
the time of the last census only had 2,040 inhabitant
improvements since that time have brought most mat
been the means of placing the township in a most pro
compared to that which it enjoyed at the above period.

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south-east to its north-west corner, as does also the T
Bruce Railway. The lots and concessions run para
angles to the first mentioned road, the effect being t
all diagonal to the outlines of the township, a fact ex
township in Ontario. This does not apply, however,
the "Old Survey," a portion of the township consisti
sions on the eastern side, which were laid out as early
and on which settlements were made very soon after

The first settler in Melancthon was Louis Horning
14 in the first and second concessions, and almost
Henry Bates settled near the north end; while among
a large family of Pages who settled near the centr
family near the south, Daniel Markle, on the Mahai
Vanmear, who came in to work as a blacksmith for A
Hall, Sr., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere; Wi
years Reeve, and James Beachell, who kept the first h
Reeve of the township, and first Warden of the coun

The first marriage was that of Andrew, son of
Mary Campbell. The first church and school were er
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many years.

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are no villages of any size or importance in Keppel and ...except Wiarton, which was, till recently, partly in Keppel ... in Amabel, Bruce County; but was incorporated at the ...Session of 1880, and now belongs to the County of Bruce. ...all post village of Cruickshank, on the "diagonal" Govern... across Keppel, from Sydenham to the Lake Huron shore, *via* ...on the Bruce line, is named after the family of the present ...Treasurer, who were among the earliest settlers in this township. ...also Owendeu, North Keppel, and Presque Isle post villages, ...shore of the townships, the former being on the site of quite an ...Indian village. These, with those already mentioned, com... list of post villages.

...on, above-mentioned, now possesses a population of over 800, ...as about twenty stores in all lines, several hotels, a splendid ...el-house, with two or three teachers, a number of steely-built ...and manufactures in various branches, including steam grist ...steam saw mills, steam shingle mill, steam planing mill, steam ...ctery, and a variety of smaller iron and wood-working estab...

...wn was laid out and named by the Government when the ...rinsula was first surveyed, and put into market about 1858. ...a most thriving and prosperous place, having daily steam com... with other Georgian Bay ports, being situated at the head ...'s Bay, which is admitted on all hands as one of the finest ...n the great lakes. It is the northern terminus of the Stratford ...n Railway, and as such is destined to become the centre of a ...derable trade, and the great distributing point of Western ...r Georgian Bay lumber.

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...untry immediately surrounding Wiarton is extremely diver... ...d on the whole much superior to the average, or probably to ...portion of the Indian Peninsula; and now that the town itself ...into possession of so many and so fine advantages, chief among ...of course the railway, the development and improvement of ...ent territory cannot be otherwise than of the most advanced ...antual nature.

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TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON.

...ethon is situated in the south-eastern corner of the County of ...ng bounded by Osprey and Proton on the north and west, ... Township of Mulmur in Simcoe County butts it on the east, ...nanth in Wellington County on the south.

...rface of this section of the county is rolling for the most ...rspersed, however, with considerable swamp areas, all of which ...le of drainage, and many of which have already been utilized ...o use. The soil is chiefly clay loam, possessing a high degree ...ence. It is supposed that the highest point of land in the ...Peninsula of Ontario is in the Township of Melancthon, not ...ing which it is more nearly level than any other township in ...nty. There is a point on Lot 28, Concession 8, which has ...puted at 1,260 feet above the level of the latter.

...ons to the general settlement of the township, the most of it ...red with immense cedar and tamarack swamps, from which ...e head waters of rivers running to every point of the com... ...emptying into all four of the great inland lakes—Ontario, Erie, ...and Georgian Bay. It contains 68,200 acres of land, and at ...of the last census only had 2,040 inhabitants, but the general ...ents since that time have brought most material results, and ...means of placing the township in a most prosperous condition ...to that which it enjoyed at the above period.

...Toronto and Sydenham Road runs through Melancthon from its ...t to its north-west corner, as does also the Toronto, Grey and ...ulway. The lots and concessions run parallel and at right ...the first mentioned road, the effect being to make the lines ...ad to the outlines of the township, a fact existing in no other ...in Ontario. This does not apply, however, to what is called ...Survey," a portion of the township consisting of four conces... ...he eastern side, which were laid out as early as the year 1830, ...hich settlements were made very soon afterwards.

...rst settler in Melancthon was Louis Horning, who located Lot ... first and second concessions, and almost at the same time ...ttes settled near the north end; while among the earliest were ...mily of Pages who settled near the centre, William Silk's ...ar the south, Daniel Markle, on the Mulmur town-line, one ...who came in to work as a blacksmith for Mr. Horning, Wm. ..., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere; Wm. Arth, for many ...ve, and James Beachell, who kept the first hotel, was the first ...the township, and first Warden of the county.

...irst marriage was that of Andrew, son of Louis Horning, to ...nphell. The first church and school were erected at Horning's ...ere the first town meeting was also held, and so continued for ...rs.

Hornings Mills, the village above mentioned, was named for Mr. Horning, and there is a melancholy incident connected with its early history. One of Mr. Horning's sons and three children of Van... near wandered off into the woods, and no trace of them was ever found. After years of futile effort the search (which had extended, with the aid of even Government action, to all the tribes with which the Indian Department had connection was abandoned, and the Horning family removed from the place whose early history had so saddened their lives. The village is situated in a very picturesque locality, and is much admired for its scenery and surroundings. It is now the chief village in the township, containing several hundred inhabitants and the attributes of a busy and prosperous country town, including several stores, hotels, schools, churches, six or seven mills of various kinds, and quite a number of smaller mechanical establishments.

The municipal officials of Melancthon for the present year are: Wm. Airth, Reeve; Wm. August, Deputy Reeve; James Corbett, Geo. Bailey, and John Hogg, Councillors; James Brown, Clerk; and John Mill, Treasurer.

The township voted by a very large majority for annexation to the new County of Dufferin, already provisionally formed, and for the future it will bear no connection with the County of Grey, of which, up to the present time, it has formed a part.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

This is the south-western township of the county, having Bentinck on the north, Egremont on the east, Minto (Wellington County on the south, and Carrick (Bruce County) on the west. It is the third smallest township of the county in size, coming next after Sarawak and Derby, and contains 44,668 acres of land. It is second in appraised value, coming next after St. Vincent, and its real estate is estimated at $1,080,872. The population in 1871 was 5,503, much the highest of any township in the county, and this number has been since that time very materially increased, retaining for Normanby its advanced relative position on this point.

The eastern part of the township, bordering the Garafraxa Road, is comparatively poor, but further west it is of exceptional excellence; so much so that the average excellence of the whole is admitted to be greater than that of any other township in the county. The surface is generally rolling, and the soil chiefly clay loam, with areas of heavy clay. It is watered by various tributaries of the Saugeen, and is profusely supplied with water power, which has been liberally utilized.

The township was named after an English nobleman bearing the same title. With the exception of a narrow strip bordering the Garafraxa Road (which divides it from Egremont, the survey was not made till 1851, by the late David Gibson, who did not complete it till 1852; and it was not until 1850 that the lands were thrown open for sale by the Government. Two or three years previously, however, quite a number of Germans, and a few of other nationalities, had settled through the western portions of the township as "squatters," all purchasing their lots when they were put on the market.

Although Normanby is essentially an agricultural community, yet there are two fine villages within its limits, Neustadt and Ayton.

Neustadt and Ayton, large and busy villages, are situate within the limits of Normanby, otherwise a strictly agricultural community. The former was first settled in March, 1854, by David Winkler, from Waterloo, father of the present Deputy Reeve, who was himself many years subsequently prominently connected with the municipal affairs of the township. Charles Kuehn also came in soon after that, and those two were the only ones who located there previous to 1855. The village now contains a number of good stores, three hotels, one grist and two saw mills (being situated on the south branch of the Saugeen), one foundry, two tanneries, a brewery, a woollen factory, flax mill, cheese factory, furniture factory, several carriage and blacksmith shops, &c., &c. There is a German newspaper published in the village, called the *National Zeitung*; school with two departments—a fine brick building, costing nearly $5,000; four fine churches; express and telegraph offices, &c. It has a population of about 800 inhabitants is one of the most busy and enterprising little towns anywhere in the Western Peninsula, and an important station on the Stratford and Huron Railway, which will soon advance it to the position of a large centre of trade.

Ayton, which is also situated on a branch of the Saugeen, is likewise a prosperous and flourishing village containing three general and a half dozen other stores, four hotels, one school, three churches, a large number of mechanics' shops, grist and saw mills, and a "creamery." It is a station on the Stratford and Huron Railway, has the most approved mail, express, and telegraphic facilities, and several hundreds of a population. The Township Hall is also located here, and those who meet therein to transact municipal business for the year 1880 are, Joseph Koenig, Reeve; John Blyth, 1st Deputy; William Winkler, 2nd Deputy; Hugh Bell and Conrad Fischer, Councillors; and W. H. Ryan, Clerk and Treasurer. The first settler in this place was Wm. Butcher, and about the same time Henry McMahon came in—one of the first to locate in the western half of the township, and afterwards many years its Reeve.

Normanby voted to the Stratford and Huron Railway, by way of bonus, the munificent sum of $80,000, but the money was without a doubt wisely given, as the building of this road will certainly result in making it not only the first township in the entire county, but among the very best in every particular within the entire Province.

TOWNSHIP OF OSPREY.

This township occupies a central position in the easternmost tier of Grey County municipalities, its northern and southern boundaries being respectively formed by the Townships of Collingwood and Melancthon, while Artemesia borders it on the west, and Nottawasaga, in Simcoe County, on the east. Its superficial area is 70,677 acres, assessed at the value of $638,984.00, and divided among a population which, at the time of the last official census, numbered 3,033 souls. These figures will not now, however, accurately represent the number of inhabitants, owing to a considerable increase since then; but for reasons elsewhere explained, in regard to the unreliability of assessors' returns, we deem it not worth while to attempt a more accurate statement of numbers in this regard.

The topographical characteristics of Osprey indicate a quite decided roughness in some portions, which subsides in other parts into a surface which may be described as merely "rolling." Boulders are prevalent in all parts of the township, but particularly so in the northern concessions, where their size appears to increase proportionately with their number. The general altitude of the surface is high, and its condition consequently dry enough, but this relaxes into small areas of low land and swamp toward the southern border of the township.

In point of date of settlement and rapidity of subsequent development, Osprey was not so favored as many of the neighboring townships, and her position in this respect is perhaps but an index to her general importance, which is usually reputed to be somewhat below the average of Grey County townships, though any inferiority which the two entails must be attributed to Nature, and not to any lack of industry or enterprise on the part of her citizens.

The first actual settler in Osprey was a Highland Scotchman, named McDonald, and nick named the "Prophet" from the accuracy of his weather prognostications, who lived in a shanty about 30 miles north by west of Singhampton, as early as 1840, but he has now been dead many years. The second habitation erected within the township and the first which may be dignified by the name of a "house" was built by C. R. Sing, in the year above named at the place which has since become the Village of Singhampton.

The increase of population was very gradual in this township for several years, and as late as 1852 the total number of families did not exceed twenty—among whom may be mentioned Sir James Hay, James Gibson, Michael O'Monaghan, several families of McIntyres, Edward Horton, John, James, and another Winters, and the Brown family several of whom had settled along and near the Nottawasaga border before Osprey was surveyed. The respective dates of the location of those parties has not come to our knowledge, but in the year last above mentioned, Thomas Gamey settled on Lots 1 and 2 in the 7th Concession, and found the families named already located. In the north east portion of the township the tide of emigration was not perceptible at so early a day as further south, along the eastern border; but in this locality one Kitchen was the earliest settler, locating where the hamlet of R. E. Roy now stands, and here he kept a public house, a novel feature combined the rather incongruous features of tavern and church, as it was also used for the holding of religious meetings the first held in the township.

The existence of Osprey as a separate municipality dates from 1852, at which time Michael O'Monaghan was chosen as its Reeve, and James Gibson, before mentioned, received the appointment of Township Clerk, which office he held till the time of his death in 1879, discharging its duties in a manner creditable to himself and acceptable to the people whom he served. The municipal officers for the current year are—Thomas Gamey, Reeve; John Douglass, Deputy Reeve; John Winters, John Inkster, and J. R. Sing, Councillors; William Milne, Clerk and Isabella Gamey, Treasurer.

MAXWELL, a small village near the centre of the township, where its business is transacted, contains a tavern, two stores, several shops, four churches, and is favored with daily mail and telegraph facilities.

SINGHAMPTON is, however, the chief village of the township, and in fact the only one that is worthy of the name. It is located on the Nottawasaga town line, about midway between the northern and southern extremities of the township. As before intimated, this locality was first settled by C. R. Sing, now Reeve of St. Vincent, after whom it was named. Its commercial attributes consist of 250 inhabitants, 3 stores, 2 hotels, 2 carriage and several other shops, a grist mill and woollen factory. It enjoys daily mail and telegraph conveniences, and is in many respects a quite attractive village. It is traversed by the Mad River, from which circumstance, and the early erection of a mill at this point, it received and for a considerable time retained the name of Mad River Mills P.O.

The general *status* of this township is fully up to the average, in so far as the intelligent industry of its residents can contribute to that consummation of affairs, and appearances generally indicate a degree of thrift and comfort which establish the claim of Osprey to a place among the most enlightened and successful of Ontario townships.

TOWNSHIP OF PROTON.

Proton, the second, from the eastern border, of the townships forming the most southerly range of Grey County. Its respective limits are bounded by Artemesia on the south, Melancthon on the east, Luther, in Wellington County, on the south, and Egremont on the west. Its general shape is that of a square, but an irregularity in the course of its south-towards the northeastern corner renders the metes and bounds in that portion rather difficult of description. As stated in our General History of this county, when the Toronto and Sydenham Road was surveyed through from Fergus to its intersection with the Garafraxa Road, it was flanked on either side by lots surveyed to the north-east and south-west thereof, a considerable distance. The eastern boundary of Proton, therefore, runs directly north until it intersects the south-western extremity of the range of lots referred to, when it turns and runs on one of those lines towards the Sydenham Road, upon reaching which it takes that road for its north eastern limit to a point where it again diverges to the south-west to meet the general northern boundary line in such manner as it left the eastern line, except in a reverse direction.

The character and value of the soil of Proton are not such as to excite the highest admiration, being mostly of a mediocre quality, consisting chiefly of clay loam. The surface reveals a great proportion of swamp, much of which is nevertheless susceptible of drainage, and where tamarack, balsam, and kindred varieties of wood are found in considerable quantities; which circumstance gave rise to the statement in a descriptive writer, several years since, that the principal product of Proton was *telegraph poles*, for which the demand was only slight.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of swamp in this township, however, its general altitude is as great as any other in this portion of the Province; in fact, it forms the "height of land" or "water shed" of a section of 1851, and within its borders lean two of all the principal streams of this region take their rise, among which may be mentioned the Grand River, Maitland, Saugeen, and Sable.

By reference to the latest official census, we find the superficies of Proton stated at 80,715 acres, divided among a population of 2,184, having increased to that number from 1,140 since the census of 1861.

Proton was surveyed in 1850 by David Gibson, P.L.S., prior to which date there were a few selections of land made by "squatters;" but after the survey the advent of settlers became quite frequent, until the population as above stated was reached in 1861. Among the first to locate in the township were John McDowell, who came in 1849 and settled on Lot 1, Con. 21. Elias B. Grey, who has since figured very prominently in local municipal affairs, located the same year, being followed by the Ludlow, Morrow, Traynor, and McArthur families, and Geo. Rutherford, Samuel Fleming, James Roseborough, T. W. McQuay and others, whose location brings the settlement of the township up to the year 1854 or 1855, beyond which its early history cannot be said to extend. For several years after the passage of the Municipal Act, Proton continued unorganized as a separate township, but was united with Melancthon for municipal purposes up to and during 1857; but on assuming separate existence as a township the following year, Mr. Thos. McKee was elected to the Reeveship, and the officers that office from that date to the present may be learned in our Municipal History. The township officers for the as follows—Reeve, J. J. Middleton; Deputy Reeve, Councillors, John Agnew, Robt. Black, Wm. Boyd.

Dundalk, the only village of any considerable township, is near the north eastern corner. The population of 600 or more, and the following array of tutions, viz.—8 stores, 3 steam saw mills, 2 steam and furniture factories, and a number of lesser attracti to the eye are three churches, one school in which employed, and a station on the T. G. and B. Railroad business done at this point stamping it as one of the the line named.

Schools, post offices, and other intellectual and ventures are liberally distributed throughout the most matters of a substantial or material nature, the township is one of an encouraging nature.

TOWNSHIP OF ST VINCENT.

This township, along with Sydenham, forms the into that portion of the Georgian Bay which, bein townships named, is known as Owen's Sound. St. V easterly of these townships, and washed on the north waters of the bay named, except where the Township projects into the bay, along its eastern border, and its southern limit. In territorial extent of acres, being the fourth smallest township in the count

This is generally conceded to be one of the very Grey, and has ever retained its superiority from its settlement. Nature has contributed with a liberal ha of advantages which have placed St. Vincent in the and affluence, and in no less degree have the energ residents conduced to the same result. Its surfa rolling, being in some localities depressed into valu areas, and in others elevated into hills, and the dignity of mountains toward the north in extremity not, however, prevent the tillage of the land to a v but that its soil is productive and its resources proven (to those who have not been favored by an op sional observation by the fact that the assessed value in this then in any other township within the bo although there are but three smaller townships in the of territorial extent, yet the County Valuators fi St. Vincent to lend all the other townships in the figures standing at $1,257,563 for this municipal approach to which is the case of Normanby, w population of St. Vincent, according to the census of from which number it had swelled to 4,374 in 1 estimates include the population of the territory su the Town of Meaford, which contained about 1,700 s its incorporation in 1874, or three years after the cen

The name of this township, as elsewhere mention "Zero," so called by the clerks in the Land Office supposed proximity to the land of frost, but the Capt. Moberly, one of the first to locate in Collingw name of "St. Vincent" was applied to "Zero," and "St township originally known as "Alta." The survey effected in 1843 by Charles Rankin, P. L. S., referred in our General History. Mr. Rankin was also the p of the county as well as of this township, having cleaning on Lot 37, Concession 11, in the winter of clearing he built the first habitation of a representati Saxon race ever erected within the County of Grey interesting to the devotees of the god of potatoes has undoubtedly been erected in some consecrated po and Isle to learn that the first effort of this pioneer w planting and cultivation of that wholesome vegetable rewarded by a crop of 300 bushels the following fa 1833, witnessed the location of several settlers in prominent among whom were "Squire" Corley and with their families. The latter gentleman was a reti and as such received a grant of 1,000 acres from where Meaford now stands. Following those named came C. R. Sing, the present Reeve of the township the Workman tract alluded to, Wm. White, Wm. Mallory, Wm. Whitelaw, James Robertson, Theo Cooper, and others, all of whom are since deceased ex Alex. McFarlane, David Seamon, John Lendley, and also among the very earliest to locate here, and all n land in localities somewhat remote from one another every part of the township had its quota of residents and indeed, so rapid was the influx of settlers, that w Insurrection burst forth in 1837, St. Vincent furnish militia to assist in quelling that "ripple of unpleasa

At this time their nearest base of supplies, a w post office, was Barrie, sixty miles distant, and the pri veniences which these pioneers were called upon to quence of this and other circumstances of an e character, may be more readily imagined than descri had sufficient money to temper the rough bush life comforts which nowadays find a place in the most the land; their facilities for cultivating the necessa were at first of course few and narrow, and it was only they had sufficiently subdued the "Genius of the Wil of their gaining a firm grasp upon the comforts of life of the straits to which they were driven at times t commonplace necessities, it may be mentioned that Robert Mitchell made a trip to Barrie for a barrel o him five dollars at the store, and this, together w occupied in making the trip with his ox team, adva that commodity to a degree which, if it prevailed at would resuscitate the salt centres of Canada, and brin sought "hum of industry" from its present concealme of deserted factories. It was not an infrequent oc days to travel all the way to York (Toronto) with a g Another mode employed in grinding was the mortar some hand mills were introduced; but the necessity was done away with by the erection of a mill where is, near Meaford, under the proprietorship of Price M followed by another, erected where Meaford now stands. The first carding mill built in the county was that erec in this township, at a comparatively early date, but the year

was elected to the Reeveship, and the different incumbents of
e from that date to the present may be learned by a perusal of
neipal History. The township officers for the present year ar
s: Reeve, J. J. Middleton; Deputy Reeve, Samuel Fleming;
lors, John Agnew, Robt Black, Wm Boyd; Clerk, John Vert
ewark, the only village of any considerable importance in the
p is near the northeastern corner. This village contains a
ion of 800 or more, and the following list of commercial insti
viz.: Stationery, 1 tannery, 2 dressmaking mills, 2 shoemaking mills, 2 wagon
manufactories, and 1 combined boot and shoe factory. In addition
there are three churches, one school house which is used for school pur-
poses, and a station on the T. G. and B. Railroad, the establishment of
which at this point stamping it as one of the most important
named.

ools, 5 churches, and other educational and commercial
ges liberally contributed throughout the township, and no
ntercourse between the different parts of the township is
ed by natural obstacles of any serious nature.

TOWNSHIP OF ST VINCENT

Township, along with Sydenham, forms the projection of land
t portion of the Georgian Bay which, lying to the west of the
peninsula between Owen Sound and St Vincent, the most
of these townships, and washed on the north and west by the
of the bay, about 8 miles distant from Meaford. The shore
ake the bay, about its eastern part, and for about two
from land. Its interior surface is undulating, and for the
ng the fourth and fifth concessions is somewhat hilly. The
is generally composed of clay, and the very best farms have
ed from it, especially from the time it was cleared
ent. Some have objected to the clay, but those who have not been favorable to an opportunity of per
ence to be the fact that the soil not only is much richer
than on any other township within the limits of Grey, and
better adapted for root crops, but is also much more
ural extent, yet the County Valuators have taken
count of all the other townships in the matter of valuation, the
standing at $1,247,564 for the municipality, the highest
in which is the case of Normanby, with $1,000,872. The
ation of St Vincent, according to the census of 1861 was 2,993,
in 1871 it had risen to 4,974 in 1871. Both these
es include the population of the territory since incorporated as
n of Meaford, which contained about 1,700 souls at the time of
poration in 1874, of those years after the census referred to.

name of this township, as elsewhere mentioned, was originally
ested by the clerks in the Land Office at York from its
proximity to the land it most, but through the influence of
Moberly, one of the first settlers in Collingwood township, the
of St. Vincent" was applied to "Zero," and "Collingwood" to the
ip organized, known as "Alta." The survey of St Vincent was
in 1843 by Charles Rankin, P. L. S., referred to at some length
General History. Mr Rankin was also the pioneer white settler
ounty as well as of the township, having located and made a
on Lot 37, Concession 11, in the winter of 1833-4. On the
he built the first habitation of a representative of the Anglo
ace ever erected within the County of Grey. It may also be
ng to the devotees of the god of potatoes as one such deity
doubtedly been erected in some one or other portion of the Emer
to learn that the first effort of the pioneers were directed to the
g and cultivation of that whole-some vegetable, and that he was
ed by a crop of 300 bushels the following fall. The same year,
witnessed the location of several settlers in St. Vincent, most
nt among whom were "Squire" Corley and Capt. Workman,
ir families. The latter gentleman was a retired British officer,
such received a grant of 1,000 acres from the Government,
Meaford now stands. Following those named in rapid succession,
. R. Sing, the present Reeve of the township, who purchased
rkman tract alluded to, Wm. White, Wm. Stephenson, Price
, Wm. Whitelaw, James Robertson, Thos. Mitchell, Thomas
, and others, all of whom are since deceased except Mr. Whitelaw
Mcfarlane, David Seaman, John Loudrie, and John Vale were
ng the very earliest to locate here, and all mentioned took up
locations somewhat remote from one another, so that nearly
rt of the township had its quota of residents as early as 1836.
eed, so rapid was the influx of settlers, that when the Mackenzie
ction burst forth in 1837, St. Vincent furnished a contingent of
to assist in quelling that "ripple of ungleasantness."

his time their nearest base of supplies, as well as their nearest
ce, was Barrie, sixty miles distant, and the privations and incon
es which these pioneers were called upon to undergo in conse
of this and other circumstances of an equally unamusing
r, may be more readily imagined than described. Few of them
ficient money to temper the rough bush life with the ordinary
s which nowadays find a place in the most humble home in
d; their facilities for cultivating the necessary articles of food
first of course few and narrow, and it was several years before
d sufficiently subdued the "Genius of the Wilderness" to admit
gaining a firm grasp upon the comforts of life. As an example
rants to which they were driven at times to secure the most
plaee necessaries, it may be mentioned that on one occasion
Mitchell made a trip to Barrie for a barrel of salt, which cost
e dollars at the store, and this, together with the ten days
d in making the trip with his ox team, advanced the price of
modity to a degree which, if it prevailed at the present time,
consecutate the salt centres of Canada, and bring forth the fiercely
"hum of industry" from its present concealment in the recess
rted factories. It was not an infrequent occurrence in those
travel all the way to York (Toronto) with a grist to be ground.
r mode employed in grinding was the mortar and pestle, and
nd mills were introduced; but the necessity of all these means
e away with by the erection of a mill where Centreville now
Meaford, under the proprietorship of Price Mallory, which was
l by another, erected where Meaford now stands, by David Miller
t carding mill built in the county was that erected by C. R. Sing,
township, at a comparatively early date, but we did not learn
r

The first marriage which ever occurred in St. Vincent was contracted between Robert Mitchell before mentioned, and Susan, daughter of Jacob Crow. The first death was that of John Maunie, whose remains were coffined in a casket improvised from troughs removed for that purpose from the roof of a house. The pioneer school house of the township stood on Lot 5, Con. 7; and the first store was opened in Meaford by Geo. Jackson, now M.P. for South Grey, but under the management of his clerk Mr Lawton, now Postmaster of Meaford.

It would appear that all was not harmony between the pioneers during the infancy of the township, for authentic accounts say that a bond was engendered between two certain families, whom it is not necessary to name, and grew to such proportions, that being partly stated to be the friends of the respective families, it was continued to such lengths as to necessitate calling in the aid of the constabulary from York to preserve the peace.

The municipal organization of St Vincent is treated of in connection with the other municipalities of the county, in our General History, and to that we refer the late of the organization of Grey as a "provisional" county. Prior to that date, however, St. Vincent was represented in the Legislative Council of York township District it was attached to by Thos Cooper (who was the first Councillor elected), and subsequently Mr Joseph Bell and John Williams was the first Clerk of the township, with which office he combined that of Township Treasurer. He was succeeded in both offices by Mr. Bell, who, having come from Elora, in the County of Addington. We should add that his compensation for these offices in the connection referred to was $60 per year. Else where we propose to present a list of municipal officers from that date to the present, but we here record the names of the entire official staff of the township for the current year, to wit: Reeve, C. R. Sing; Deputy Reeve, Neil Mac Rae; Councillors, Johnson Montgomery, Richard Stroud and James Bowes; Clerk, John Albert; Treasurer, Thomas Plummer.

The first settlement discussed is well supplied with the conveniences needful to rural comfort. Post offices, schools, and churches abound, for the promotion of intercourse between, and the social and spiritual refinement of the people. Excellent highways, one of the most infallible signs of high civilization and liberal enterprise, traverse the township in all but three. Railway and water communication with outside points is easily accessible from all parts of the municipality, owing to the almost central position of Meaford in this respect. In short, there are few townships in the province that present more unmistakable signs of easy affluence and skilful progressive agriculture than meet the eye of even the most casual observer during the course of a drive through the Township of St. Vincent.

TOWNSHIP OF SULLIVAN

This township was named in honor of the late Hon. R. B. Sullivan, who was Commissioner of Crown Lands at the time of its survey. It occupies a central position in the western tier of townships, being flanked on the east and west by Holland and Elderslie (Bruce County) respectively, while similar offices are performed by the Townships of Derby on the north and Bentinck on the south. The Garafraxa Road, which skirts its eastern border, attracted a few settlers to this township before the regular survey thereof, which took place in 1844, for the "grant lots" by which that highway was bordered laid the eastern open to settlers in 1841. In no portion of north-western Ontario, perhaps, did the pioneers encounter more genuine hardships, or more stubborn trials, in their struggle for existence for into such their fight with the forest here resolved itself, than in this township and those immediately adjoining. An instance of the severity of the pressure of poverty to which they were subject is furnished by the case of one Barnes, who located along the Garafraxa Road prior to the winter of 1842-3. That winter "lingered in the lap of spring" with uncompromising persistency until after the middle of April following. Among the settlers it was scarce in a degree scarcely familiar to even pioneers in the woods; the means of earning money at the time and place might well be stated as positively without existence; but regarding potatoes, the superlative degree of scarcity could truly be applied to them, and the settlers, besieged by hunger, were obliged to resort to the consumption of raw cabbage a vegetable of very indifferent properties as an article of diet, which they resurrected from their snowy tombs to alleviate the fierce demands of hunger which they could not appease. The man Barnes referred to, however, subordinated his own physical demands to those of his family to such an extent that nature rebelled, and he died of actual starvation before he could obtain relief.

There were only very few settlers located in Sullivan before the general survey of the township in 1843, that task being performed by Chas. Rankin, P.L.S., in the northern half, and J. S. Dennis, in the southern. This territory did not form much attraction for settlers for some years thereafter; still the influx was gradual, and at no time stagnant from the date of its survey till a period beyond which the epoch known as its "early history" does not in strictness reach. We find by a reference to some of the earliest residents, that the McInnis family were among the very first located here, having settled as early as 1842, and that they were followed by Thomas Pringle, Thos. Mitchell, Wm White, John McElheron, the Hamiltons and others, in such numbers, that the order of their respective arrivals is difficult to trace.

These acquisitions to the population were supplemented from year to year in gradual order, until in 1861 the township contained 1,736 inhabitants, which had increased as estimated by the increase in the number of voters) to 2,236 in 1864; and by the last official census of 1871 we find the population stated at 3,151, and the census of 1881 will doubtless reveal a further increase since the last enumeration proportionate with the rate of augmentation prior to that date and event.

The superficial area of Sullivan is 73,440 acres, divided, in 1861, among 299 occupiers, which number had swelled to 505 in 1871, 464 of whom were owners of the land so occupied by them. The number of acres improved in 1871 was 19,106, 14,616 of which were under crop at the time, and included in this area were 278 acres of orchard.

The quality of the soil in this township is not uniform, but that portion lying to the north-west of a line drawn diagonally from its south-western to north-eastern corners is by far the better adapted to agricultural purposes, both from the superior quality of the soil itself, which is generally an easily-tilled clay, and the comparative evenness of the surface; while in the south-easterly half of the township the surface is broken by branches of the Saugeen, swamps and hills, which, combined with the numerous and formidable boulders abounding in many portions, render this part of Sullivan decidedly inferior to the other.

When the "Provisional" County of Grey was created in accordance with the "Municipal Institutions Act," Sullivan was sufficiently populated to entitle it to separate municipal existence, and was accordingly represented in the first Provisional Council which was elected within

the county—her representative and Reeve for several consecutive years being Mr. Thos. Pringle. The names of those who represented Sullivan in the County Council from that date to the present may be elsewhere seen, so we will here give but the names of the municipal officers for the present year, which are as follows, viz.: John Sparrow, Reeve; Jas. Vasey, Deputy Reeve; Alex. Hunter, Joseph Pringle and John Hyslop, Councillors; Alex. Stevens, Clerk; James Beattie, Treasurer.

In spite of the natural disadvantages elsewhere noted as being peculiar to portions of this township, the general condition of public and private affairs throughout its breadth would justify the opinion that an unusual amount of skill, perseverance, and effective industry had by her inhabitants been brought to bear upon these obstacles to advancement; while in the more favored localities, the forest has long since been transformed into a succession of pleasant homesteads, and although Sullivan as a whole cannot successfully dispute the right of certain other townships of the county to a place in the foremost rank, yet both appearances and facts contribute to the belief that there exist among her people the true elements of prosperity and progress.

TOWNSHIP OF SYDENHAM.

This fine township, lying just to the west of St. Vincent, is washed on the north and north-west by the waters of Owen Sound, bordered by the town of the same name, and the Township of Derby on the west, and by the Township of Holland on the south. Its extent includes 76,000 acres, thus placing it fourth, in point of superficial area, among the townships of the county. This area was divided, according to the census of 1871, among 594 occupiers, 521 of whom owned their farms, and the whole number represented an entire population of 4,011. Of this large extent of territory only the rather small proportion of 29,098 acres were in an improved condition in 1871; including 23,191 acres under crop, and 643 acres of garden and orchard. The material progress of the township during the preceding ten years may be noted by a comparison of the above figures with the following, gathered from the census report of 1861, viz.: population, 3,021; occupiers of land, 456; land so occupied, 48,532 acres; amount improved, 15,298 acres. The assessed valuation of property within the township amounts to $96,575, this being the fifth in point of value among the seventeen townships of the county.

The Township of Sydenham was surveyed in 1842-3 by Charles Rankin, immediately after which it began to attract settlers in considerable numbers, and the advent of new comers was uninterrupted from that time until the entire township was quite populously settled. The actual pioneer of Sydenham outside the limits of the present town of Owen Sound, which received a few settlers about a year previously) was John McKay, an ex-soldier of the 42nd Highlanders, who located in the township, May 15th, 1841, on Lot 24, Con. B. Among the first to arrive after the township lands were fairly placed in the market, were a number of the Campbells, Thos. McDonald, Richard Carney, several representatives of the Clan Cameron, the Doyle brothers, one Armstrong and his family, including several sons, Tim Bannon, several Hogge, J. Wilson, one or more of the Morrisons, and others in such numbers that an attempt to trace the order of their respective arrivals would be a vain one; suffice it to say, however, that the influx of immigrants was rapid and steady for several years, or ere the opportunities of obtaining low-priced land in Sydenham had become a thing of the past. By far the larger number of these pioneers came directly, or nearly so, from the British Isles, all three of which were and are fully represented in the population of this township; but the numbers of Scotch residents largely preponderated over either of the other two, the Irish settlers in turn considerably outnumbering the English.

Those of them who, by any chance, had imbibed the idea that life in the pioneer's hut, with its attendant responsibilities, was not irksome and laborious, were speedily undeceived, and convinced by the most forcible arguments that the conquest of the forest was not the "pastime of a drowsy summer day;" but trials and hardships, fatigue, privations and exposure followed each other so rapidly, as to leave no interval between their visits. But the pioneers of Sydenham were not of a class to be daunted by the frowns with which Fortune greeted them during the first decade of their struggle with that eccentric though purely imaginary deity. It was long before even a near approximation to the most ordinary comforts of the present time was achieved; but the patient industry and untiring energy which was exercised by those "sons of toil" could have but one legitimate outcome—the accumulation of the comforts of life, which were followed in many cases by the luxuries of a backwoods residence, as Fortune became more and more liberal in her favors with each succeeding year.

Sydenham was one of the original participants, by representation, in the earliest municipal government of this portion of the Province, and when Grey was erected into a separate provisional county, Richard Carney was the gentleman favored by his fellows with the representation of this, his adopted township, in the County Council. We refer the reader to another page of this work for a list of Sydenham's representatives in that body during the time which has since elapsed.

The financial affairs of Sydenham may be approximately judged from a perusal of the following statement for the year 1879, during which (as before stated) her assessed valuation was $960,515; amount of taxes collected, $9,309.57; expended for school purposes, $5,300; expended for county rate, $2,161.29. It has also been the custom here to devote liberal sums to the maintenance of highways, and few townships can boast of better roads as a result. The situation of Sydenham is convenient to markets, both by rail and water communication. A large portion of her soil is fertile and skilfully tilled; her people are wide awake to the advantages of their situation, which they utilize to the utmost in all respects tending to their social, moral, and commercial benefit; and by the exercise of the industrious and economical habits which have ever characterized them, they have elevated their township to an enviable position among the municipalities of the Province.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE JACKSON, M.P. for South Grey, is one of the pioneers of the County, his name being very prominently connected with the first settlement of Meaford, as well as the earlier and subsequent stages of development of the Town of Durham, where he at present resides.

The life of this gentleman, so far as the history of this county is concerned, is so very closely identified with its every material interest, that the most condensed sketch of it would require an amount of space beyond our command in this particular review. His long connection with public and political affairs, and management of the Crown Lands Office, are referred to under the several heads of our general and local histories.

Born in Hutton, Yorkshire, England, in 1809, he [illegible] 1841, and after carrying on milling business for several [illegible] wood and Meaford, was appointed Crown Lands [illegible] Grey and Bruce, removing then to Durham. He was [illegible] for Bentinck and Glenelg in 1849, and first Reeve [illegible] the Municipal Act came into operation. He retained [illegible] great many years by successive re-elections, and during [illegible] membership he was Warden of the County of Grey for [illegible] of which were consecutive. He was the first parliamentary representative of the County of Grey when it became an independent electoral division. With the exception of [illegible] "breaks," he has represented either the County of Grey [illegible] Ridings into which it has been subsequently divided, ever [illegible] and is the present sitting member in the Commons for [illegible]

The very long period during which Mr. Jackson has [illegible] duties of the most important representative position [illegible] comment as to his popularity; and when we say that [illegible] by every resident of Grey, without respect to party, as [illegible] and most useful citizens who ever lived within its limits, [illegible] literally within the mark.

GEORGE LANDERKIN, M.D., of the Village of Hanover, [illegible] James Landerkin, a Nova Scotian by birth, who was one [illegible] pioneers of Simcoe County in 1824.

The Doctor was born in that county in 1839. When [illegible] year, he commenced his medical studies in Toronto, [illegible] same in 1862, since which time he has been actively [illegible] practice of his profession, having been during this period [illegible] pation of very many important official positions, which [illegible] have always been most satisfactorily performed.

In politics the Doctor is a decided Liberal, and has [illegible] great interest in the success of that party. His ability [illegible] brought him prominently before the people of the county [illegible] leader; and at the general election of 1872, he successfully [illegible] the Commons, George Jackson, of Durham, one of the [illegible] popular public men in the whole Western Peninsula. [illegible] election of 1874, he was again returned to the Commons [illegible] this time against Stephen Priebe, of Normanby. The [illegible] the sentiment of the people throughout the country, as [illegible] fiscal policy of the Government, resulted in his defeat [illegible] majority, by Mr. Jackson, at the general election of 1878.

In his profession Dr. Landerkin is considered one of [illegible] in the Province. He has a very extensive, lucrative [illegible] practice; has been Coroner of the county since 1867, [illegible] capacity, whether public, private, or professional, is in [illegible]

JAMES HILL HUNTER, M.P.P. for South Grey, is [illegible] of Archibald Hunter, elsewhere mentioned, by his first [illegible] Hill, of Kilbarchan, Forfarshire, Scotland, where the [illegible] sketch was born. He emigrated to Canada with his [illegible] ceived his education at the Goderich Grammar School and [illegible] College, afterwards returning to Durham, where he [illegible] keeping, and has ever since been extensively engaged [illegible] pursuits.

Mr. Hunter has been prominently identified with [illegible] in his own locality, having been for a number of years [illegible] and Reeve of the Township of Glenelg.

His first active participation in political affairs dates back, he having been a strong advocate of Liberal [illegible] arriving at mature years. He was nominated by the [illegible] contest South Grey for the Legislature at the general [illegible] and was successful against John Nasmith, of Mount Forest, [illegible] Hopkins, of Bentinck; and again at the general election [illegible] elected over James Fahey, of the Stratford *Herald*, by [illegible]

Whether in his business transactions or in his social [illegible] as an advocate of Liberal political principles, or as an [illegible] sentative of all political parties and every creed, Mr. Hunter [illegible] man who merits nought but praise, and receives only [illegible] his constituents.

WILLIAM JELLY, of the Village of Shelburne, M.P.P. [illegible] of Dufferin, is of Irish parentage though of Canadian [illegible] event having occurred in the County of Leeds in 1835, [illegible] till he reached the age of 22 years, when he removed to [illegible] Amaranth and engaged in farming, having located a [illegible] claim. In the autumn of 1864 he removed thence to the [illegible] present Village of Shelburne, where he erected a hotel [illegible] side of the county line, at a time when there was but one [illegible] the confines of the village, as now existing.

Mr. Jelly watched the rise of Shelburne after the [illegible] received from the construction past its doors of the Toronto, [illegible] Bruce Railway, and when that village was incorporated [illegible] to its Reeveship. Having attained to considerable [illegible] Conservative ranks, he was placed in nomination by the [illegible] representation in the Local House at the general election [illegible] contest was of a triangular shape, his opponents being [illegible] and Jebb, of Orangeville. Mr. Jelly's majority over the [illegible] gentlemen was 750, and over the latter 437, which is a [illegible] commentary upon his popularity in a political sense; [illegible] he is spoken of as peculiarly genial and affable—ever ready [illegible] contribute to schemes which promise a public or local benefit, [illegible] he has secured a host of friends.

FINLAY MCRAE, Reeve of the Township of Glenelg, [illegible] of the County of Grey, is the son of Donald McRae, of [illegible] Scotland. His father and mother were both born there [illegible] in 1840. The family came to Canada in 1852, and located [illegible] in the Township of Dumfries, but in 1855 removed [illegible] settled on Lot 16, Concession 5, where old Mr. McRae [illegible]

The subject of this sketch remained with his father [illegible] he married Mary, daughter of Murdoch McIsaac, of Glenelg, [illegible] to farming on his own account. In 1870, however, he [illegible] Town of Durham, and engaged in a general agency business, [illegible] does more in this line than any other in South Grey, if not [illegible] county, the companies represented by him including the [illegible] and Credit," the "Dominion Savings and Investment," the [illegible] Loan and Savings," the "Huron and Erie Loan," the [illegible] vident," the "North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage, [illegible] Loan and Investment," and the "Western Canada Loan [illegible] Societies, besides a number of the best class of insurance [illegible]

Mr. McRae's first active participation in matters of [illegible] dates from his arriving at the age of manhood. He has been [illegible] connected with school matters for nearly twenty years. [illegible] brought forward for the Reeveship, and defeated Mr. [illegible] most popular men in the county. He has occupied the [illegible] since, and was chosen by the County Council Warden [illegible]

in Hutton, Yorkshire, England, in 1809, he came to Canada in
l after carrying on milling business for several years at Colling-
d Meaford, was appointed Crown Lands Agent in 1848 for
Bruce, removing then to Durham. He was District Councillor
nck and Glenelg in 1849, and first Reeve of Bentinck when
icipal Act came into operation. He retained this office for a
w years by successive re-elections, and during the period of such
ncy he was Warden of the County of Grey for five years, three
were consecutive. He was the first parliamentary representa-
e County of Grey when it became an independent county and
electoral division. With the exception of but one or two
" he has represented either the County of Grey or one of the
nto which it has been subsequently divided, ever since that time,
e present sitting member in the Commons for South Grey.
ery long period during which Mr. Jackson has discharged the
the most important representative positions, carries its own
.se to his popularity; and when we say that he is considered
resident of Grey, without respect to party, as one of the best
useful citizens who ever lived within its limits, we are speaking
within the mark.

GE LANDERKIN, M.D., of the Village of Hanover, is the son of
underkin, a Nova Scotian by birth, who was one of the original
of Simcoe County in 1824.
Doctor was born in that county in 1839. When in his twentieth
commenced his medical studies in Toronto, completing the
1862, since which time he has been actively engaged in the
of his profession, having been during this period in the occu-
very many important official positions, the duties of which
ays been most satisfactorily performed.
olitics the Doctor is a decided Liberal, and has always taken a
erest in the success of that party. His abilities long since
him prominently before the people of the county as a political
and at the general election of 1872, he successfully opposed, for
mons, George Jackson, of Durham, one of the oldest and most
ublic men in the whole Western Peninsula. At the general
of 1874, he was again returned to the Commons for South Grey,
against Stephen Preble, of Normanby. The great change in
ment of the people throughout the country, however, on the
licy of the Government, resulted in his defeat, by a small
, by Mr. Jackson, at the general election of 1878.
s profession Dr. Landerkin is considered one of the ablest men
rovince. He has a very extensive, lucrative, and successful
has been Coroner of the county since 1866, and in every
whether public, private, or professional, is immensely popular.

S HILL HUNTER, M.P.P. for South Grey, is the youngest son
ald Hunter, elsewhere mentioned, by his first wife, Elizabeth
Kilbarchan, Forfarshire, Scotland, where the subject of this
as born. He emigrated to Canada with his parents, and re-
s educati on at the Goderich Grammar School and Upper Canada
afterwards returning to Durham, where he commenced store-
and has ever since been extensively engaged in mercantile

Hunter has been prominently identified with municipal affairs
n locality, having been for a number of years Deputy Reeve
ve of the Township of Glenelg.
first active participation in political affairs dates many years
having been a strong advocate of Liberal principles since
at mature years. He was nominated by the Reform party to
South Grey for the Legislature at the general election of 1875,
successful against John Nasmith, of Mount Forest, and James
of Bentinck; and again at the general election of 1879 he was
ver James Fahey, of the Stratford *Herald*, by a majority of 643.
ther in his business transactions or in his social intercourse, or
ocate of Liberal political principles, or as an impartial repre-
of all political parties and every creed, Mr. Hunter is a gentle-
merits nought but praise, and receives only the goodwill of
ituents.

IAM JELLY, of the Village of Shelburne, M.P.P. for the County
in, is of Irish parentage though of Canadian birth, the latter
ving occurred in the County of Leeds in 1835. Here he resided
ched the age of 22 years, when he removed to the township of
h and engaged in farming, having located a U. E. Loyalist
n the autumn of 1864 he removed thence to the site of the
illage of Shelburne, where he erected a hotel on the Amaranth
e county line, at a time when there was but one building within
nes of the village, as now existing.
elly watched the rise of Shelburne after the impetus which it
rom the construction past its doors of the Toronto, Grey and
dway, and when that village was incorporated, he was elected
eveship. Having attained to considerable prominence in the
tive ranks, he was placed in nomination by that party for the
ition in the Local House at the general election of 1879. The
ts of a triangular shape, his opponents being Messrs. McGee
of Orangeville. Mr. Jelly's majority over the former of these
was 750, and over the latter 437, which is a most substantial
ry upon his popularity in a political sense; while personally
en of as peculiarly genial and affable—ever ready to assist or
to schemes which promise a public or local benefit—and thus
ured a host of friends.

Y MCRAE, Reeve of the Township of Glenelg and Warden
unty of Grey, is the son of Donald McRae, of Invernessshire,
His father and mother were both born there in 1808, and he
The family came to Canada in 1852, and located temporarily
wnship of Dumfries, but in 1855 removed to Glenelg, and
Lot 16, Concession 5, where old Mr. McRae still resides.
bject of this sketch remained with his father till 1865, when
d Mary, daughter of Murdoch McIsaac, of Glenelg, and went
g on his own account. In 1870, however, he removed to the
Durham, and engaged in a general agency business. He now
in this line than any other in South Grey, if not in the entire
te companies represented by him including the "Canada Land
t," the "Dominion Savings and Investment," the "Freehold
Savings," the "Huron and Erie Loan," the "Hamilton Pro
ne "North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage," the "Ontario
Investment," and the "Western Canada Loan and Savings"
besides a number of the best class of insurance companies.
cRae's first active participation in matters of public interest
h his arriving at the age of manhood. He has been prominently
with school matters for nearly twenty years. In 1876 he was
rward for the Reeveship, and defeated Mr. Edge, one of the
lar men in the county. He has occupied this position ever
was chosen by the County Council Warden of the County of
Grey for the current year. In politics he is strongly reformed, and has worked with energy and determination to advance, by all honorable means, the interests of that party.

Mr. McRae is married the second time (his first wife having died), to Agnes, daughter of Thos. Harris, of Oakville, Ont. Whatever he undertakes he pursues with great zeal till his object is accomplished, being one of the most energetic and pushing men of the community, and always ready with his time and talents to promote the development of all useful enterprises, many of which, as connected with Durham and its locality, owe their success in great measure to his powerful advocacy.

THOMAS LAUDER, of Durham, is one of a family of eleven children of Thomas Dixon Bucastle Lauder, an extensive farmer of the parish of Bucastle, Cumberland, England, whence he emigrated with his family to Canada, and settled on the Garafraxa Road, in the Township of Bentinck, in 1851, where he resided till 1869, removing thence to the then Village of Durham, where he subsequently died at the age of 71 years.

Thomas Lauder first located at Port Colborne, Welland County, and was a clerk there till 1866, when he also removed to Grey County, and purchasing a farm in Glenelg, he followed the occupation of farming for fifteen years.

When the Registration Division of South Grey was set off from the whole county, Mr. Lauder received the appointment of Registrar under the Sandfield Macdonald Government, and has ever since performed the duties of the position in a manner altogether satisfactory to the authorities and to the people of South Grey, which as a Registration Division—comprises Artemesia, Bentinck, Egremont, Glenelg, Melancthon, Normanby, Osprey and Proton, and the Town of Durham. A. W. Lauder, a brother of the Registrar, is a Toronto lawyer of high standing, and represents East Grey in the Ontario Legislature.

JAMES KERR, of the Township of Euphrasia, is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1811. Having emigrated to Canada with his father's family in 1832, he settled at first in Chinguacousy Township, where he resided for fourteen years, removing to Euphrasia in 1846. During his residence there he served through the Rebellion of 1837-38, as captain of active militia.

Soon after coming to Artemesia he began to identify himself with local public affairs, and in 1853 was elected to the Township Council. Next year he was elected to the Reeveship, and held the position continuously for thirteen years, retiring in 1867.

Mr. Kerr is one of the wealthiest men in the township, owning some 1,500 acres of land, and follows the occupation of farming. He is a gentleman of intelligence and a wide range of information as well, having had good school advantages in his younger days, and been engaged for a number of years in mercantile pursuits. He has been twice married, has a family of eight children, and is one of the best specimens we have in the county of self-made men—having begun life poor—whose good abilities and steady application have earned for himself and his family the advantages of all temporal comforts, and a reputation of which any man or any family might be justly proud.

JAMES PATERSON, of Euphrasia, ex-Warden of the County of Grey, is the son of James and Margaret Paterson, of Forfar-shire, Scotland, where he was born in 1814, being the eldest of a family of four sons and six daughters.

Coming to Canada in 1842, he settled in York Township, and being engaged in connection with the manufacture of linen, he there embarked in that business, which he followed successively and successfully at Dundas and in the neighborhood of Brantford till 1853, when he removed to Euphrasia, settled on a farm, and has ever since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Three years later he commenced to take an active part in municipal affairs by being elected to the township Council, a seat he retained for ten years in succession, followed by an incumbency of eight years of the Reeveship, during which time he filled the Warden's chair. In 1860 he erected and opened a store, and was some time subsequently appointed Postmaster for Blantyre, a commission he still holds, as well as that of Justice of the Peace for nearly twenty years.

At the general election of 1874 he was selected by the Liberal party, of which he is an influential and active member, to contest North Grey against T. Scott, Owen Sound, for the Legislature, but was unsuccessful. He has and does occupy important positions in a number of insurance and agricultural societies, and altogether is one of the most active and useful public men in the county, besides having the unbounded confidence of hosts of friends, and claiming an amount of personal popularity which is excelled by none.

ROBERT MYLES, of Euphrasia, is a native of the ever green Isle, having been born in the County Fermanagh in 1832. He is the son of James and Elizabeth Myles, who emigrated to Canada with their family in 1841; and after a residence of seven years in Toronto Township, removed in 1848 to Euphrasia, where he and his worthy partner still reside at an age considerably beyond the allotted threescore and ten.

After growing to manhood, Robert spent a number of years in different parts of the United States, but returning to his old home, he has been since engaged in farming. He has held several important municipal positions, and with unqualified success and satisfaction. He was elected to the Council in 1867 and for two successive years; was Deputy-Reeve for the two following years; and subsequently, for five years continuously, its Reeve. He was a parliamentary candidate for East Grey at the general election for the Ontario Legislature, in 1879, but was defeated by A. W. Lauder.

Mr. Myles is prominently identified with the various agricultural societies as a successful prize-taker. He is likewise a leading member of the Orange Order, and is one of the best thought of men in the township of Euphrasia.

JAMES EDGE, of Glenelg, is a native of the County of Wicklow, Ireland, where he was born in 1823, and whence he emigrated with his father's family to Canada in 1844.

Settling in the wilderness of Glenelg, Mr. Edge at once applied himself to the reduction of the forest and to overcome the difficulties incident to life in the backwoods, and with a degree of success which resulted in making his family one of the most influential in the county.

The subject of this sketch became connected with public local affairs at a comparatively early age, and but very few men in the County of Grey have had a greater experience in such matters—either in the length of time covered by their period of public service, the importance of the positions held by them, or the satisfaction and ability with which administrative duties have been performed.

Among the many responsible positions held by Mr. Edge was that of Reeve of Glenelg for sixteen consecutive years, previous to which he had been two years a Councillor. During his incumbency of the Reeveship, he was chosen one term to the Wardenship of the county. Since his retirement from the Council he has been three years Treasurer of the Township of Glenelg, and has been over twenty-five years a Justice of

the Peace. He is one of the leading farmers of the township, has been ten consecutive years President of the Agricultural Society therein, and is County Master of the Grange Society.

In all his dealings Mr. Edge has the reputation among those by whom he is best known as being a gentleman of honor and superior parts.

SAMUEL EDGE, of the Township of Glenelg, is the elder brother of James, above mentioned. He was born in 1821, and his early life was a counterpart of his brother's, till we find them both transplanted from the shores of the ever green Isle to the forests of Upper Canada, among the very earliest pioneers of Glenelg, in 1844.

The incidents Mr. Edge relates of the trip of the family into Glenelg, and their subsequent experience there, are interesting and edifying how they were obliged, in passing natural obstructions, such as swamps, etc., to cut out roads extending from seven to ten miles to accomplish a single mile, and to take their waggons to pieces, and carry over a piece at a time in crossing streams, &c., &c. These and the thousand and one other difficulties of pioneer life have been successfully overcome by Mr. Edge, who is now among the most substantial as well as the most highly respected residents of his adopted township.

Mr. Edge married, in 1847, Elizabeth, daughter of David Ellison, of Tecumseth Township they had been schoolmates in early life, in Ireland and their family consists of two sons and two daughters.

JAMES KNOTT, of the Township of Euphrasia, came from Sligo, Ireland, where he was born in 1814, and settled in Chinguacousy in 1844. Three years later he removed to the Township of Euphrasia, where he has always been one of the most active and enterprising of its citizens. He is a Justice of the Peace for many years, and was sixteen years continuously in the Council, the last three of which he was Deputy Reeve.

ELIJAH EDWARD KNOTT, the youngest son of the above gentleman, was born in the Township of Euphrasia in the year 1855. He received the benefits of a good education, which, with his superior natural intelligence, eminently fitted him for the satisfactory discharge of public duties. When only twenty-one years of age he was elected (for the year 1877 Deputy-Reeve of his native township, and has represented Euphrasia in the County Council ever since, being its present Reeve.

Mr Knott's present occupation embraces a general agency for loan and insurance business He has an office in Meaford and one at the village of Fairmount, and represents a large number of the best loan companies who do business in Canada. He is considered unusually energetic and able both in the conduct of private business and of local public affairs, and is regarded on all hands as one of the most promising of all the rising young men of the County of Grey

JAMES MURDOCH, Reeve of Egremont, is the third son of Andrew and Jane Murdoch, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1832 In 1854 he alone of the family came to Canada, and after being for three years in the employ of Buchanan & Harris, wholesale merchants, of Hamilton, he removed in 1857 to Egremont, and commenced "life in the bush" with a young family and almost without means.

These circumstances made Mr. Murdoch no stranger to the struggles by which the severest hardships incident to pioneer life have been conquered; but his energy was in every way equal to the occasion, as his position in the community, both socially and financially, amply attests.

In 1870 he first became identified in local public affairs by being elected to the Township Council. Next year he was chosen Deputy Reeve, filling the position till 1874, when he was elected to the Reeveship, and has occupied the civic chair at the Council board ever since; and during this period (1878) served a term as Warden of the county. He has been a Magistrate for many years, and President of the Township Agricultural Society for the past four or five. A Reformer in politics, Mr Murdoch takes a lively interest in the success of his party, of which he is quite an influential member. Both as a private citizen and a public official he has the highest opinion and greatest respect of all parties.

ROBERT LINN, of the Township of Derby, is the son of a linen manufacturer of the County Antrim, Ireland, where he was born in 1819. He came to Canada with his father's family in 1833, settling in the neighborhood of Milton, Halton County.

When in his twenty-first year, Mr. Linn left his father's home, and was engaged for a number of years in the lumber business, where the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, now stands; but in 1847 disposed of his business there, and returning to Canada, settled in the Township of Derby, where he purchased 100 acres of land from the Government, and [illegible] succeeded in accomplishing, his farm being now a [illegible] of the times in the County of Grey.

Mr. Linn [illegible] institutions by the "Baldwin Act," in 1849. He was [illegible] first Council ever formed in Derby, in 1850, and [illegible] Council board the greater part of the time for the next [illegible] 1870 he was elected to the Reeveship, [illegible] 1870, 1871, 1874, 1875, 1878, and 1879. [illegible]

[illegible] affairs, and a strong Conservative. Mr. L[illegible] Vice-President of the North Grey [illegible] Association. He has also been President of the County [illegible] Township Agricultural Societies, and a Justice of the Peace [illegible]

[illegible] A. STALEY, Reeve of the Township of [illegible]

[illegible] 1875. Mr. S[illegible]

[illegible] He was elected Reeve in 1879 against Robert L[illegible]

[illegible] He is a Magistrate also; and he [illegible] public affairs [illegible]

JOHN SPARROW, Reeve of Sullivan, is a native Canadian, having [illegible]

of Sullivan. He purchased 300 acres of land here, an[illegible] of the finest in the entire township. He may be des[illegible] to his private business, as an advanced agriculturist [illegible] minently identified with the management and succes[illegible] and county agricultural societies, and is conspicuous as[illegible] stock.

Mr. Sparrow is a man of high intelligence, and poss[illegible] range of information. He devotes much attention a[illegible] time to municipal affairs, and his popularity as well [illegible] attested by the fact that, although comparatively a youn[illegible] township, he has been for the past two years in success[illegible] Reeveship over gentlemen who were looked upon as [illegible] dates.

HENRY J. MIDDAUGH, Mayor of the Town of Durha[illegible] descent, his father and mother being both natives of [illegible] Mr. Middaugh, however, was a strong British sympa[illegible] after the breaking out of the Anglo-American war of 181[illegible] to British soil, and settled in the Niagara District.

The subject of this sketch is the eldest of a family [illegible] was born near St. Catharines in 1818. He spent some [illegible] portion of his life in different parts of the United Stat[illegible] returning to Canada, and being engaged in the hotel [illegible] mouth, Goderich, and Clinton, in succession, removi[illegible] then Village of Durham in 1862. Here he was engage[illegible] hotel keeping, also very extensively in the stage an[illegible] in both of which he was very successful; and he is n[illegible] and in the enjoyment of the reward of many years of [illegible] and honest toil.

Mr. Middaugh takes an active and leading interest [illegible] has been several years in the Town Council, and n[illegible] Mayor's chair.

W. J. McFARLAND, is the son of William and Jan[illegible] the County Tyrone, Ireland, where he was born in [illegible] emigrated to Canada the same year, and settling in Mont[illegible] in the boot and shoe and leather trade in that city for a [illegible] He subsequently moved to Toronto and continued same [illegible] there in 1872.

Mr. McFarland was educated at the Village of Frank[illegible] taking a professional course at the Toronto Normal Scho[illegible] of following teaching as an occupation; but subsequentl[illegible] idea, and engaged as clerk in a general store in Bellevi[illegible] of three years, during which time his ready adaptability [illegible] him sufficient knowledge of mercantile transactions t[illegible] start for himself.

Having selected the present Village of Markdale -[illegible] backwoods hamlet of some half dozen shanties and m[illegible] in all he erected a rough board building for a st[illegible] courage which few men under the circumstances wou[illegible] and, he opened business here in 1862. Among the diffi[illegible] contend against were: first, the fact of his being a "stra[illegible] land;" secondly, the apparently hopeless task of ever w[illegible] sperous business in a place of the attributes posses[illegible] Village," as it was then called; and last, but not least, [illegible] his finances, $400 being the extent of his means when [illegible] in an enterprise which, under judicious management an[illegible] has developed into one of the most successful, extensiv[illegible] of any outside the large cities.

It is unnecessary to follow Mr. McFarland through [illegible] which his business has encountered. Suffice it to sa[illegible] attention thereto, and a shrewdness which in almos[illegible] resulted in success, he now finds himself the propriet[illegible] most extensive mercantile houses in the western co[illegible] board building has been replaced by a handsome three[illegible] and mansard brick block, 34 x 110 feet, every part of [illegible] in elaborate style for carrying on the several departmen[illegible] including Post Office he being Postmaster, all branch[illegible] chandising, millinery, tailoring, etc. He now employ[illegible] assistants, and does a yearly trade approaching $100,00[illegible] he is very extensively engaged in the grain trade, some [illegible] bushels being purchased by him each season at Markd[illegible] he has an elevator with storage capacity of over 60,000 [illegible] the establishment of Markdale as a cash grain market, a[illegible] development from a strictly backwoods village to a p[illegible] perous town, is due almost solely to his efforts, he l[illegible] still the chief buyer not only in this place but in this [illegible] the country

Mr. McFarland is a Comr. in B. R., and has serve[illegible] but his large and constantly increasing business does n[illegible] engage actively in public affairs, though he evinces th[illegible] in everything tending to the development and prosper[illegible] at large, and his own section in particular

He married, in 1866, Mary Amelia Lazier, of a ve[illegible] ted U. E. Loyalist family of the Bay Quinté district. [illegible] in Markdale; is a most intelligent, agreeabl[illegible] popular gentleman; and although yet quite young [illegible] regarded as one of the most promising of the "rising" [illegible] Grey

CHRISTIAN HASSENJAGER, of the Village of Han[illegible] Hanover, Germany, born in 1813. Having served [illegible] army, he emigrated to Canada on his discharge in [illegible] short time in Quebec, after which he removed t[illegible] Waterloo, in Waterloo County, where he wrought o[illegible] He married there, and removed to the new [illegible] 1849. Passing through Durham, he was making [illegible] Township, when he was urged by Abraham Buck (wh[illegible] shanty for a tavern on the north side of the Dur[illegible] k, on the Brant townline) to settle beside him. [illegible] to do, and located also on the town line, Bentinck s[illegible] Road from Mr. Buck. This was on the 28th M[illegible]

Mr. Hassenjager had scarcely got moved int[illegible] Indian came and demanded food. It was supplied, [illegible] the morrow, their number increasing on each visit [illegible] and were going to scalp the Hassenjager famil[illegible] conclusion that as they were Dutch, and not E[illegible] spare them. After this the Indians were very friendl[illegible] whole side of the best venison in exchange for a d[illegible] plug of 5c. tobacco. It might be mentioned that [illegible] the whole of the first season almost entirely on p[illegible] brought in from Waterloo; the milk of a cow w[illegible] on browse and leeks; and venison, procured [illegible]

For a long time Mr. Hassenjager's ... was the [illegible] settlement where religious services were held, the [illegible] [illegible]

n. He purchased 300 acres of land here, and his place is one
st in the entire township. He may be described, in relation
ate business, as an advanced agriculturist. He has been pro
ldentified with the management and success of the township
y agricultural societies, and is conspicuous as a breeder of fine

arrow is a man of high intelligence, and possesses a very wide
information. He devotes much attention as well as valuable
municipal affairs, and his popularity as well as his ability are
y the fact that, although comparatively a young resident of the
he has been for the past two years in succession elected to the
over gentlemen who were looked upon as very strong candi

y J. Middaugh, Mayor of the Town of Durham, is of American
his father and mother being both natives of New York. Old
ough, however, was a strong British sympathizer, and soon
breaking out of the Anglo-American war of 1812-15, he removed
soil, and settled in the Niagara District.
bject of this sketch is the eldest of a family of five sons, and
near St. Catharines in 1818. He spent some years of the early
his life in different parts of the United States, subsequently
to Canada, and being engaged in the hotel business in Yar
iderich, and Clinton, in succession, removing finally to the
ge of Durham in 1862. Here he was engaged many years in
ping, also very extensively in the stage and mail business,
which he was very successful; and he is now living retired,
e enjoyment of the reward of many years of untiring energy
at toil.
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several years in the Town Council, and now occupies the
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Mc Farland, is the son of William and Jane Mc Farland, of
y Tyrone, Ireland, where he was born in 1841. His father
d to Canada the same year, and settling in Montreal, was engaged
d and shoe and leather trade in that city for a number of years.
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Mc Farland was educated at the Village of Frankford; afterwards
professional course at the Toronto Normal School, with the view
ng teaching as an occupation; but subsequently abandoned this
engaged as clerk in a general store in Belleville for the period
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unnecessary to follow Mr. Mc Farland through the many phases
s business has encountered. Suffice it to say, that by strict
thereto, and a shrewdness which in almost every venture
n success, he now finds himself the proprietor of one of the
ensive mercantile houses in the western counties. The old
ilding has been replaced by a handsome three-story, basement,
ared brick block, 34 x 110 feet, every part of which is fitted up
ate style for carrying on the several departments of his trade,
Post Office he being Postmaster, all branches of general mer
se, millinery, tailoring, etc. He now employs a large staff of
, and does a yearly trade approaching $100,000; besides which
a extensively engaged in the grain trade, some 60,000 to 100,000
being purchased by him each season at Markdale Station, where
elevator with storage capacity of over 60,000 bushels. In fact,
lishment of Markdale as a cash grain market, and its consequent
ent from a strictly backwoods village to a pleasant and pros
own, is due almost solely to his efforts, he being the first and
dest buyer not only in this place but in this whole section of
ry.
Mc Farland is a Conr. in R. R., and has served in the Council;
arge and constantly increasing business does not permit him to
tively in public affairs, though he evinces the deepest interest
hing tending to the development and prosperity of the county
and his own section in particular.
married, in 1866, Mary Amelia Lazier, of a very old and influen
U. Loyalist family of the Bay Quinté district. He has a delightful
Markdale; is a most intelligent, agreeable, courteous, and
gentleman; and although yet quite young, is on all hands
ed the most promising of the "rising" men of the County

stian Hassenzahl, of the Village of Hanover, is a native of
Germany, born in 1833. Having served fifteen years in the
ed to Canada on his discharge in 1847, remaining a
in Quebec, after which he removed to the Township of
Waterloo County, where he wrought on a farm some two
He married there, and removed to the new County of Grey in
Passing through Durham, he was making his way to Brant
p, when he was urged by Abraham Buck (who had just erected
new Tavern on the north side of the Durham Road, in Egre
mont) to settle near him. This he declined
ed also on the town line, Bentinck side, across the Dur
d from Mr. Buck. This was on the 28th March, 1849.
Hassenzahl had scarcely got moved into his shanty when at
one and demanded food. It was supplied, and more came on
row, their number increasing on each visit. Finally they got
d were going to scalp the Hassenzahl family, when they came
conclusion that as they were Dutch, and not English, they would
em. After this the Indians were very friendly, and used to give
m. The best venison in exchange for a dish of pea soup or a
of tobacco. It might be mentioned that the family lived for
le of the first season almost entirely on pea-soup made from
ght in from Waterloo; the milk of a cow which lived just like
to flowers and leeks; and venison, procured as above, from the
ians. Mr. Hassenzahl's cabin was the only place in the
nt where religious services were held, the first ever held in the
Village—conducted by

The hardships and difficulties of backwoods life were encountered in an exceptionally marked degree; but they have been one by one overcome, till in his old age this pioneer enjoys the advantages and comforts which perseverance in industry and honesty have acquired.

Abraham Z. Gottwals, of the Village of Hanover, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in 1815, his great-great-grandfather having emigrated from Germany and settled near Philadelphia as early as 1739.

In 1842 Mr. Gottwals emigrated to Canada and located for seven years in the County of Waterloo, returning thence to the United States. But after remaining there till 1854, he came back to Canada, and selecting Grey County as his future home, located at the site of the present Village of Hanover when it was almost an entire wilderness, there being but two or three settlers at that time within a number of miles.

Mr. Gottwals opened the first store here and kept the first Post Office. After being engaged for a number of years in mercantile pursuits, he sold out his establishment, and has since been doing a general agency, loan and insurance business. He has for some time past been engaged in the manufacture of Britannia metal, in which a large number of men are constantly employed.

Mr. Gottwals has been for many years a Justice of the Peace, and is one of the most influential citizens in his section of the county.

J. R. Sing, of Singhampton, is a son of Joseph Sing, a native of Ireland, whence he came to Canada, in 1814, when in his twentieth year; subsequently marrying Sarah Richmond, of an old U. E. Loyalist family of the Bay Quinté District.

Mr. Sing, who is therefore a native Canadian, removed from the east in 1848 to the new territory now composing the County of Grey, and was four years subsequently engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods at Meaford, having imported the first carding machine ever used in the county. In 1852 he removed to the present site of Singhampton (which was founded by C. R. Sing, now of Meaford), and purchased from his brother the property on which was situated the nucleus of a now thriving little town. He at once built grist and saw mills and a woollen factory, opened a store, and two years later a Post Office also, of which he was the first Postmaster.

Mr. Sing is now a very large property owner, and one of the most influential men in the Township of Osprey. Though always diligently occupied with the details of his own private business, he has held a number of public official positions with a good degree of credit. He is a Magistrate, a Commissioner in B. R., an Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and has served a number of years in the Municipal Council of his adopted township.

Mark Armstrong, of the Village of Markdale, is a native of Fermanagh, Ireland. Born there in 1804, he came to America when forty-two years of age, in 1846. Landing at New York, he made his way to Canada, and settled temporarily in the Township of Markham. After remaining here for four years, he removed to Grey County, and selecting the present site of Markdale as his future location, when there were but very few settlers in the township, he made preparations to move in permanently in 1851. When he came in during that year, he brought his furniture and provision on an ox-cart—his wife driving the other cattle—and it took eight days to make the journey from Toronto to their destination.

Mr. Armstrong was the first settler and founder of Markdale, which is named from him. He is now a wealthy and prosperous farmer, and a successful stockbreeder, and is prominently connected with the local agricultural societies. In the past fifty years he has been an active and prominent member of the church, and for the past forty-five a local preacher. He is an active worker in matters which tend to the moral and intellectual advancement of the community, by every member of which he is esteemed as one whose opinion is entitled to respect, and whose example is worthy of emulation.

Stephen Henry Breese, of the Village of Chatsworth, was born in Norfolk, England, in 1821, and settled in Cobourg, Canada, in 1836. Removing to Toronto shortly afterwards, he engaged in tailoring till 1844, when he went to Chicago, where he remained till 1851, when he came to Grey, and settled at the present site of Chatsworth, being the first resident in the place. He built a tavern here in the spring of 1852; also a store, and carried on both enterprises till 1873. He is at present retired from active business, having by over twenty years of strict attention thereto amassed a competency for himself, and earned a position in society which nought but fair dealing can build up. He owns over 500 acres of fine land, and is surrounded by all worldly comforts.

Mr. Breese has been a number of years in the Holland Township Council, and has held the position of Treasurer of the municipality since the year 1872.

James Brown, of Durham, Township Clerk of the Municipality of Glenelg, was born in the County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1825. He came to Canada with his father's family in 1841, and settled in the Township of Wilmot. His father died here at a very advanced age, and he removed, in 1847, to the Township of Egremont, and for seven years was engaged in farming there; but in 1859 removed to the then Village of Durham, where he embarked in mercantile pursuits, in which he has ever since been engaged.

Mr. Brown served several years in the Township Council of Egremont, first as Councillor and afterwards as Reeve, and in 1859 was appointed Clerk of the Municipality, a position whose duties he has ever since performed in a manner which reflects credit upon himself, at the same time conducing to the benefit of the Corporation, and receiving the highest commendation from his fellow-townsmen for the impartial, courteous, and business-like manner in which he discharges his official responsibilities.

William Beaton, Township Clerk of Derby, is of Scottish parentage but a Canadian by birth, his father, William Beaton, having emigrated from the land of heather to America in 1832, and located in the Township of Vaughan. Mr. Beaton removed to the County of Bruce in 1852, and settling on Lot 4, Concession 5, engaged in farming. In 1864 he was appointed to his present position, and has ever since performed the duties connected therewith.

At the risk of affording another illustration of the old saw, that "comparisons are odious," we cannot help remarking here, that although township clerks are as a race, throughout the whole Province, a class of men who decidedly understand their business, yet not one in twenty with whom we have met seems so thoroughly posted, so courteous and obliging, and so competent in every respect, for the performance of important municipal duties, as is the subject of this sketch; besides which, he is extremely popular as a private gentleman; and the Township of Derby is to be congratulated upon having for a public servant a man of so good parts as their Township Clerk.

Roger Lever, of Artemesia, is the youngest son in the family of the late James Lever, whose sketch appears elsewhere. He was born in the City of Philadelphia, U.S., where his father was temporarily residing, in the year 1818.

After old Mr. Lever came to Canada his son Roger remained in that part of the country till 1853, when he removed to Grey County, and settled first on Lot 134, north of Toronto and Sydenham Road, in the Township of Artemesia. He built the first mill in this township, near the present Village of Flesherton, and subsequently a second one some distance below Eugenia Falls, on the Beaver River

He was engaged in the milling business nearly ten years, since which time he has followed agriculture, and is now one of the most influential and wealthy farmers in this section of the country, taking great interest in the advancement of agriculture generally, and promoting its development by material assistance, both in money and services, to the agricultural societies.

In politics Mr. Lever is strongly Conservative, and has held responsible positions in connection with the local Conservative associations.

Having married, in December, 1853, Rebecca, daughter of Andrew Holley, Esq., of Weston, Ont., they have a family of four sons and six daughters. Coming to this section in very moderate circumstances, he has by energy and industry acquired a large property; and, what is still better, possesses the esteem of a very large circle of friends, a fact which testifies to his manliness and upright conduct

James Beattie, of Sullivan Township, is the third son of a family of twelve children. He was born in Scotland in 1830, and coming to Canada in 1856, settled on Lot 5, Con. 5, when he purchased 150 acres of land, on which he has ever since been engaged in farming.

Almost from his first settlement Mr. Beattie has taken part in the conduct of municipal affairs. He was in the Council a number of years as Councillor, previous to 1867, in which year he was the first Deputy Reeve elected by the township. He was re-elected to the position the following year, and in 1869 was successful in a contest for the Reeveship, which he retained uninterruptedly (with the exception of a single term since) up to the year 1877, when he accepted the position of Township Treasurer, and has since performed the duties of that office.

Mr. Beattie has been for many years a Justice of the Peace, and his municipal record, as above sketched, is evidence of his ability, as well as his popularity and the esteem in which he is held by the people of his township.

James Gardner, of the Township of Sydenham, affords one of the best examples in the country of our substantial, self-made men, having come to the country very poor, and by industry and integrity having acquired a property such as few men have amassed in a like period under similar circumstances; and by a uniformly straightforward and manly course in both his social and business capacities, has established a reputation which only the possession of the most sterling attributes can attain

Mr. Gardner owes his nativity to the land of heather, having been born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1822. When twenty-one years of age he left his native country, and after settling in Canada and residing in the Township of Scarboro' five years, he removed in 1848 to Sydenham, where he has ever since remained. His whole stock when he located at his new home consisted of an axe, a saw, an augur, a hoe, and gun. He constructed a rude cabin of logs, the "chinks" of which he stuffed with moss for the first winter, having the middle of the "floor" for a fireplace, and a hole in the roof for a chimney. Without going into details, we may simply say that Mr. Gardner has experienced and conquered, minded, the thousand and one perplexities and difficulties which beset a man without money and without friends, a stranger in a strange land, and that land an inhospitable and uninviting wilderness; and that he now occupies a position of influence and affluence, earned solely by his own endeavors. His splendid property is proof of his industry and perseverance, while the many offices of public trust which he has held sufficiently attest his popularity, and the esteem in which he is held; having been many years a Magistrate, and for twenty-two years a member of the Council, during fifteen of which he occupied the position of Deputy Reeve. He is also warmly attached to the political welfare of the country as a member of the Liberal party, as well as a life-long and active member of the Presbyterian Church; but aside from the bent of either creed or politics, he is everywhere spoken of as one of the most enterprising of Grey County pioneers, and one of the best of her citizens of the present day.

Andrew Hardy, of the Township of Derby, was born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, in 1817. He was brought up on a farm, and emigrated to Canada at eighteen years of age. He worked as a farm-hand, and subsequently as a mill-hand in the Township of Markham, till 1849, when he came to the newly opened County of Grey, and settled on Lot 8, Con. 4, of Derby, at a time when there were only about fifteen families in the whole township.

Since Mr. Hardy's first settlement in Derby he has always resided here, and during the greater part of that time has taken quite an active and prominent part in the management of municipal affairs. He held a seat in the Township Council Board for seventeen consecutive years, and retired some four years since from participation in public matters by reason of advancing age. He is an influential member of the Liberal party, and an old-time member of the Presbyterian Church. He has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace, but always declined to qualify; and is in every respect one of the most respectable and respected residents of his adopted township.

Henry Bates, of the Township of Melancthon, is of U. E. Loyalist descent, his grandfather having served in the royal cause during the Revolutionary War, and being obliged to flee to Canada when the father of the subject of this sketch was yet of tender age, settled on the Niagara frontier.

Subsequently Mr. Bates' father removed to the Township of Nelson, Halton County, and here Henry was born in the year 1811. After residing here till 1846, he came during that year to the County of Grey, and settled in Melancthon, a mile north of Herning's Mills, one of the very first to locate in the township.

Mr. Bates has held a variety of important official positions during his residence in Melancthon. He belonged to the old District Council for three years, during part of which time their meetings were held at the house of Mr. Donaldson, in Garafraxa. He has also occupied a seat at the Council board for a number of years subsequent to the operation of the Municipal Act, and has been a Magistrate for nearly twenty years. He is one of those who have transformed the wilderness of his native Province into the fairest of heritages for the succeeding race; and now at the allotted three score and ten, he is awaiting his Master's bidding, with the consciousness of a life well spent.

Richard Campbell, of the Township of Artemesia, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1805. In early life he was a linen weaver, subsequently joining the Sappers and Miners, and being engaged with them for five years in the Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom.

Emigrating to Canada in 1831, he settled first near Colborne, and taught school in that place, and subsequently in Percy, Cavan, Hope, and Darlington, for a combined period of twenty-one years, when he removed to Grey County in 1852, and settled in Artemesia, has ever since resided, and where he followed teaching for a period of nearly twelve years.

Mr. Campbell was the first teacher in the township, and a pensioner from the superannuated teachers' fund. He was appointed to the Commission of the Peace, but declined to qualify. He has been Township Clerk of Artemesia for sixteen years, during which he was also Treasurer of the municipality; and is considered a well informed and most highly esteemed members of the community, a man who, whatever he undertakes, does it well.

William Sutton, of the Township of Sarawak, is a native of England, an English mechanic, being born in that country in 1811. He came to Canada in 1830, and soon after his arrival came to York, now Toronto, where he resided for many years, and married Nah-mo-quay, a full-blood Indian woman, the daughter of Se-ne-sissenga chief.

Removing to Sarawak in 1845, when the whole of the Saugeen Peninsula" was still in possession of the aborigines, the Indians gave him a title to a quantity of land, including the 3rd Concession, where he now resides; but when the transfer to the Government in 1855, the claim was disallowed. Mr. Hogan, M.P. (subsequently murdered at the Don Bridge) introduced a bill into Parliament to restore the title of this land to Mr. Sutton, but it failed to pass. Nah-me-bah-wee-quay subsequently went to England to have her grievances redressed, but the Colonial Office did not accede to her desires, though she was taken in hand by the Aborigines Protection Society, the Right Hon. John Bright at their head, as champion of the Indian rights. A son born to Mr. Sutton while his wife was in England was named by Mr. Bright, who at the same time made the child a present of a beautiful silver cup, appropriately engraved.

Mr. Sutton has been, during different portions of his life, engaged in a variety of pursuits, but now follows farming. He has been a member of years in the Sarawak Council. During the Rebellion he rendered service on the St. Clair frontier. He is now an extensive farmer, and one of the most respectable and respected citizens of the township.

Robert Mitchell, of St. Vincent, is one of the pioneers of the township. He is a Scot by nativity, having been born in Perthshire in 1809. His father dying while he was in his infancy, he was left to fend and sell at an early age without means or promising prospects, and determined to emigrate to America in quest of fortune. He settled first on coming to Canada, in Perth, Lanark County, but after residing some years there, he removed to the Township of St. Vincent, when there were not a half dozen settlers within its bounds, suffering the almost indescribable hardships incident to the settlement in the backwoods, combined with poverty, he at length overcame the difficulties of both, and is now for many years one of the wealthiest persons and advanced farmers of the locality.

He had the advantage of such education as the schools afforded, and being naturally an intelligent man, is well informed in the township. He never was the recipient of any office, although he takes a praiseworthy interest in forwarding all matters of general interest, or any scheme tending to the advancement and general wellbeing of the community.

Wm. Hall, Sr., of Melancthon, settled near the Village of Shelburne, where there were very few families living in either adjacent townships, and not a half dozen human habitations within a dozen miles in any direction. He came in 1836 from Nelson Township, where he had settled on a leased farm since his arrival in Canada in 1830, his birthplace being near Thirsk, Yorkshire, England. When he first came to Canada he was very poor, but by the time of his removal to this section of country he had saved £50, with which he bought a "U. E. Loyalist" farm of 200 acres, which he subsequently increased to nearly 3,000, and which, for a long period of time, more municipal taxes than his whole farm had cost; and this status was arrived at by sheer energy, combined with the greatest and most untiring industry, without the aid of capital, and in the face of difficulties and discouragements which would have appalled pioneers of such a country as was this.

Mr. Hall has taken a commendable interest in the public affairs, and has sat in the Melancthon Township Council for many years a Magistrate. Many interesting and amusing incidents of the early settlements are connected with his name, and in 1803, he has the satisfaction of seeing a numerous family of children all grown to mature years comfortably settled in life, and occupying positions of influence and standing second to none in the country.

John Arthur, of the township of St. Vincent, is the son of Robert and Anne Arthur, of the County Tyrone, Ireland. Old Robert Arthur started with his family of twelve children (of whom John was the eldest in order of age) to America, but died at sea during the passage, the rest of the family making their way to Prince Edward County after a short residence in Lower Canada, settled in the Township of Sidney. This was some time previous to the Rebellion, and when the country was first opened for the land, the subject of this sketch joined the volunteers, and served during the continuance of the political troubles in the capacity of Lieutenant. Wilkins, of the "Carrying Place," a man who occupied a prominent position in old-time Canadian political and military circles.

In early life Mr. Arthur was a strong Conservative, but the trial in Quebec, wherein he observed a miscarriage of justice on political grounds, induced a complete change in his political views, and all his family have since been very actively identified with the Liberal party

Mr. Arthur is an exceedingly intelligent and well-informed man, and a man of much local influence as well as wealth, having taken a very vigorous stand on political and public matters, and many times urged by his fellow-citizens to run for office, but has declined all offers of official preferment. In every walk of life, however, he is looked upon as one of our best citizens; and the position he has assumed and the influence he commands are the reward of industry and honesty combined.

Alexander Mitchell, of the Township of Collingwood, is a native of Linlithgow, Scotland, having been born in the year 1818, the son of James and Agnes Mitchell.

When twenty-six years of age he emigrated to Canada, and settled in the Township of Marysburg, where he lived for six years and followed the trade of marrying, while there, Miss Mary Gillespie.

When he came to Canada and located in Marysburg, his entire earthly possessions consisted of the clothes on his back and a single British sixpence; and when he removed to the County of Grey and settled in the Township of Collingwood in the early winter of 1848-9, he only had forty dollars to begin life with, which small inception he has made himself the owner of a fine choice land, with all the attributes of a really first-class farm.

In 1864 Mr. Mitchell was elected to the Council, and in 1865 to the Reeveship, which he resigned the same year to accept the

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1848-9, he only had forty dollars to begin life with, from
l inception he has made himself the owner of 350 acres of
, with all the attributes of a really first-class farm property.

Mr. Mitchell was elected to the Council, and in 1865 to the
which he resigned the same year to accept the position of
Bailiff, under the appointment of the late Judge Wilkes, and has per-
formed the duties of that position ever since, a fact which carries its
own comment as to his ability and superior judgment.

SAMUEL WALLACE, of Egremont, was born near Belfast, Ireland, in
1801, being the second in the family of William and Mary Wallace.
He came to Canada in 1827, and after spending two years in Port
Hope, removed to Peterboro', where he resided nearly twenty years,
engaged in contracting and building.

In 1848 he removed to Egremont, and locating on Lots 9 and 10 in
the 4th Concession in that year, he became the first actual settler in the
new survey of the township, when Aurora, 30 miles distant, was the
nearest place where gristing could be done, and years afterwards settlers
had to go to Fergus, 27 miles, to get their horses shod.

Mr. Wallace has served the municipality as Councillor, Deputy
Reeve, and Reeve, for a combined period of many years, and has taken
an active and leading part in the promotion and success of the local
agricultural societies which owe their prosperity in great measure to the
efforts of him, and a few such as him.

During the Rebellion of 1837-8 he served in the Dragoons, and was
engaged chiefly on despatch and escort duty. In 1839 he returned to
Ireland and brought out his father's family to Canada. He is now in
affluent circumstances, having settled all his family comfortably in life,
and himself retired from participation in active business.

LIEUT-COL. WILLIAM WATSON, of St. Vincent, is a native of County
Carlow, Ireland, where he was born in 1817, and where his father,
Samuel Watson, was a successful merchant. At the age of nineteen he
left home for Canada, and after spending about a year in the neighbor-
hood of York (Toronto), came in September, 1837, to the forests of
St. Vincent. He took up 400 acres of land here, and proceeded to
effect a small clearing and erect a log shanty, which he had scarcely
got "covered in" when the Rebellion broke out; and shouldering his
rifle, he trudged on foot to Barrie to join a company of Simcoe Militia,
of which he was chosen Lieutenant. His company was ordered to
York, but on the way thither got word that the enemy had been
attacked and dispersed at Montgomery's Tavern, and his company was
ordered to return home. He himself, however, pushed on to York, and
joined the contingent which was sent to the Niagara frontier. He
served here in various capacities, both in the infantry and on shipboard,
and when that force was disbanded, he enlisted in the "Foresters," in
1838, remaining with them till they also were disbanded. When the
"Militia Act" first came into operation, he was appointed Major of the
4th Battalion of Grey Militia. He was subsequently promoted to a
Lieut.-Colonelcy of Sedentary Militia, and still holds that rank. He has
also been a Magistrate for more than thirty years. He has served as
Township Councillor, and was a member of the first Council ever organ-
ized in St. Vincent. In politics Col. Watson is Conservative, and in
ecclesiastical politics included, liberal in his views; while in matters
relating to the prosperity of the country or the wellbeing of its people,
he takes an active and leading interest.

ARCHIBALD DAVIDSON, of Durham, is the son of a Glasgow Scotch-
man, who emigrated to Canada about forty years ago, and wended his
way to the wilds of Grey County, where he became one of the very first
settlers of the Town of Durham, and where he subsequently married
Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Hunter, the founder of the place, by
whom he raised a family of two sons and two daughters.

Archibald was the eldest son of this family, and is said to have been
the first child born in the settlement, on the 6th June, 1846. He spent
a number of years in the employ of J. B. Hunter, M.P.P., at Durham,
in the mercantile business, and about four years ago embarked in
general trade on his own account. He is now owner of one of the
finest stores in the place, and is looked upon as a shrewd business man,
being also extremely popular in his private capacity. He was chosen
Treasurer of the Municipality of Durham on its incorporation, and has
satisfactorily filled the position since that time, being the present incum-
bent of the office.

T. W. STEVENSON, of Egremont, is one of the best informed and
most agreeable gentlemen in the township. He spends much of his
time in literary and scientific study, among other things being much
interested in meteorology. He takes meteorological observations, which
he forwards to the Department to assist them in making out the weather
reports.

Mr. Stevenson is a native of London, England, having been born in
that metropolis in 1826. His father's family subsequently came to
Canada and settled in Victoria County. He himself came to Grey in
1851, and was one of the first settlers in the "New Survey" of Egre-
mont, *i.e.*, with the exception of a very few along the Garafraxa Road.

Mr. Stevenson has never taken a very active part in public or muni-
cipal matters, though he sat in the council a number of years, one of
which he was Deputy Reeve. He has also held a commission in the
Reserve Militia for a great many years, and for nearly twenty years has
been a Justice of the Peace.

ALEXANDER IRWIN, one of the pioneers of Artemesia, was born in
Sligo, Ireland, in 1798, being the only son of Christopher and Eliza
Irwin, of that place. His father died when he was very young, but he
remained in the land of his nativity till 1850, in which year he emi-
grated to America, and during the same autumn settled at his present
home, when the forests, for miles on all sides, were scarce yet desecrated
by the woodman's axe.

Encountering the difficulties usual to the pioneers, and overcoming
them by patience, perseverance, and industry, is a part of the history of
Mr. Irwin's "life in the backwoods." But time and circumstance, which
changes all things, now sees him comfortably situated in a country
teeming not only with the necessaries of life but the luxuries of an
advanced age of enlightenment—a result which his own hand has been
instrumental in conquering from a region clad in nature's primeval garb.

Mr. Irwin has held a variety of elective and appointive offices while
a resident of Artemesia, including that of Deputy Reeve (the first ever
elected in the township), and a Justice of the Peace for twenty-five years.

He married in 1820 Frances, daughter of Lieut. Burrass, of the 47th
Regiment of the British army, who served through Wellington's cam-
paigns in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and subsequently died in
India. They have a family of ten children surviving, and Mr. Irwin
resides with his youngest son Henry, who is a Magistrate, and one of the
leading and most prosperous farmers in the township.

ROBERT DUNLOP, Township Clerk of Euphrasia, is the son of James
and Jane Dunlop, of the County Armagh, Ireland, and the eldest of a
family of four children (three of whom were boys—all born in the
Emerald Isle.

In 1838 Mr. Dunlop married Mary, daughter of Mathew Hamel,
and two years later left Ireland for America, and settled first in Bytown,
now Ottawa. After a residence of nearly five years there, he removed
west, and spent about seven years at the occupation of school-teaching
in the Townships of Chinguacousy and Albion. He then removed in

1851 to Grey County, and having purchased 200 acres of original "Crown Reserve" land from the Canada Company, he went to farming, and has ever since been engaged in that occupation, which he has supplemented at the same time by teaching school

Mr. Dunlop, being a man of good natural intelligence and more than average cultivation, was looked upon by the people of Euphrasia as thoroughly qualified to perform important official functions, and in 1858 was appointed to the position of Township Clerk, the duties of which he has ever since continued to discharge in a manner which sustains the good judgment of those who originally made the selection. He is a Magistrate for Grey County, and a gentleman than whom none stand higher in general estimation.

DAVID HODGINS, of Melancthon, is the fifth of a family of nine children of Thomas and Frances Hodgins, of Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1817, and whence he came, in 1857, to Canada, and settled on the Toronto and Sydenham Road, in Melancthon. He has ever since resided here, and being a man of means, is not of late years engaged in any active business. Though not holding public office or aspiring to public position, Mr. Hodgins takes a deep interest in all matters tending to the wellbeing of the country at large, and particularly to that of the community in which he resides, and of which he is one of the most respected members.

WILLIAM WHITELAW, of the Township of St. Vincent, was born in the Parish of Barony, Glasgow, Scotland, in 1814, and came to Canada in 1820 with his father's family, who settled in the County of Lanark. Here Mr. Whitelaw lived till 1834, when he removed to the County of Grey, and settled where he now resides, one of the very first residents in the Township of St. Vincent.

Like most of the early settlers, Mr. Whitelaw was very poor when he came here, and like many others, he, by the application of the natural qualities, has succeeded in amassing a competency of this world's goods, and by uprightness and honesty, in gaining the confidence and esteem of all who came in contact with him. He is an active church member, and an active man of every enterprise tending to the benefit of the community, either municipally, educationally, agriculturally, commercially and in such he never aspired to the preferment, having repeatedly declined the appointment to the Commission of the Peace, for his abilities have led the people of St. Vincent to elect him to the 5th District Council previous to the passing of the Municipal Act, and to a seat at the Council Board on a great many occasions subsequent to its operation, the duties of which were invariably performed in a most creditable and satisfactory manner.

JAMES CORLEY, of the Township of Euphrasia, was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, August 15th, 1822. He came to Canada with his father, William Corley, who was also a native of Dublin (where he was born in 1800 in the year 1833, settling at first near York (Toronto), whence he moved to St. Vincent early in 1836, a date which shows him to have been one of the pioneers of the township. Until his death, at an advanced age, he took an active part in public local affairs, and sat a great many years in the Council.

Mr. Corley's son, James, is now one of the most prosperous farmers in the township. He bore with his father all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life, and like many of our best men, possessed an amount of energy which surmounted them. He is unostentatious in his manner, and unambitious of preferment to public office, yet he has been many years a Magistrate, and is one of the most substantial and esteemed of all the citizens of his adopted township.

FREDERICK THOMAS WILKES, deceased, first Judge of the County of Grey, was the son of John Ashton Wilkes, a prominent citizen of Nottingham, England, who removed from his native city with his family of five sons and two daughters to Canada, in 1820, when the subject of this memoir was but three years of age.

Various members of the Wilkes family have distinguished themselves in their several spheres of life, to an extent which renders it proper to refer to them appropriate here, though it must necessarily be very brief. Having resided six years in York (Toronto), Mr. Wilkes removed in 1826 with his family to the then wilderness of the Grand River District, as it was at that time called, and was one of the pioneers of the City of Brantford. He became the proprietor of a very large business, which extended over various portions of the Province, and was the founder of the now thriving Village of Wilkesport, Lambton County, which was named after him.

HENRY, the eldest of the family, is now the Rev. Dr. Wilkes, of Montreal, for more than thirty years Pastor of Zion Congregational Church of that city, and one of the most widely known and popular clergymen in Canada.

The second son, named after his father, died in 1836. The third, James, continued his residence in Brantford, and is now City Treasurer.

The next son was the late Judge Wilkes, who after receiving his preliminary education in Canada, went to Scotland to complete it, and graduated at the Glasgow University. Returning to Canada he entered the law office of Marshall Spring Bidwell, so prominently connected with Canadian politics in the early days. Having completed his studies and been in due time called to the bar, he practised first in Brantford, afterwards removing to Toronto, where he practised with great success, till chosen by the Hincks-Morin Ministry to the Judgeship of Grey, when that county was first set off with a distinct Judicial District. He accepted the position in the year 1853, and held it till his death, which was very sudden and unexpected, and came to pass [illegible] 1858, at the time that epidemic visited Owen Sound.

As a public official, Judge Wilkes secured the great respect of both litigants and the profession; while as a citizen, he was held in the highest esteem for his many worth and kindly disposition, as well as for the [illegible] always evinced in endeavouring to ameliorate the mental and [illegible] of those with whom he was associated.

One of the other members of the Wilkes family, William Arthur Wilkes, [illegible] for many years a well known and popular resident of the City of Dublin. George Samuel Wilkes, for many years an energetic promoter of the material interests of Brantford, is a prominent member of the New York City Bar, and the youngest, Charles R. Wilkes, is a well-[illegible] highly respected citizen, and late Mayor-elect of Owen Sound.

JAMES BEACHELL, deceased, late of Melancthon, was a native of Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1810, being the son of James and Rebecca Beachell, of that place. He studied engineering, and spent many years in France engaged in railway engineering and contracting. [illegible] of the [illegible]

Having married Ellen, daughter of James Watson, from the same county, he moved to Canada, and settled in Melancthon when the entire township was covered with [illegible] along the Toronto and Sydenham Road, he [illegible] and kept it, and [illegible] in the township, and was the first [illegible] Mr. Beachell was a man of large means and great [illegible] was the first Reeve of the Township of Melancthon (to [illegible] also then united), and the first Warden of Grey Count[illegible]

Removing subsequently to the Township of Sea[illegible] Bridge, Mr. Beachell died there in 1867, in the 57th [illegible] Having left no family, and dying without a will, his [illegible] nearly all squandered in litigation. He took a great int[illegible] matters, and will ever be remembered in Grey County [illegible] and most popular representative men.

NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, deceased, late of the To[illegible] was born in Massachusetts, in 1782. His ancestry w[illegible] lish and German, and his ancestors, being British s[illegible] obliged to leave their home, and, with many others [illegible] stances, came to Canada. His father was one of the ve[illegible] the north shore of Lake Ontario, having located in Hal[illegible] in 1795 or 1796, when there were not more than a ha[illegible] within a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles.

The subject of this sketch remained in the Townsh[illegible] following farming till 1829, in which year he removed [illegible] in Grey, and located on what was afterwards surveyed [illegible] of the Township of Derby, where he soon afterwards [illegible] on the Sydenham, a short distance above Inglis' Fall[illegible] first advent Mr. Herriman took a prominent part [illegible] He was one of the oldest District Councillors sent [illegible] Sydenham to the District Council of the Waterloo, a[illegible] Wellington, District; and made the journey on foot t[illegible] to Guelph, the seat of local government, many times. [illegible] He was in all nearly twenty years in the incumbency [illegible] nicipal offices.

While a resident of Northumberland County M[illegible] was a volunteer on active service during the war of 18[illegible] with credit through several campaigns in the Province.

He was active in political affairs; was an old-time R[illegible] and a warm Liberal. At the time of his death, which [illegible] 1865, he had been over thirty years a Justice of the P[illegible] walks of life, whether as a friend, a private citizen, or [illegible] he enjoyed the highest respect and esteem of all who ever [illegible] of his acquaintance.

ARCHIBALD HUNTER, deceased, late of Durham, [illegible] pioneer of that town. Born in Kilbarchan, Renfrewsh[illegible] 1799, he spent his early life in the land of his nativi[illegible] America in 1841 with a large family, and in 1842 [illegible] year in New York located on the Garafraxa Road, at t[illegible] the prosperous town which he afterwards did so much [illegible] where the remainder of his days were passed.

Being a very active and energetic man, Mr. Hunte[illegible] the hardships, difficulties, and state of poverty which [illegible] common lot of all pioneers, and amassed a competen[illegible] goods. He was also very deeply interested and hig[illegible] public matters. When Bentinck and Glenelg were [illegible] municipalities they were united, and he was the first [illegible] returned by them, many years prior to the passag[illegible] Act, continuing a long time in the incumbency of th[illegible] during a residence of nearly forty years in Durham, [illegible] into the territory comprised within the above two t[illegible] more widely or more favorably known. He died, unm[illegible] at Durham, on the 3rd of September, 1878, in the 79t[illegible]

JAMES LAVERS, deceased, late of the Township of [illegible] native of Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, England, w[illegible] February 20th, 1769. He joined the British army w[illegible] served many years as master tailor of a regiment. He [illegible] America in 1817, and resided some six months in the [illegible] place, N. S., when he came to Canada, and settled [illegible] Little York. Here he attended the first Methodist S[illegible] of Lang (with interesting state) that there was but one [illegible] that being resident in York at the time of his advent [illegible] a prayer meeting at his house, and in 1819 the [illegible] class that was [illegible] the first Methodist church in the place [illegible] King and Jordan Streets.

In 1821 Mr. Lavers removed to the vicinity of Wo[illegible] his connection with the church at York, and persevering [illegible] Sabbath-school in the [illegible] Sunday-school in the town[illegible] that organized. He lived at Weston till his death, w[illegible] the 10th August, 1861, from the effects of having f[illegible] precipitated a stone on Yonge Street, Toronto, w[illegible] journey to the church.

The truly Christian gentleman, as represented by [illegible] man, is one of the most honorable men of his day and [illegible] he went to his reward, he was followed by the deep [illegible] friends; and to this day his memory is fresh and green [illegible] every surviving pioneer of "Little York," and of all [illegible] experience were contemporaneous with "Toronto of t[illegible]

WILLIAM ARTH, deceased, late Reeve of the Tow[illegible] thon, owes his nativity to the land of heather. Born [illegible] in 1815, he emigrated to Canada in 1835, and after [illegible] the then parts of the Province, then west in 1854 he [illegible] and settled in the "Old Survey" of Melancthon, a[illegible] He soon after purchased the mills property from [illegible] there first followed milling.

Engaging in public municipal affairs very soon af[illegible] ment, he was elected to the Council when quite an [illegible] year. He occupied a seat at the Council board for [illegible] as Councillor, Deputy Reeve, and Reeve; and held [illegible] at the time of his death, which occurred, to the great [illegible] knew him, in January, 1880.

Mr. Arth was an officer of Reserve Militia for ma[illegible] trate for more than twenty, and during the rebe[illegible] whom the public placed the highest confidence, and [illegible] large circle of friends possessed the most affectionate

JOHN MACKAY, deceased, late of the Township [illegible] born in the parish of Loth, Sutherland-shire, Scotl[illegible] enlisted in the 42nd, Duke of Sutherland's Highla[illegible] father's being turned off the Duke's estate. He se[illegible] Peninsular War under the Duke of Wellington; he [illegible] Sir John Moore at Corunna, and lost his arm while [illegible] at St. Michael at Burgos, as one of the forlorn hope[illegible] ended his active military career. Among the many b[illegible] took part were, Corunna, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orth[illegible] manca, Ciudad Rodrigo, Fuentes d'Onor, and Burgo[illegible] at the death of Sir John Moore, and helped to ca[illegible] from the field to the spot where

"They bore him darkly at head of night,
The sods with their bayonets turning."

Beachell was a man of large means and great popularity. He first Reeve of the Township of Melancthon (to which Proton was n united), and the first Warden of Grey County owing subsequently to the Township of Scarboro', near Don Mr. Beachell died there in 1867, in the 58th year of his age. left no family, and dying without a will, his fine property w all squandered in litigation. He took a great interest in all public and will ever be remembered in Grey County as one of its best popular representative men.

DANIEL HERRIMAN, deceased, late of the Township of Derby, in Massachusetts, in 1782. His ancestry was combined Eng German, and his ancestors, being British sympathisers, were to leave their home, and, with many others in similar circu me to Canada. His father was one of the very first settlers on h shore of Lake Ontario, having located in Haldimand Town ship 1796, when there were not more than a half dozen families distance of twenty five or thirty miles subject of this sketch remained on the Township of Haldimand, "Tanning till 1839, in which year he removed to the wilderness and settled on what was afterwards surveyed as Lot 9, Con. Township of Derby, where he soon afterwards erected a saw mill Sydenham, a short distance above Ingles Falls. From its very vent Mr. Herriman took a prominent part in public affairs one of the oldest District Councillors sent from Derby and to the District Council of the Western, and afterwards the tion, District, and made the journey on foot through the rest ds, the seat of Government, many times, on the old Indian ; all nearly twenty years in the incumbency of important in ds.

he resident of Northumberland County Mr. Herriman had hunt took active service during the war of 1812-15, and served ds through several campaigns in the Provincial Dragoons. was active in public affairs; was an old time Baldwin Reformer, rm Liberal. At the time of his death, which occurred in May, had been over thirty years a Justice of the Peace; and in all ties, whether as a friend, a private citizen, or a public servant, ed the highest respect and esteem of all who ever had the pleasure quaintance.

HARALD HUNTER, deceased, late of Durham, was the original of that town. Born in Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, Scotland, in spent his early life in the land of his nativity, emigrating to in 1841 with a large family, and in 1842 (after spending one New York) located on the Garafraxa Road, at the present site of ngton (to an which he afterwards did so much to develop, and he and a number of his days were passed.

a very active and energetic man, Mr. Hunter soon overcame ships, enthusiasm, and state of poverty which form part of the ed all pioneers, and amassed a competency of this world's He was also very deeply interested and highly influential in matters. When Brantford and Guelph were first organized as dities they were united, and he was the first District Councillor ; by them, many years prior to the passage of the Municipal tituting a long time in the incumbency of that position; and a residency of nearly forty years in Durham, no man ever came herein to be so unpopular within the above two townships who was widely and favorably known. He died, universally regretted, am, on the 3rd of September, 1878, in the 74th year of his age.

ES LEVER, deceased, late of the Township of Artemesia, was a of Britford, Wiltshire, England, where he was born on 29th, 1792. He joined the British army when a youth, and many years a master tailor of a regiment. He left England for in 1817, and resided one six months in the city of Philadel PA, when he came to Canada, and settled in Toronto, then York. Here he founded the first Methodist Society in the pro with untiring zeal; and that there was but one other member of ge's Society in York at the time of his advent. He established t meeting at his house, and in 1819 the "class" had so increased ry, in the first Methodist church in the place at the corner of and London Streets.

1821 Mr. Lever removed to the vicinity of Weston, still retaining ection with the church at York, and performing the duties of ed leader of the new Sunday school in the town, which he himself ganized. He lived at Weston till his death, which occurred on 5, August, 1861, being the effects of having fallen through the open cellar-door in Yonge Street, Toronto, while making some ous visit to a friend.

Lever's Christian gentleman, is represented by all who ever knew one of the most honorable men of his day and generation. When to his reward, he was followed by the deep regrets of those ed in the days his memory is fresh and green in the hearts of many living pioneers of "Little York," and of all who've past life and ere contemporaneous with "Toronto of Old."

WILLIAM ARTHUR, deceased, late Reeve of the Township of Melancthon, his nativity to the land of his fathers. Born in Aberdeenshire, emigrated to Canada in 1835, and after residing nine years in part of the Province, he moved in 1854 to the County of Grey ated in the "Old Survey" in Melancthon, at Horning's Mills, and purchased the mill property from Mr. Horning, and the flour and mill

ed a public municipal offices very soon after his first settle was elected to the Council when quite an early resident of the He occupied a seat at the Council board for a great many years ing in Deputy Reeve, and Reeve, and held the latter position time. His death, which occurred, to the great sorrow of all who on January, 1880.

Arthur was mother of Reeve Mc. for not many years. A Magis ce more than twenty, contributing the aid of his counsel in the public council the highest intelligence, and for which every in the district was the most affectionate regard.

IN MACKAY, deceased, late of the Township of Sydenham, was the parish of Louth, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in 1775. He on the 12th, Duke of Sutherland's Highlanders, to say his s being turned off the Duke's estate. He served through the ula War under the Duke of Wellington; he was present with in Moore at Coruna, and lost his arm while storming the both Moore and at Burgos, as one of the forlorn hope. This, of course, his active military career. Among the many battles in which he art were, Coruna, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse, Sala Ciudad Rodrigo, Fuentes d'Onor, and Burgos. He was present death of Sir John Moore, and helped to carry the dead hero he fell to the spot where

> They bore him darkly at fold of night,
> In the solemn watch of the hallowed morning.

On being discharged from the army he married Elizabeth, daughter of George and Ellen Polson, of the Parish of Kilbolman, Scotland, by whom he had a family of three sons and five daughters. He came to Canada in 1839, and after teaching school for a year in West Gwillimbury, he removed to Grey County in the spring of 1840, and on the 15th day of May in that year located in Sydenham the first settler within the present limits of the township on the place the balance of his life was spent.

The latter part of Mr. Mackay's life was passed so peacefully as to bear a very strong contrast to the scenes of his early years. He died in the early part of 1876, at the great age of over one hundred years.

ABRAHAM BUCK, deceased, late of the Village of Hanover, was of German descent, his ancestors having been among the early Dutch settlers in the valley of the Hudson. His father was a U.E. Loyalist, and having fought on the British side during the Revolutionary War, fled to Canada on the establishment of peace, and settled on the Niagara frontier, where Abraham was born in 1791.

Mr. Buck's younger days were spent in the neighborhood of his birth. On several occasions during his life he followed, or rather preceded, the advance of civilization, by removing from a former residence and settling on the outmost frontiers of the new settlements, and when nearly 60 years of age (winter of 1848-9) he made his last move, and located this time in the wilds of Grey County.

Coming to the present site of Hanover Village in the early spring of 1849, he erected the first white man's habitation in all this region. He kept tavern here for many years, and the genial and familiar face of the landlord of the first tavern on the Durham Road, all the way from Durham to Kincardine, is one of the best remembered and most pleasant features of the early settlement of all central and southern Grey and Bruce.

After a busy and useful life Mr. Buck died, universally regretted, in 1875, in the 86th year of his age.

ANDREW FLEMING, deceased, late of the Township of Derby, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1799, and was a stone mason by trade. Having married in 1824, he had a family of nine children, six of whom were sons and three daughters, all but one being born in Scotland.

Emigrating to Canada with his family in 1843, Mr. Fleming settled temporarily in the Township of Vaughan, but having a large and growing family, he determined to go where he could get cheap land for his sons, and in 1848 came into the County of Grey, and after prospecting for a location, selected 400 acres in the Township of Derby. Being a man of untiring energy, and his frugal habits having been early inculcated into his family, they soon found themselves on the road to wealth.

Mr. Fleming died, universally regretted, in 1869, at the allotted threescore and ten, and left a family of sons who, for intelligence, industry, and all the attributes of agreeable gentlemen and successful business men, are now here surpassed—as a family—in the entire county of which they have been among the most enterprising pioneers.

JAMES BEITH, deceased, late of Owen Sound, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1820. At an early age he came to Canada, and located at Owen Sound, then Sydenham, among its very earliest settlers, where he was for years extensively engaged in fur-trading. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Telfer, the original pioneer of the place, of whom a short memoir appears in our local sketch of the county seat.

During his lifetime Mr. Beith was one of the most highly esteemed residents of this community. He died some years since, while yet a comparatively young man, leaving his widow and a daughter to mourn their loss. Mrs. Beith still survives, and is the earliest settler of Owen Sound now living. Her daughter Helen is the wife of Archibald Davidson, one of the most prosperous business men of the Town of Durham, and Treasurer of the Municipality.

WILLIAM BATTY, deceased, late of the Township of St. Vincent, was the son of Robert and Mary Batty, of Yorkshire, England, where he was born in the year 1825, just previous to the departure of his father's family to America, where they settled in York (Toronto) the same season, and afterwards resided there a great many years.

While here, William married Janet, daughter of James Robertson, from Perthshire, Scotland, in 1848, and moved thence to St. Vincent, which was his home till the day of his death, which occurred in 1873, and through which the community lost one of its most highly esteemed members.

While living in York the Rebellion took place, and Mr. Batty, though a mere boy, joined the militia, and was in active service throughout the existence of those political troubles. He always evinced a commendable interest in public local affairs, having been a member of the first municipal Council of St. Vincent, and for many years thereafter occupying a seat at the Council board, and was for a long time also prominently connected with the local agricultural societies of the county.

JOHN P. COULSON, deceased, late of Owen Sound, was of Canadian parentage, his father being William Coulson, a native of Quebec, and his mother, Mary, daughter of Hon. Richard Hatt, of Dundas.

The subject of this sketch was born in 1829, on his father's farm at Burlington Heights, and lived there till twenty-five years of age, when he removed in 1854 to the then embryo Town of Owen Sound. With the proceeds of his savings from some business speculations before leaving home, he here purchased from a Mr. Orr a little tavern, the first ever built in the place, on the site of the present "British Hotel," which he rebuilt, as it now stands, in 1856.

Mr. Coulson was a man of the most unbounded popularity, and of the greatest energy and enterprise in his business. He owned at one time hotels in Owen Sound, Guelph, Meaford, and Pettolea; and operated stage lines from Owen Sound to Guelph, Hamilton, Collingwood, and Southampton, besides carrying on other enterprises.

A failing constitution compelling his retirement from active business, Mr. Coulson travelled much to regain his shattered health—visiting, among other places, Florida, Central America, the Pacific Slope, and the Sandwich Islands—but all in vain; and on the 9th November, 1871, he ended his mortal career in the midst of home and friends, leaving a family of five children to mourn his loss, and a record, as a business man, a father, friend, and a man of honor and integrity, more eloquent than a volume of written eulogies.

WILLIAM SILK, deceased, late of the Township of Melancthon, is a native of Wiltshire, England, being the second in a family of eleven children of William and Sarah Silk, also natives of that shire.

Born in 1799, he emigrated to America in 1832, and after spending between two and three years at Hamilton, Ont., removed in 1838 to the "Old Survey" of Melancthon, among the very earliest settlers in that township. Mr. Horning, the first settler in the township, sent his oxteam to Hamilton to bring in Mr. Silk's family, and the journey from Hamilton occupied five days. When he came here he had but $2.50 in money, a scanty supply of household goods, and a family of four small children. He took up a lot near Horning's Mills, and wrought three

years for Mr. Horning, spending his spare time night and morning in improving his place, and by the exercise of diligence and energy succeeded, from the most unpromising beginnings, amid the most unpropitious surroundings, in overcoming the adversities of fickle fortune, and placing himself in such a position that he was afterwards enabled to present each one of his children with a good farm.

Many are the amusing incidents related of the early experiences of the Silk family. The first waggon ever built in the township was made by Mr. Silk. As soon as made, he loaded 600 lbs. of maple sugar upon it, which he had just manufactured, and taking it all the way to Hamilton, sold it for $40. With this money he bought leather and a barrel of salt. His oxen being unshod, and the hills being icy, it was early spring, he was obliged to unload the salt at the bottom of every hill, roll it to the top with his wife's assistance, and then reload it. In this way it was estimated they had rolled the barrel several miles in the aggregate; but at last they reached their destination, and all the family soon had new shoes from the leather he bought—the first they had had since coming into the settlement.

Mr. Silk, who was highly esteemed in life, was as deeply lamented in death, when, on the 16th August, 1878, he resigned his spirit to God who gave it, and left over sixty children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren to mourn his loss.

James Robertson, deceased, late of the Township of St. Vincent, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, was one of the pioneer settlers of the County of Lanark, U.C., in 1820. After residing in the Township of Dalhousie for sixteen years, he removed to St. Vincent in 1836, a date which shows him to have been one of the very earliest settlers; and the many hardships he endured may be judged from the related fact that he on more than one occasion went all the way to York (Toronto) with a grist, carrying it the entire distance on his back.

From his first residence Mr. Robertson took an active part in municipal affairs, having been one of the old District Councillors for St. Vincent while that township was still a part of the District Council sat at Barrie. He was a Justi... a great many years. He died, regretted by all w... ripe old age of 86.

His son Duncan, who was born at Glasgow before... left Scotland, now occupies the old homestead in... one of the most respected and intelligent farmers... country.

Thomas J. Watson, deceased, late of the Town... was the second child and only son of James and Ja... Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1823. ... a civil engineer, and followed that profession for so... country, but emigrating to Canada in 1849, he t... residence in the above township. He only remai... however, after which he lived in Quebec, New H... Shakespeare (Ont. While at the latter place he l... the Grand Trunk Railway between Baden and Stra... of the Perth County gravel roads. In 1869 he retu... where he remained till his death, in 1875, leaving a ... two daughters to mourn his loss.

Mr. Watson's life was almost wholly spent in c... trac ting. He was engaged from time to time in a ... ... public works contracts, and had the reputa... being a first-class man in his profession, as well ... honorable gentleman in all his business relations.

Robert Taylor, deceased, late of the Township ... born in Yorkshire, England, in 1796, emigrating ... Having first settled in the County of Frontena... farming, and there resided till 1846, when he can... Grey, and purchased 200 acres of land in St. V... resided till his death, at fourscore years of age, in 1...

Mr. Taylor was twice married; first to Catherine ... shire, England—secondly to Janet Lindsay, of M...

nt while that township was still a part of Simcoe County, and District Council sat at Barrie. He was a Justice of the Peace for at many years. He died, regretted by all who knew him, at the ld age of 86.

is son Duncan, who was born at Glasgow before his father's family otland, now occupies the old homestead in St. Vincent, and is f the most respected and intelligent farmers of this section of ty.

OMAS J. WATSON, deceased, late of the Township of Melancthon, he second child and only son of James and Jane Watson, of Hull, shire, England, where he was born in 1823. He was educated for l engineer, and followed that profession for some years in his native ry, but emigrating to Canada in 1849, he took up a temporary nce in the above township. He only remained here two years, ver, after which he lived in Quebec, New Hamburg (Ont.), and spare (Ont. While at the latter place he built that section of rand Trunk Railway between Baden and Stratford, and a portion Perth County gravel roads. In 1869 he returned to Melancthon, he remained till his death, in 1875, leaving a widow, six sons, and ughters to mourn his loss.

r. Watson's life was almost wholly spent in engineering and con- ng. He was engaged from time to time in a great many very im- public works contracts, and had the reputation everywhere of a first-class man in his profession, as well as an upright and able gentleman in all his business relations.

NERT TAYLOR, deceased, late of the Township of St. Vincent, was in Yorkshire, England, in 1796, emigrating to Canada in 1829, g first settled in the County of Frontenac, he engaged in ng, and there resided till 1846, when he came to the County of and purchased 200 acres of land in St. Vincent, whereon he l till his death, at fourscore years of age, in 1876.

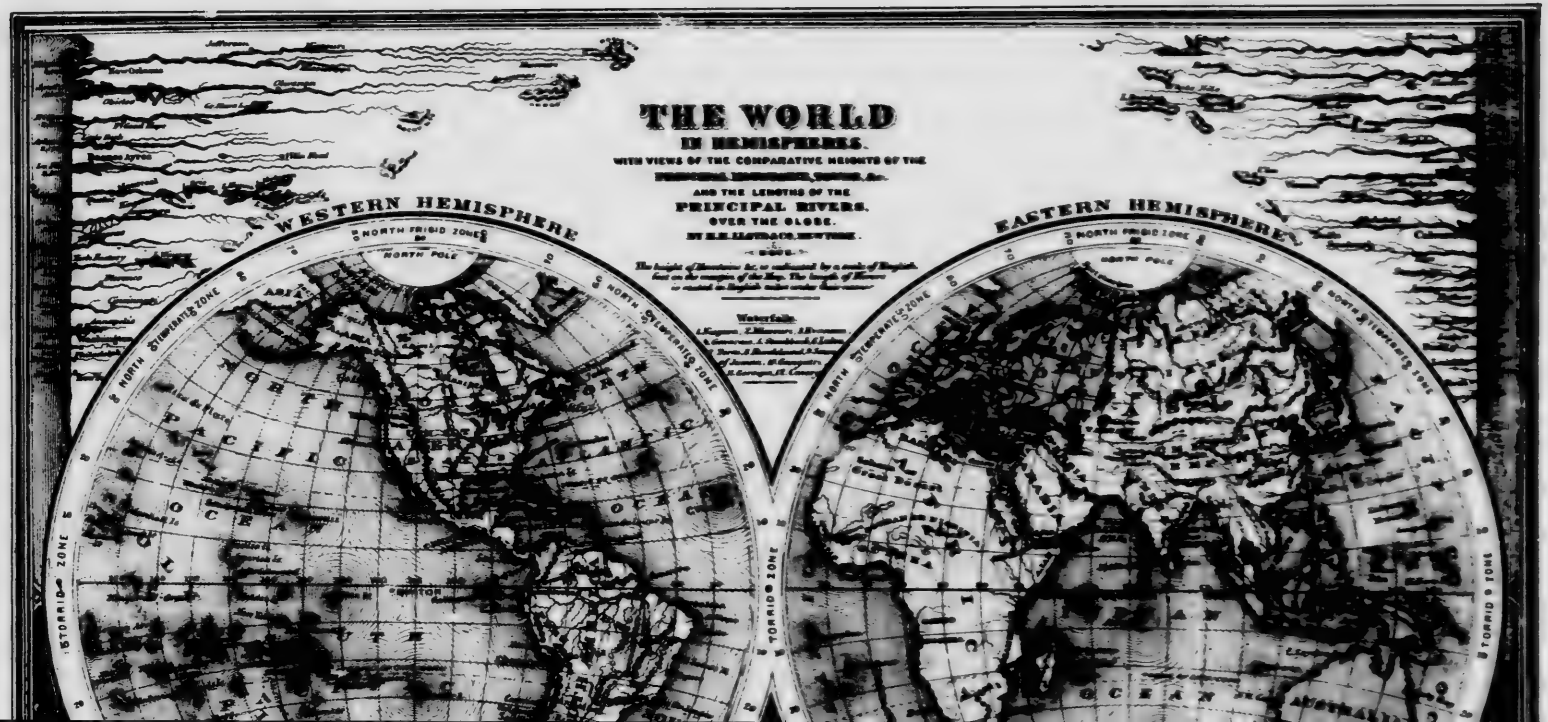
Taylor was twice married; first to Catherine Laycock, of York- England secondly to Janet Lindsay, of Montrose, Scotland During the whole period of his manhood he was a zealous member of the Wesleyan Church, and spent over fifty years of his life in active preaching and exhorting, and was one of the most prominent landmarks of the church in those parts of Canada where he was so long and so favorably known.

ROBERT RICHARDSON TAYLOR, a son of the above gentleman, who was born in Portland Township in 1831, resides on the old Taylor homestead, and is married to Mary Anne, daughter of Robert McCausland, a native of Ireland, who was one of the pioneers of Toronto Township. He is one of our best specimens of well-to-do and intelligent farmers. He never sought or would accept official positions, but, like his father, is a prominent and active member of the church, and among the citizens of the township at large no one is more highly esteemed.

JAMES GIBSON, deceased, late of Osprey, was born in Forfa shire, Scotland, in 1820, and came to Canada in 1840, settling in Osprey in November of that year.

When the Township of Osprey was set off as a separate municipality in 1852, Mr. Gibson was the first Clerk chosen; and ever since that time, up to his death in 1879, he continued to discharge the duties of the position. He was a Justice of the Peace, a Commissioner in B. R., and a Captain in the Reserve Militia. Naturally of a disposition which precluded the spirit of partizanship in any cause, and occupying an official position in the interest of *all* parties, Mr. Gibson's participation in political affairs was of a passive nature; though in every public question which affected the interests of the community at large, or his own section in particular, he evinced the greatest sympathy, and exercised no small influence.

Possessing more than ordinary intelligence, and a disposition and manner which attached to him the affections of the people of Osprey, no public servant has exhibited a more satisfactory official stewardship; nor has any been more sincerely mourned when his allotted task among his fellows was performed.


THE WORLD
IN HEMISPHERES.
WITH VIEWS OF THE COMPARATIVE HEIGHTS OF THE
AND THE LENGTHS OF THE
PRINCIPAL RIVERS,
OVER THE GLOBE.
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EASTERN HEMISPHERE
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TORRID ZONE
SOUTH TEMPERATE ZONE
NORTH POLE
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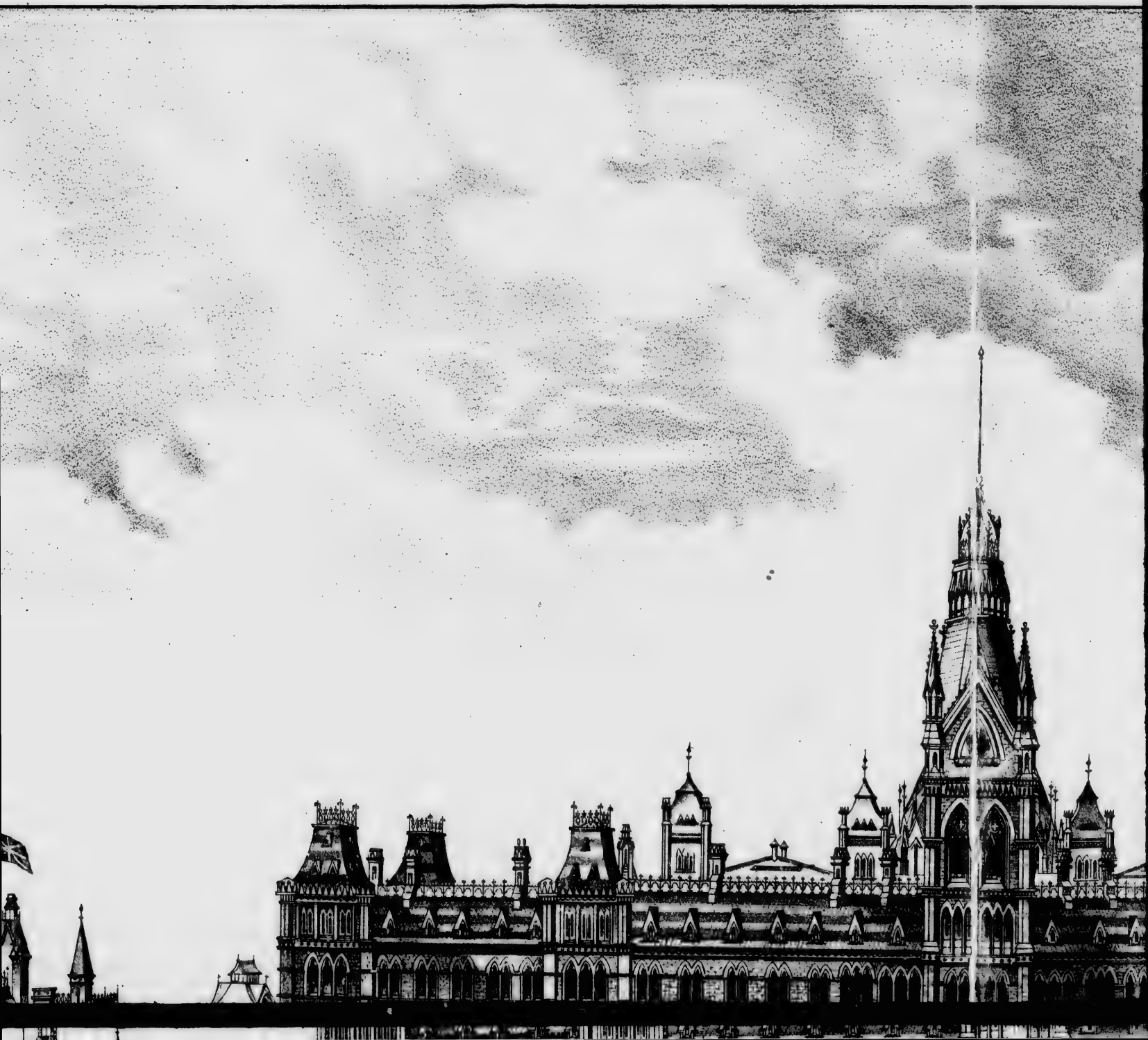
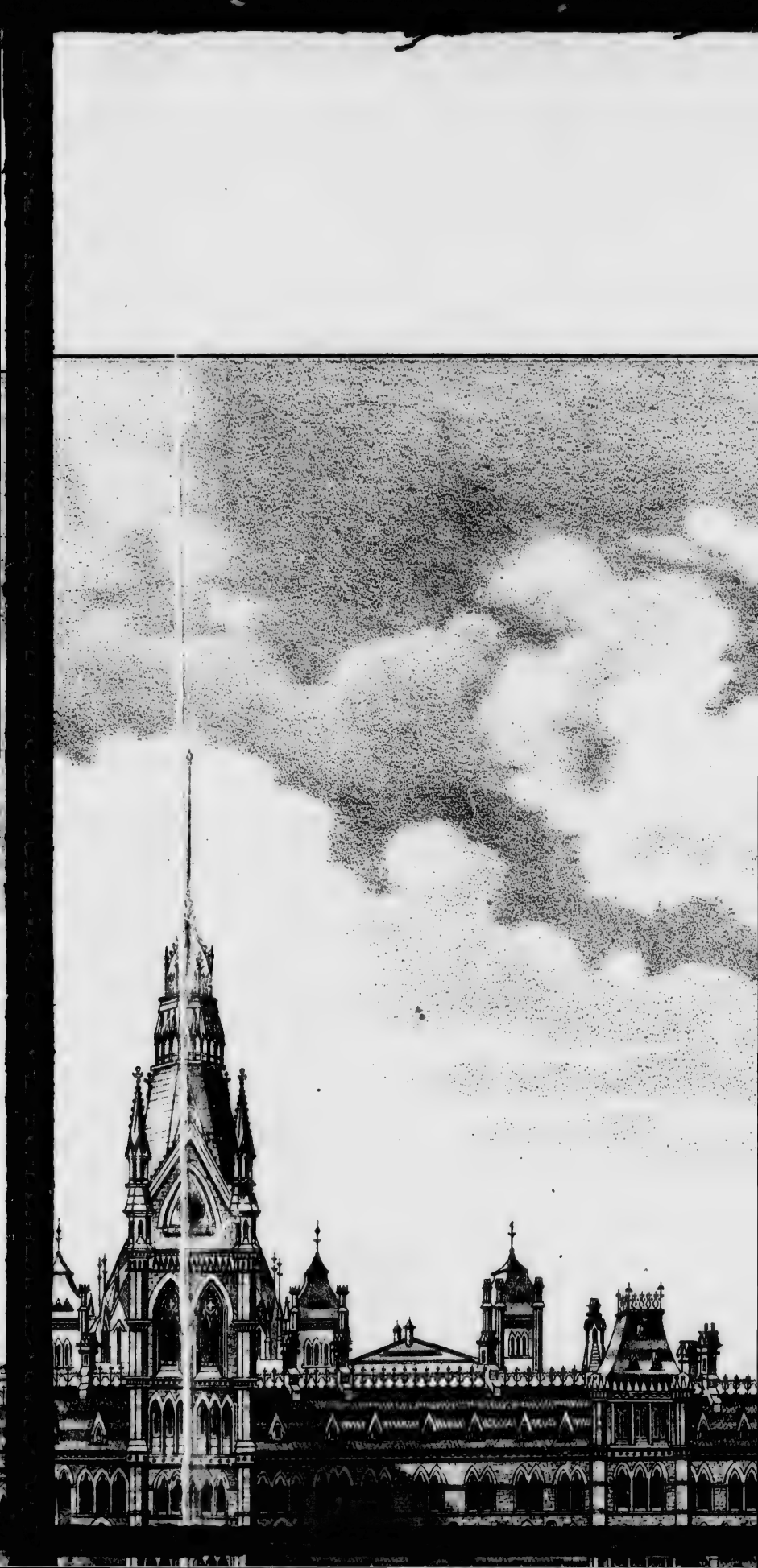
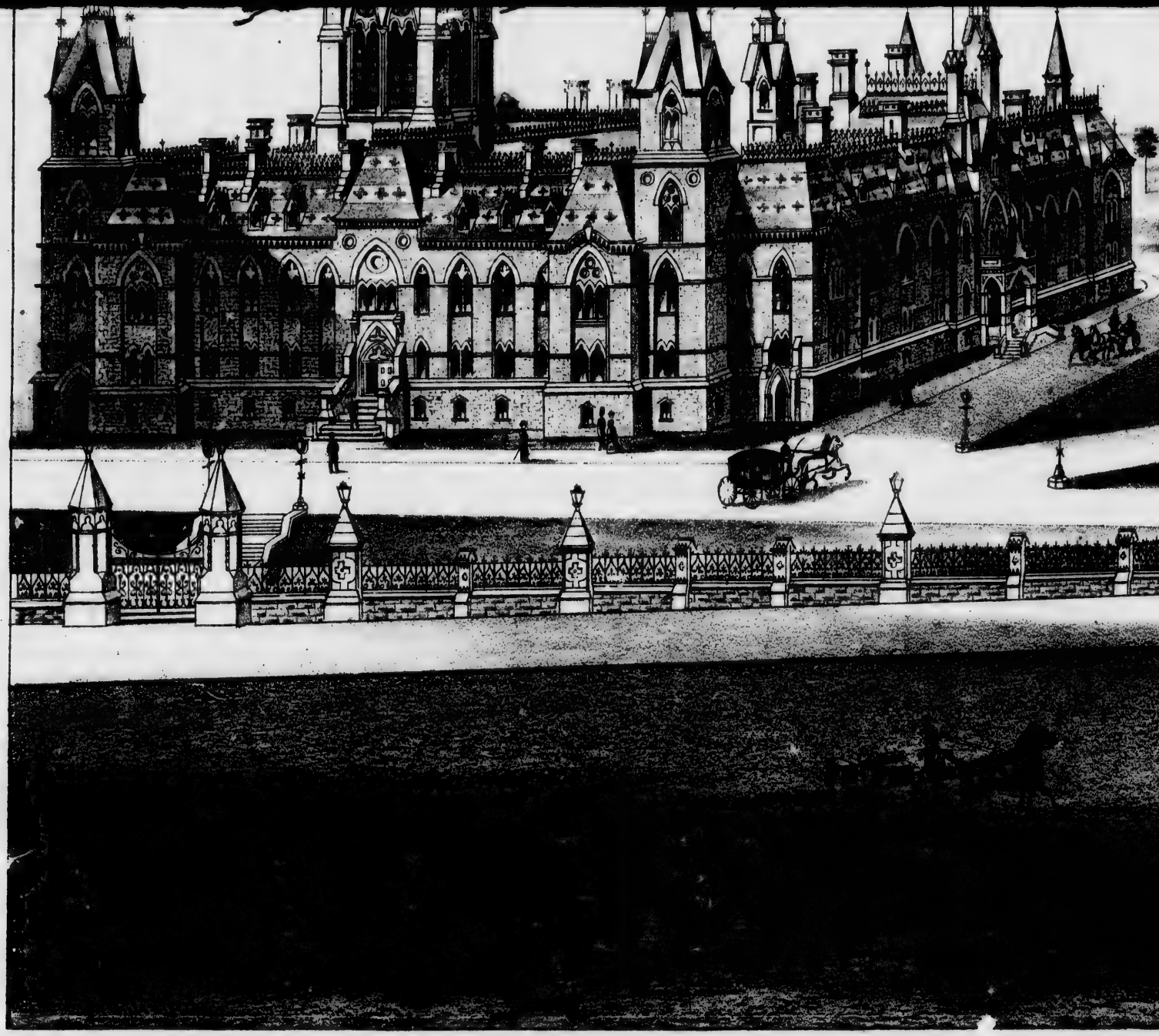
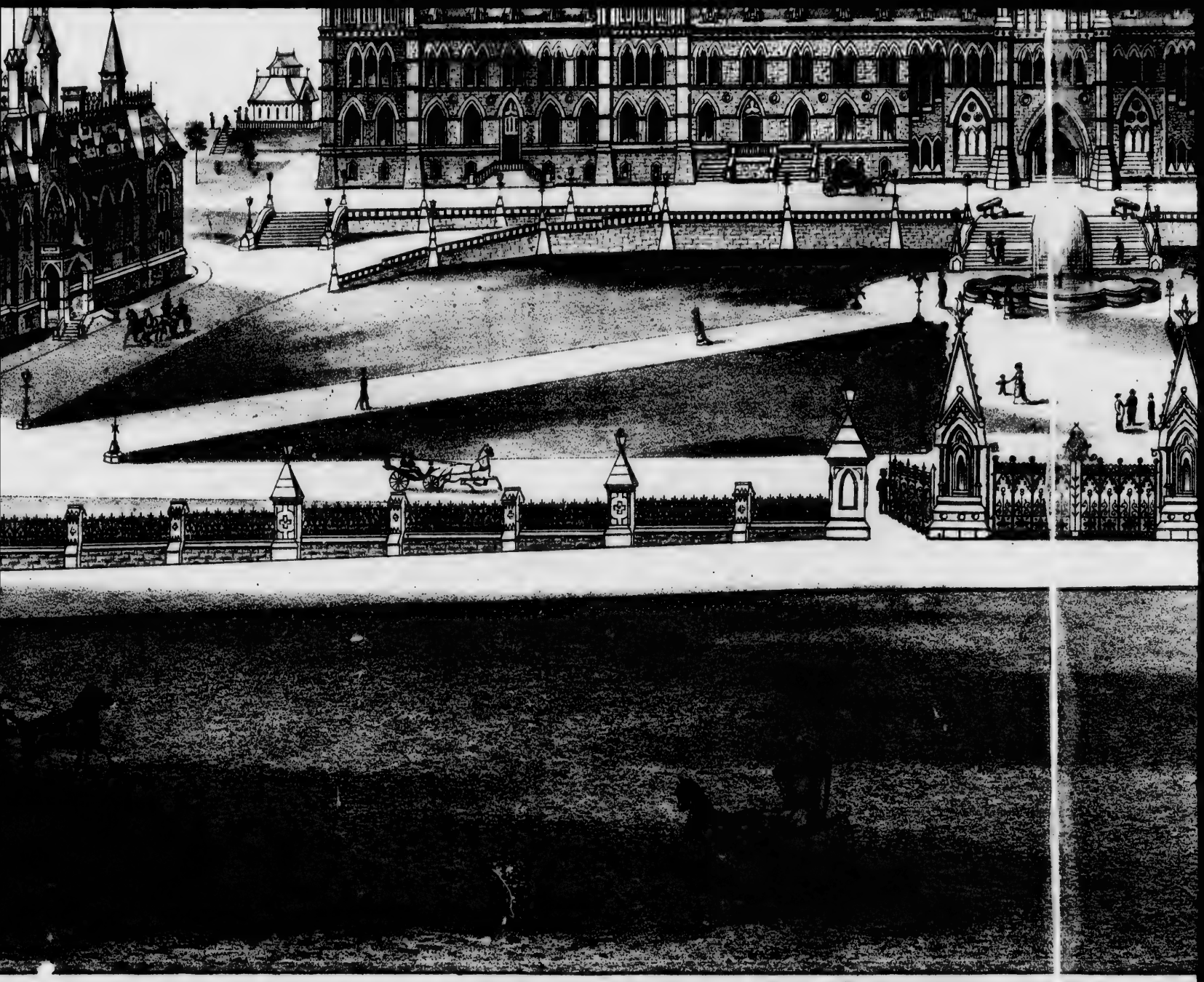






DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

(WESTERN BLOCK)



Entered According to the Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven

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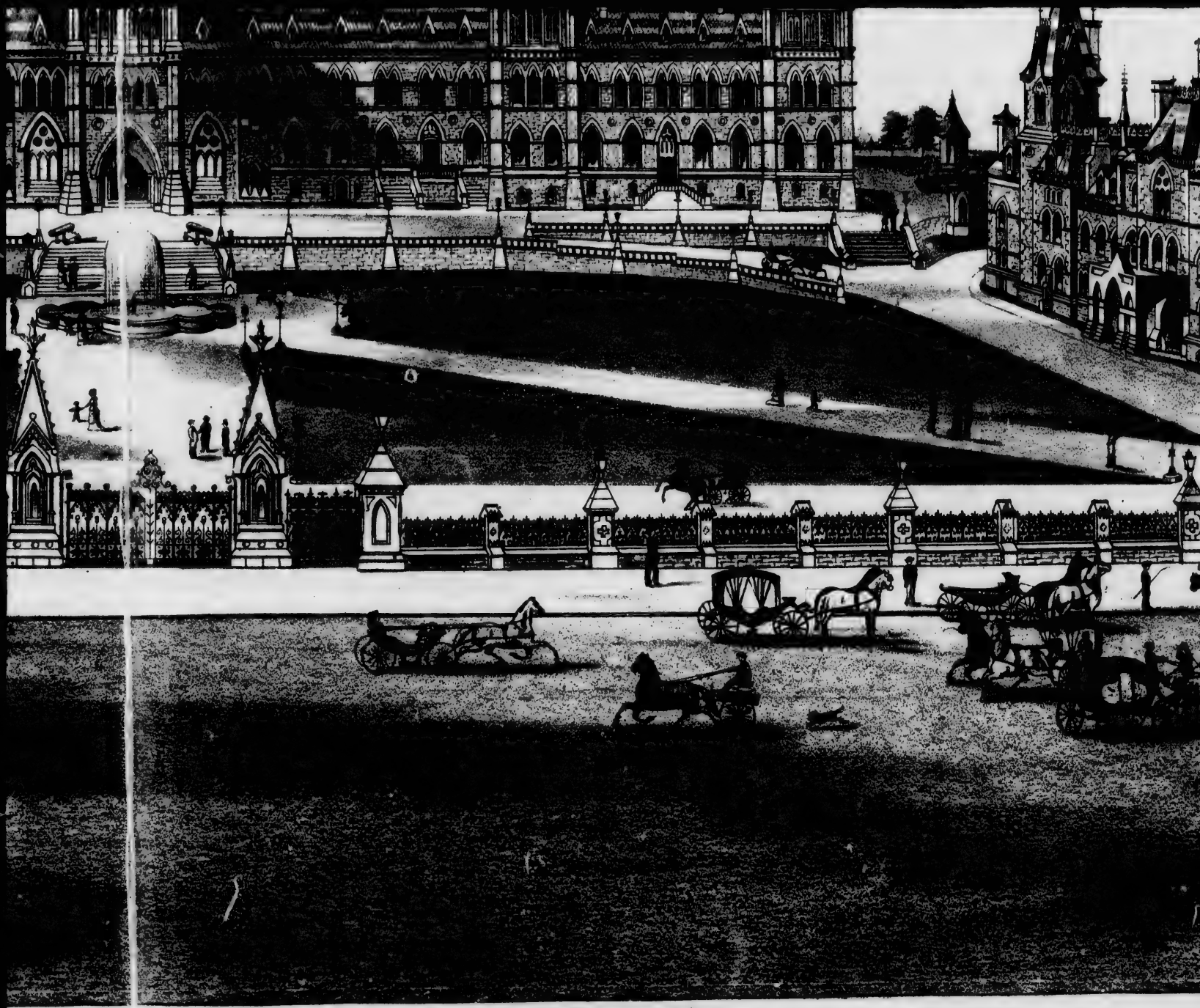

ne Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Nine by H. Belden & Co. in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.

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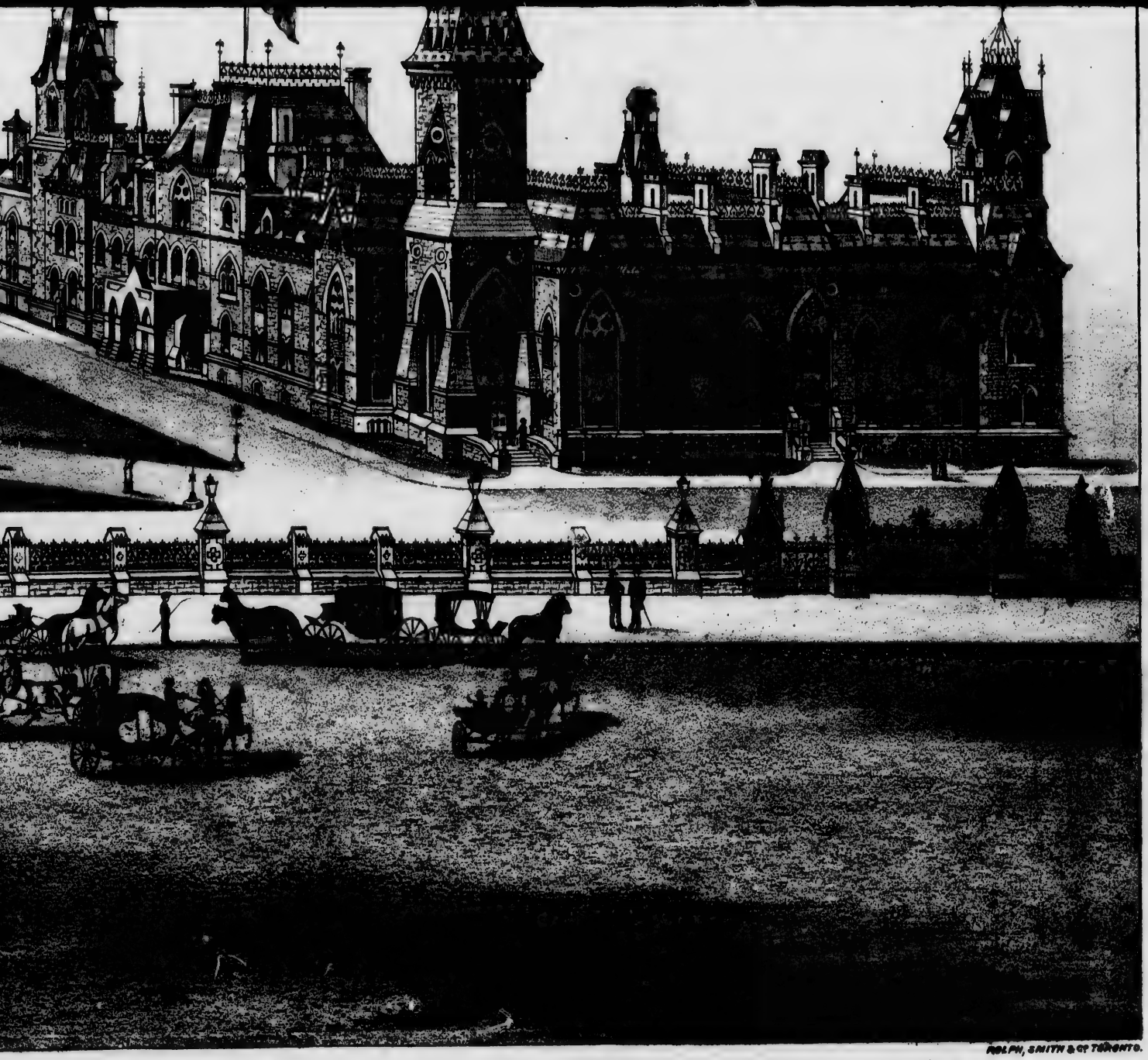

ADOLPH, SMITH & CO. TORONTO.

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

(EASTERN BLOCK)

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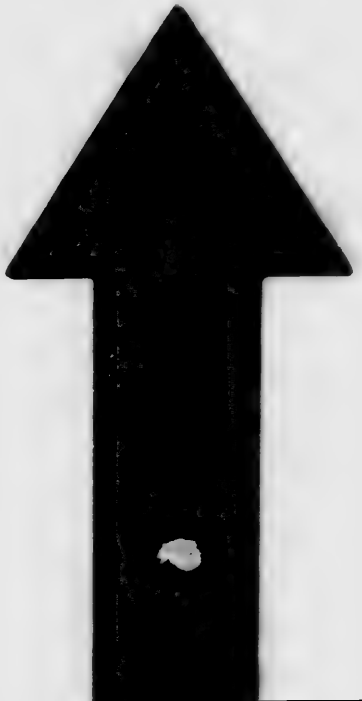
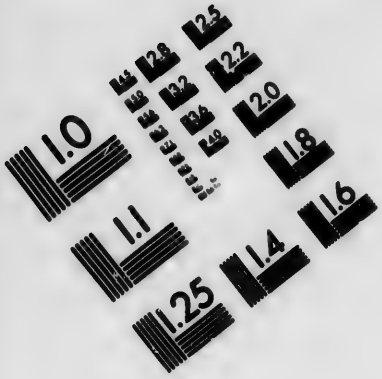
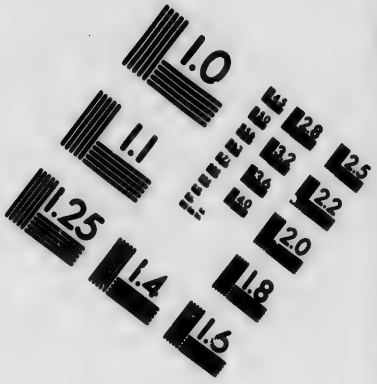
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MARQUIS OF LORNE

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MARQUIS OF LORNE







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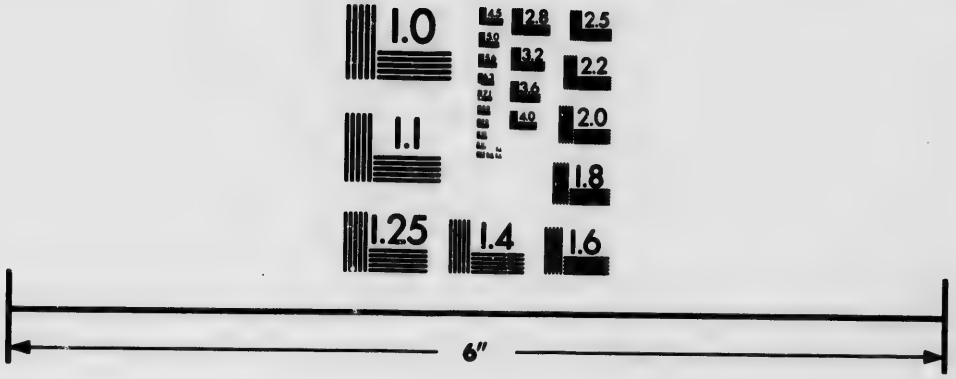

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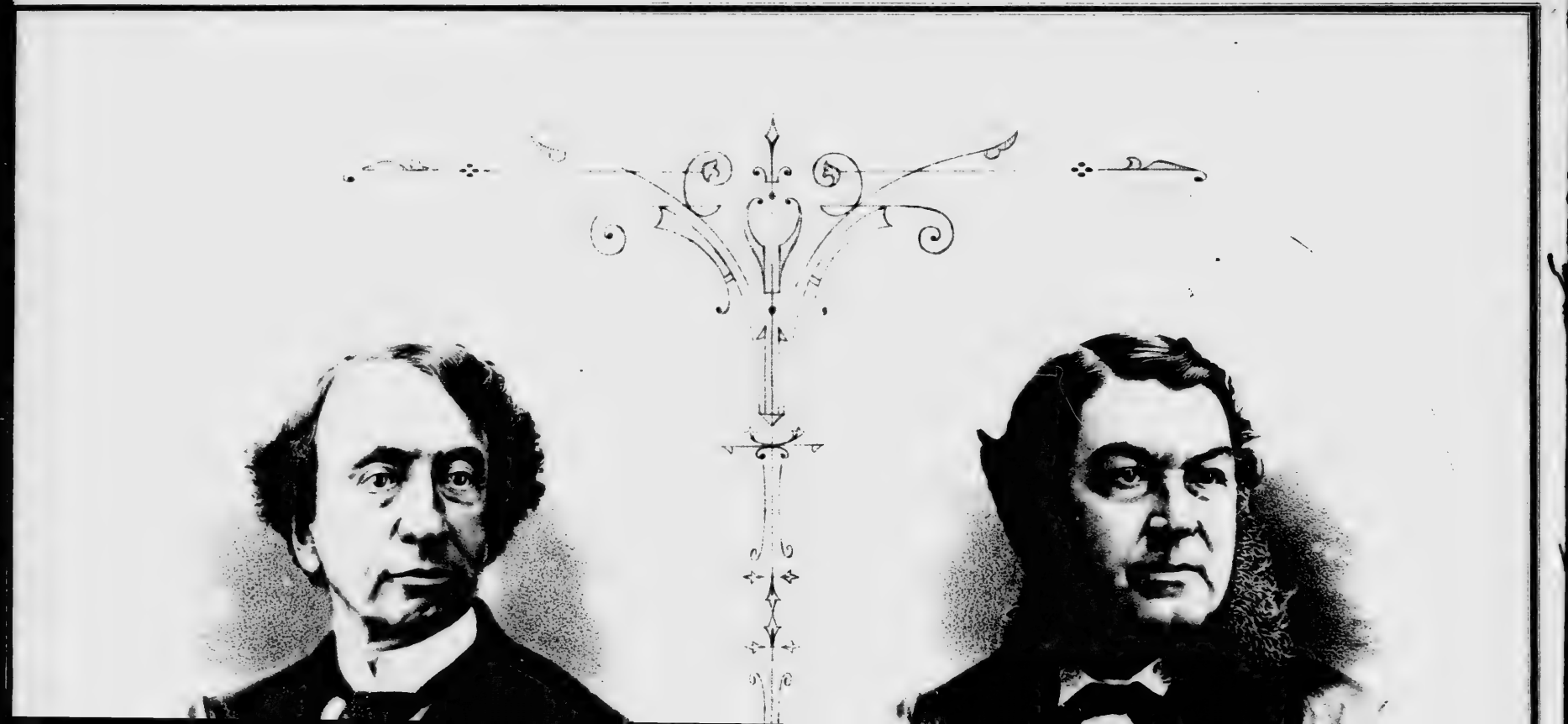

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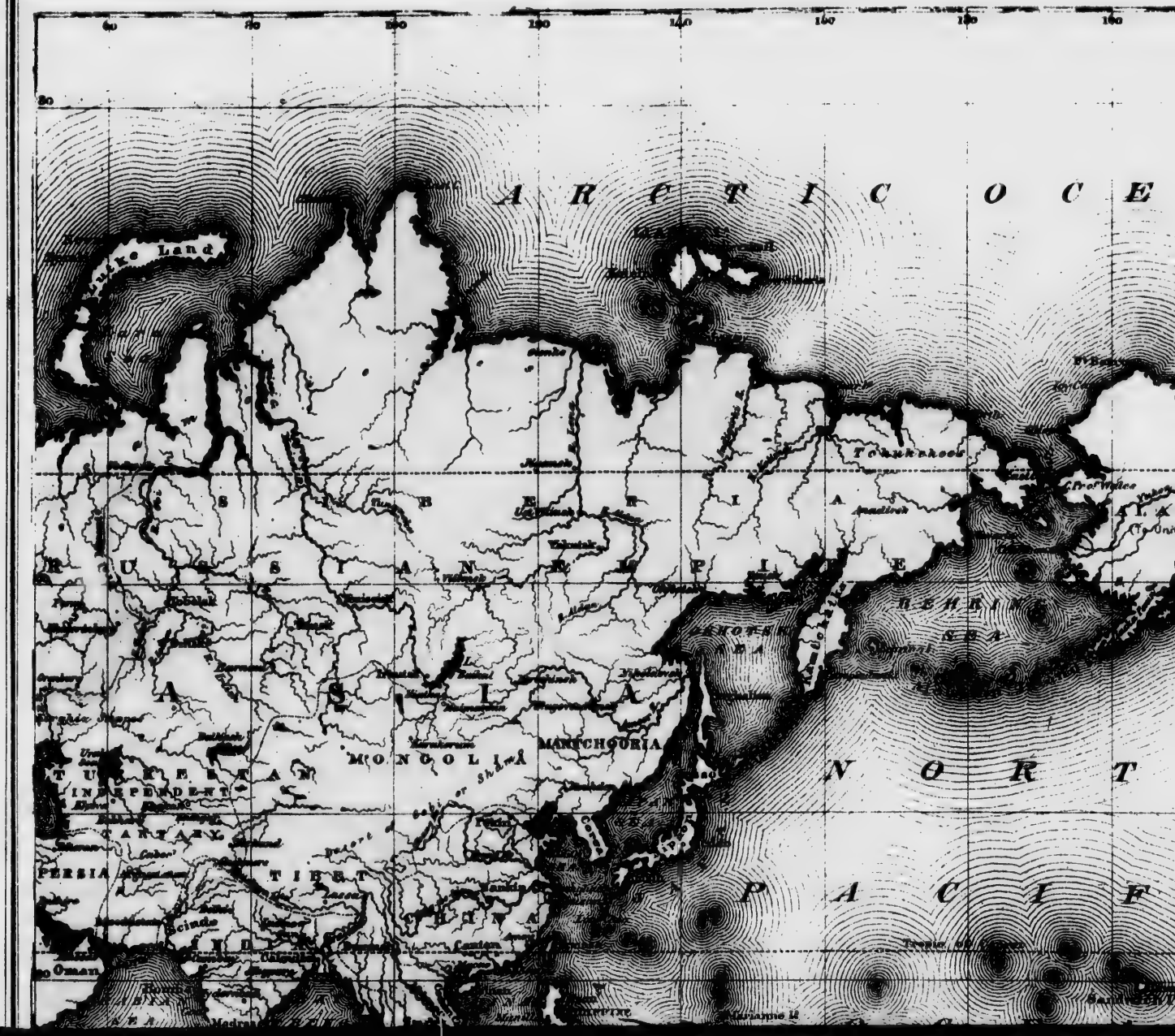
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Victoria Land
Lockhart I.
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Foxe Land
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(To United States)
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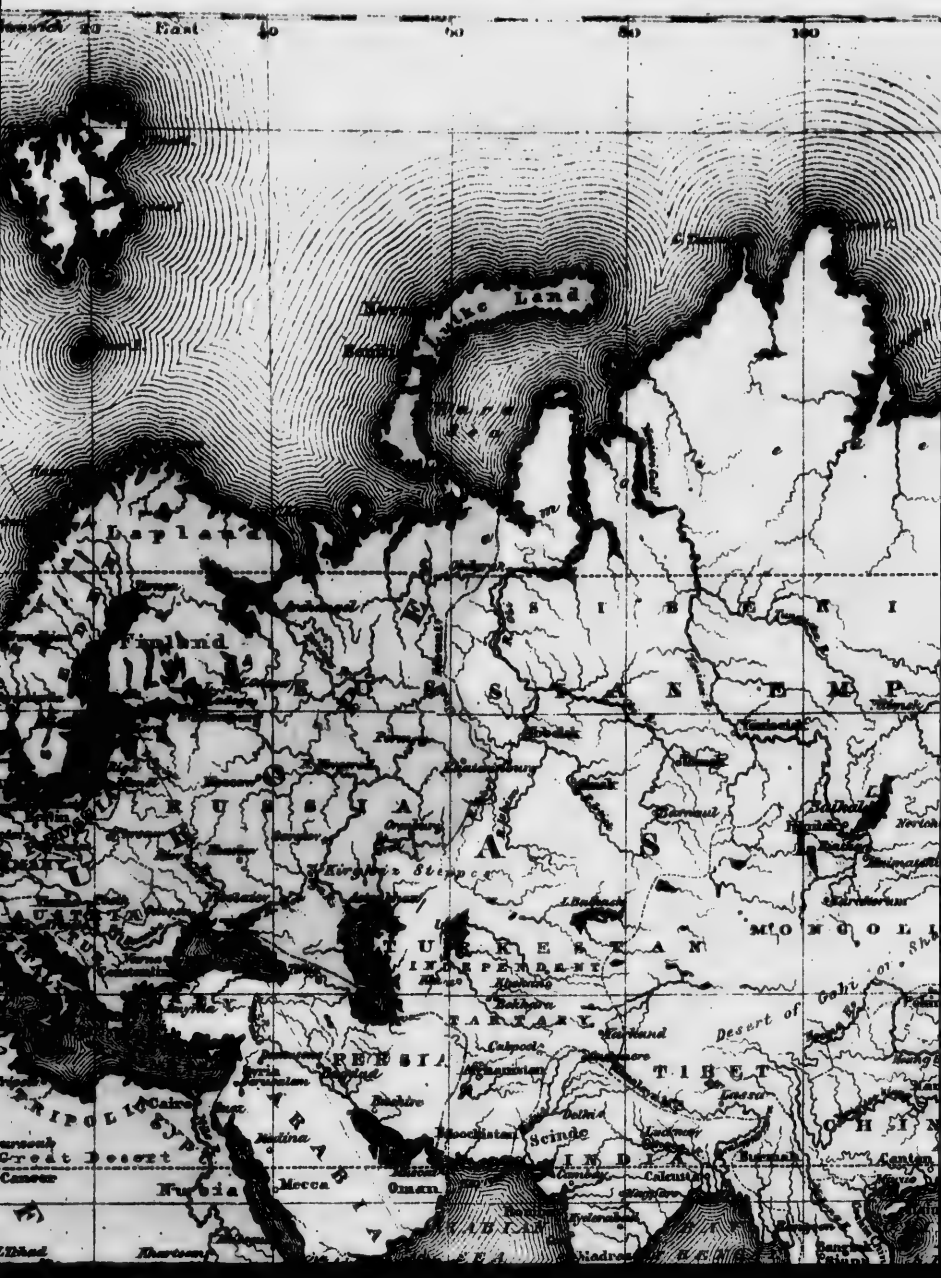
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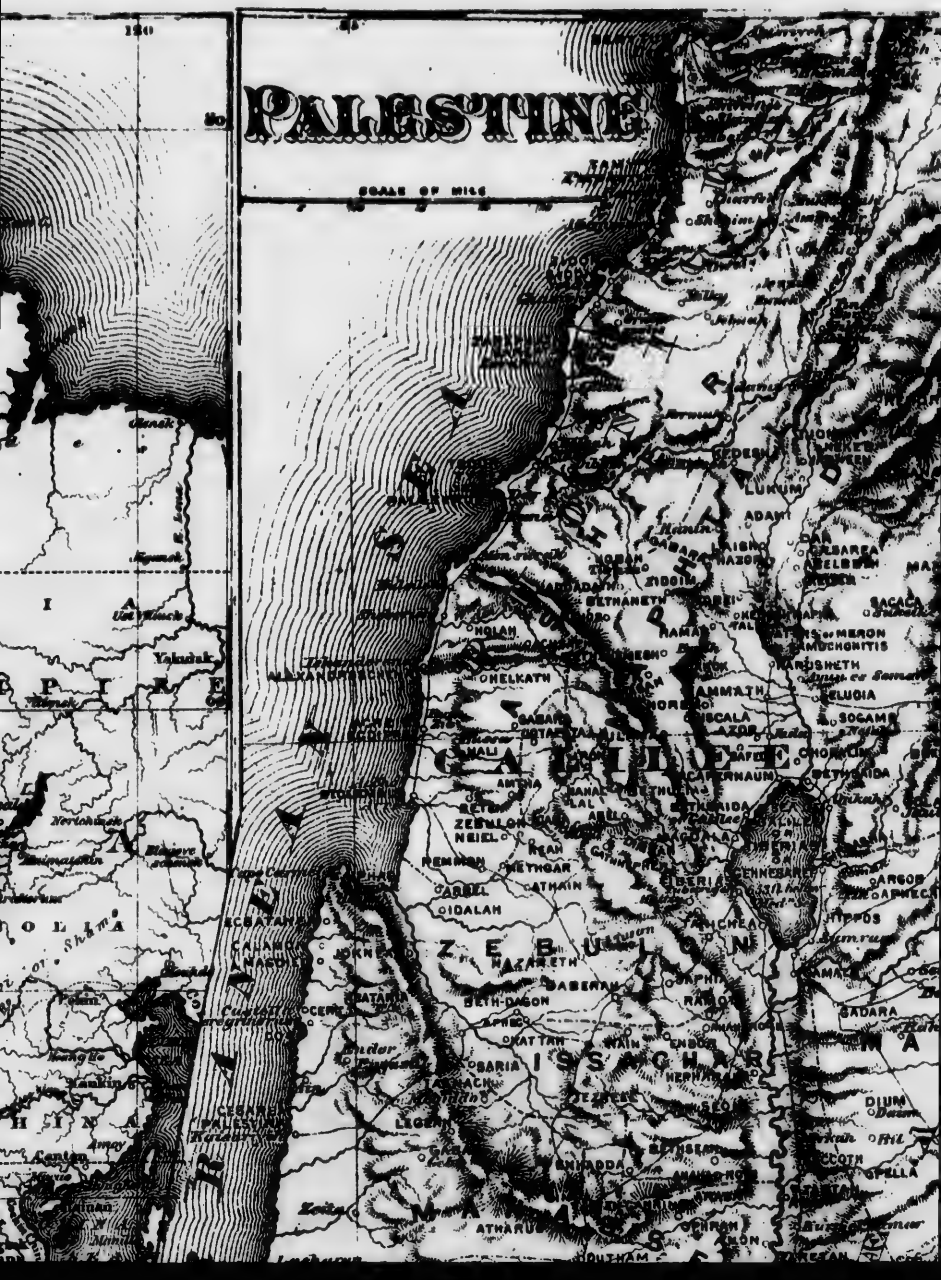
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ABDUL MEJID XXXIX
ABDUL AZIZ XL
YUSUF IZZEDDIN XXXIX
MOHAMMED XLV
ABDUL MEJID XL
ABDUL AZIZ XLI
YUSUF IZZEDDIN XL
MOHAMMED XLVI
ABDUL MEJID XLI
ABDUL AZIZ XLII
YUSUF IZZEDDIN XLI
MOHAMMED XLVII
ABDUL MEJID XLII
ABDUL AZIZ XLIII
YUSUF IZZEDDIN XLII
MOHAMMED XLVIII
ABDUL MEJID XLIII
ABDUL AZIZ XLIV
YUSUF IZZEDDIN XLIII
MOHAMMED XLIX
ABDUL MEJID XLIV
ABDUL AZIZ XLV
YUSUF IZZEDDIN XLIV
MOHAMMED L
ABDUL MEJID XLV
ABDUL AZIZ XLVI
YUSUF IZZEDDIN XLV
MOHAMMED LI
ABDUL MEJID XLVI
ABDUL AZIZ XLVII
YUSUF IZZEDDIN XLVI
MOHAMMED LII
ABDUL MEJID XLVII
ABDUL AZIZ XLVIII
YUSUF IZZEDDIN XLVII
MOHAMMED LIII
ABDUL MEJID XLVIII
ABDUL AZIZ XLIX
YUSUF IZZEDDIN XLVIII
MOHAMMED LIV
ABDUL MEJID XLIX
ABDUL AZIZ L
YUSUF IZZEDDIN XLIX
MOHAMMED LV
ABDUL MEJID L
ABDUL AZIZ LI
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MOHAMMED LVI
ABDUL MEJID LI
ABDUL AZIZ LII
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MOHAMMED LVII
ABDUL MEJID LII
ABDUL AZIZ LIII
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MOHAMMED LVIII
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ABDUL AZIZ LIV
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MOHAMMED LIX
ABDUL MEJID LIV
ABDUL AZIZ LV
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MOHAMMED LX
ABDUL MEJID LV
ABDUL AZIZ LVI
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MOHAMMED LXI
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ABDUL AZIZ LVII
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MOHAMMED LXII
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ABDUL AZIZ LVIII
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ABDUL AZIZ LIX
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ABDUL AZIZ LX
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MOHAMMED LXV
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ABDUL AZIZ LXI
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MOHAMMED LXVI
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ABDUL AZIZ LXII
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MOHAMMED LXVII
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ABDUL AZIZ LXIII
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MOHAMMED LXXV
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ABDUL AZIZ LXXI
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MOHAMMED LXXVI
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ABDUL AZIZ LXXII
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ABDUL AZIZ LXXIII
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ABDUL AZIZ LXXV
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MOHAMMED LXXX
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ABDUL AZIZ LXXVI
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MOHAMMED LXXXI
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ABDUL AZIZ LXXVII
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ABDUL AZIZ LXXX
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MOHAMMED LXXXV
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ABDUL AZIZ LXXXI
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MOHAMMED LXXXVI
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MOHAMMED XC
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MOHAMMED XCI
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ABDUL AZIZ LXXXVII
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MOHAMMED XCII
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ABDUL AZIZ XCIII
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MOHAMMED XCVIII
ABDUL MEJID XCIII
ABDUL AZIZ XCIV
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ABDUL AZIZ XCV
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ABDUL AZIZ XCVI
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ABDUL AZIZ XCVII
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ABDUL AZIZ XCIX
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ABDUL MEJID XCIX
ABDUL AZIZ C
YUSUF IZZEDDIN XCIX
MOHAMMED CV
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ABDUL AZIZ CI
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MOHAMMED CVII
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ABDUL AZIZ CIII
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MOHAMMED CVIII
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ABDUL AZIZ CIV
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ABDUL MEJID CIV
ABDUL AZIZ CV
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MOHAMMED CX
ABDUL MEJID CV
ABDUL AZIZ CVI
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MOHAMMED CXI
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ABDUL AZIZ CVII
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ABDUL AZIZ CIX
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ABDUL AZIZ CX
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MOHAMMED CXV
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ABDUL AZIZ CXI
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MOHAMMED CXVI
ABDUL MEJID CXI
ABDUL AZIZ CXII
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CXI
MOHAMMED CXVII
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ABDUL AZIZ CXIII
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ABDUL AZIZ CXV
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MOHAMMED CXX
ABDUL MEJID CXV
ABDUL AZIZ CXVI
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ABDUL AZIZ CXVII
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MOHAMMED CXXII
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ABDUL AZIZ CXVIII
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MOHAMMED CXXIII
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ABDUL AZIZ CXIX
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MOHAMMED CXXIV
ABDUL MEJID CXIX
ABDUL AZIZ CXX
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CXIX
MOHAMMED CXXV
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MOHAMMED CXXVI
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ABDUL AZIZ CXXII
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MOHAMMED CXXVII
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ABDUL AZIZ CXXV
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MOHAMMED CXXX
ABDUL MEJID CXXV
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ABDUL AZIZ CXXX
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CXXIX
MOHAMMED CXXXV
ABDUL MEJID CXXX
ABDUL AZIZ CXXXI
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CXXX
MOHAMMED CXXXVI
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MOHAMMED CXXXVII
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ABDUL AZIZ CXXXV
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MOHAMMED CXL
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ABDUL AZIZ CXXXVI
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CXXXV
MOHAMMED CXLI
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ABDUL AZIZ CXXXVII
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CXXXVI
MOHAMMED CXLII
ABDUL MEJID CXXXVII
ABDUL AZIZ CXXXVIII
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ABDUL AZIZ CXXXIX
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ABDUL AZIZ CXL
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ABDUL MEJID CXLI
ABDUL AZIZ CXLII
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ABDUL AZIZ CXLIII
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MOHAMMED CXLVIII
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MOHAMMED CXLIX
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ABDUL AZIZ CXLV
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MOHAMMED CL
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ABDUL AZIZ CXLVI
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MOHAMMED CLII
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MOHAMMED CLIII
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ABDUL AZIZ CXLIX
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MOHAMMED CLIV
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ABDUL AZIZ CL
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CXLIX
MOHAMMED CLV
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ABDUL AZIZ CLI
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MOHAMMED CLVI
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ABDUL AZIZ CLII
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ABDUL AZIZ CLIV
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MOHAMMED CLIX
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ABDUL AZIZ CLV
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MOHAMMED CLX
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ABDUL AZIZ CLVI
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ABDUL MEJID CLVI
ABDUL AZIZ CLVII
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CLVI
MOHAMMED CLXII
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ABDUL AZIZ CLVIII
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ABDUL AZIZ CLX
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CLIX
MOHAMMED CLXV
ABDUL MEJID CLX
ABDUL AZIZ CLXI
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MOHAMMED CLXVI
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ABDUL AZIZ CLXII
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ABDUL AZIZ CLXVI
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MOHAMMED CLXXVI
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ABDUL AZIZ CLXXII
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CLXXI
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ABDUL AZIZ CLXXV
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ABDUL AZIZ CLXXXI
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MOHAMMED CLXXXVI
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MOHAMMED CLXXXIX
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ABDUL AZIZ CLXXXV
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CLXXXIV
MOHAMMED CXC
ABDUL MEJID CLXXXV
ABDUL AZIZ CLXXXVI
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CLXXXV
MOHAMMED CXCI
ABDUL MEJID CLXXXVI
ABDUL AZIZ CLXXXVII
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CLXXXVI
MOHAMMED CXCII
ABDUL MEJID CLXXXVII
ABDUL AZIZ CLXXXVIII
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MOHAMMED CXCIII
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ABDUL AZIZ CXC
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ABDUL AZIZ CXCI
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MOHAMMED CXCVI
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ABDUL AZIZ CXCII
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MOHAMMED CXCVII
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ABDUL AZIZ CXCIII
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CXCII
MOHAMMED CXCVIII
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ABDUL AZIZ CXCIV
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CXCIII
MOHAMMED CXCIX
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ABDUL AZIZ CXCV
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MOHAMMED CC
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ABDUL AZIZ CXCVI
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CXCV
MOHAMMED CCI
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ABDUL AZIZ CCV
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CCIV
MOHAMMED CCX
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ABDUL AZIZ CCVI
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ABDUL AZIZ CCXII
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MOHAMMED CCXXXV
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ABDUL AZIZ CCXXXII
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CCXXXI
MOHAMMED CCXXXVII
ABDUL MEJID CCXXXII
ABDUL AZIZ CCXXXIII
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CCXXXII
MOHAMMED CCXXXVIII
ABDUL MEJID CCXXXIII
ABDUL AZIZ CCXXXIV
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CCXXXIII
MOHAMMED CCXXXIX
ABDUL MEJID CCXXXIV
ABDUL AZIZ CCXXXV
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CCXXXIV
MOHAMMED CCXL
ABDUL MEJID CCXXXV
ABDUL AZIZ CCXXXVI
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CCXXXV
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ABDUL MEJID CCXXXVI
ABDUL AZIZ CCXXXVII
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CCXXXVI
MOHAMMED CCXLII
ABDUL MEJID CCXXXVII
ABDUL AZIZ CCXXXVIII
YUSUF IZZEDDIN CCXXXVII
MOHAM

DAMASCUS
MANASSEH
ITUREA
Dilly
Dera
Ramtha
Jaulan
Golan
Jordan R.
Yarmuk R.
Hieromax R.
Abila
Kanatha
Saana
Jetyra
Thema
Saigan
Baalgad
Hippos
Gadara
Edrei
Dium
Mahanaim
Pella
Succoth
Penuel
Gilead
Jabesh
Ramoth
Bashan
Golan
Hauran
Trachonitis
Lejah
Batanea
Gaulonitis
Auranitis
Iturea
Abilene
Damascus
Libanus
Anti-Libanus
Mt. Hermon
Lake Merom
Lake Gennesaret
Sea of Galilee
Capernaum
Bethsaida
Chorazin
Tarichea
Gamala
Sogane
Gischala
Ramah
Ramoth-Gilead
Jabesh-Gilead
Succoth
Penuel
Mahanaim
Pella
Dium
Edrei
Gadara
Hippos
Gergesa
Magdala
Tiberias
Hammath
Rakkath
Kinnereth
Ashtaroth
Karnaim
Ephron
Bethshean
Scythopolis
Jezreel
Ramoth-Gilead
Gilead
Jabesh
Succoth
Penuel
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Gadara
Hippos
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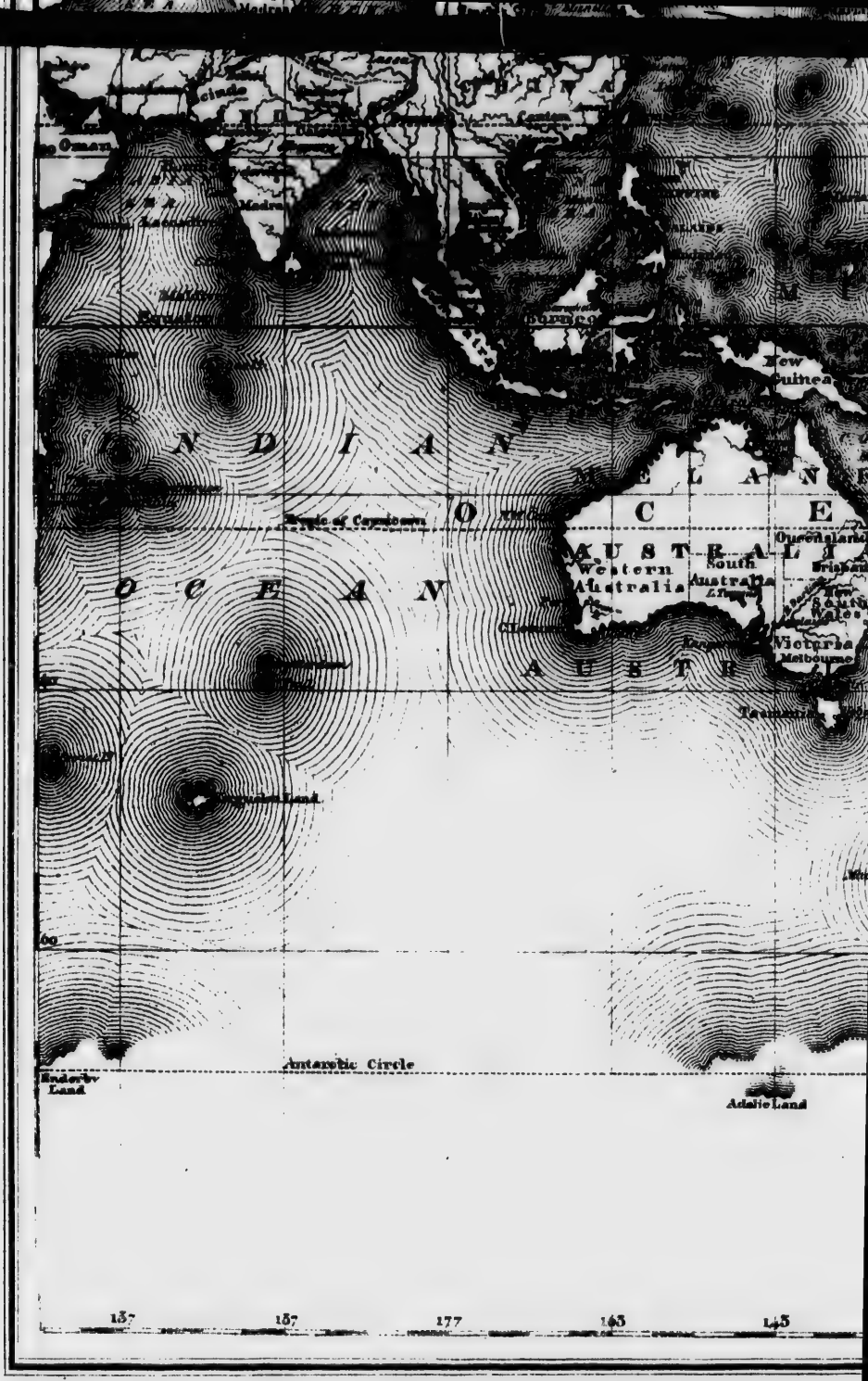
Scythopolis
Jezreel


INDIAN
OCEAN
Tropic of Capricorn
Western Australia
South Australia
Victoria
Melbourne
Queensland
Brisbane
New Guinea
Borneo
Sumatra
Java
Arabia
Madagascar
Antarctic Circle
Enderby Land
Adelie Land
137
157
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163
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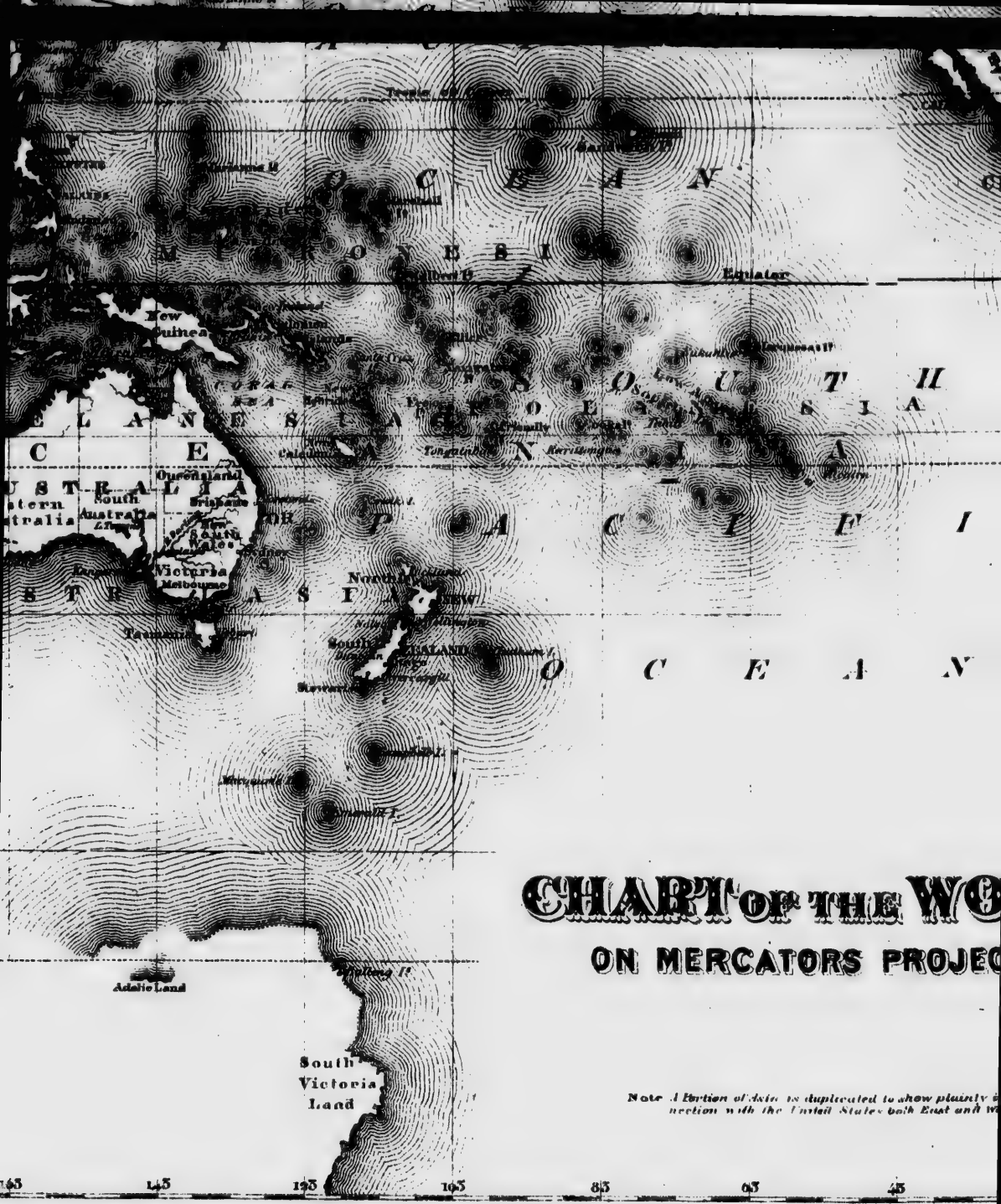
Equator
New Guinea
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Brisbane
South Australia
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Adelie Land
South Victoria Land
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Note A Portion of Asia is duplicated to show plainly
nection with the United States both East and W
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WEST INDIA
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CENTRAL
AMERICA
OCEAN
SOUTH
AMERICA
BOLIVIA
CHILI
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
WORLD
PROJECTION
25 West
Long. from Washington
37 East
37

Sahara or Great Desert
Nubia
Abyssinia
Guinea
Lower Guinea
Cape Colony
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH
Madagascar
Madagascar Land
Kerguelen Land

Tropic of Capricorn
O C E A N
Antarctic Circle
JERUSALEM
D A N
S I M E O N
IDUMEA
SHILOH
EPHRAIM
LEBONAH
JANOAH
GIBEON
MIZPAH
BETHLEHEM
TEKOA
HEBRON
LYDDA
ARIMATHEA
RAMULAH
TIMNATH
ZORAH
ECRON
ASHDOD
GATH
SAPHIR
BAALATH
LACHISH
EGLON
SARSANNAH
MADMANNAH
JETTAN
EREMMON
HAZARSHUEL
MULADAH
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CARMEL
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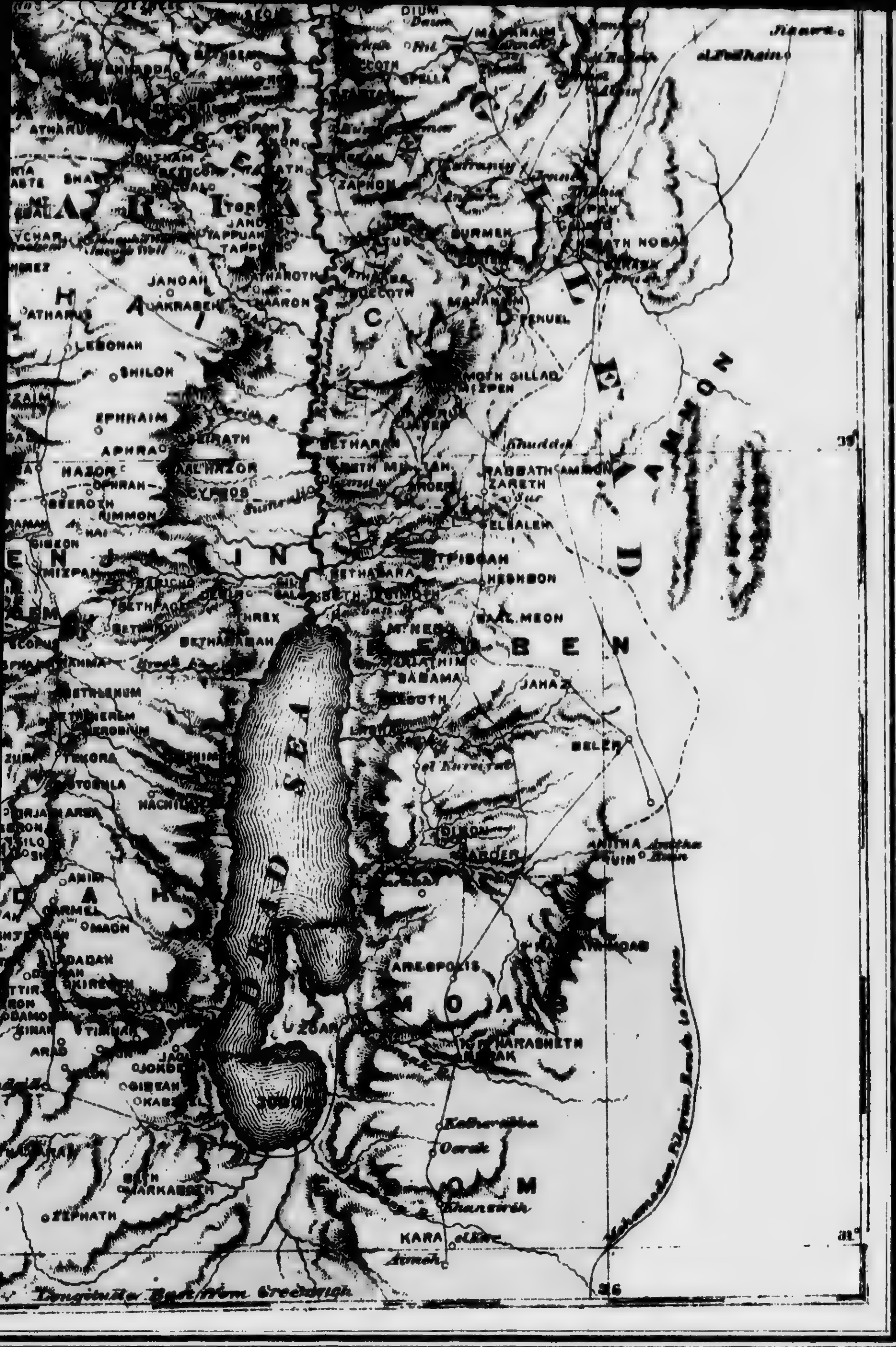

SHILOH
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PENUEL
SUCCOTH
PELLA
ZAPHON
MAHANAIM
RABBATH AMMON
ZARETH
ELEALEH
HESHBON
BAAL MEON
R E U B E N
JAHAZ
BEZER
BETHLEHEM
TEKOA
CARMEL
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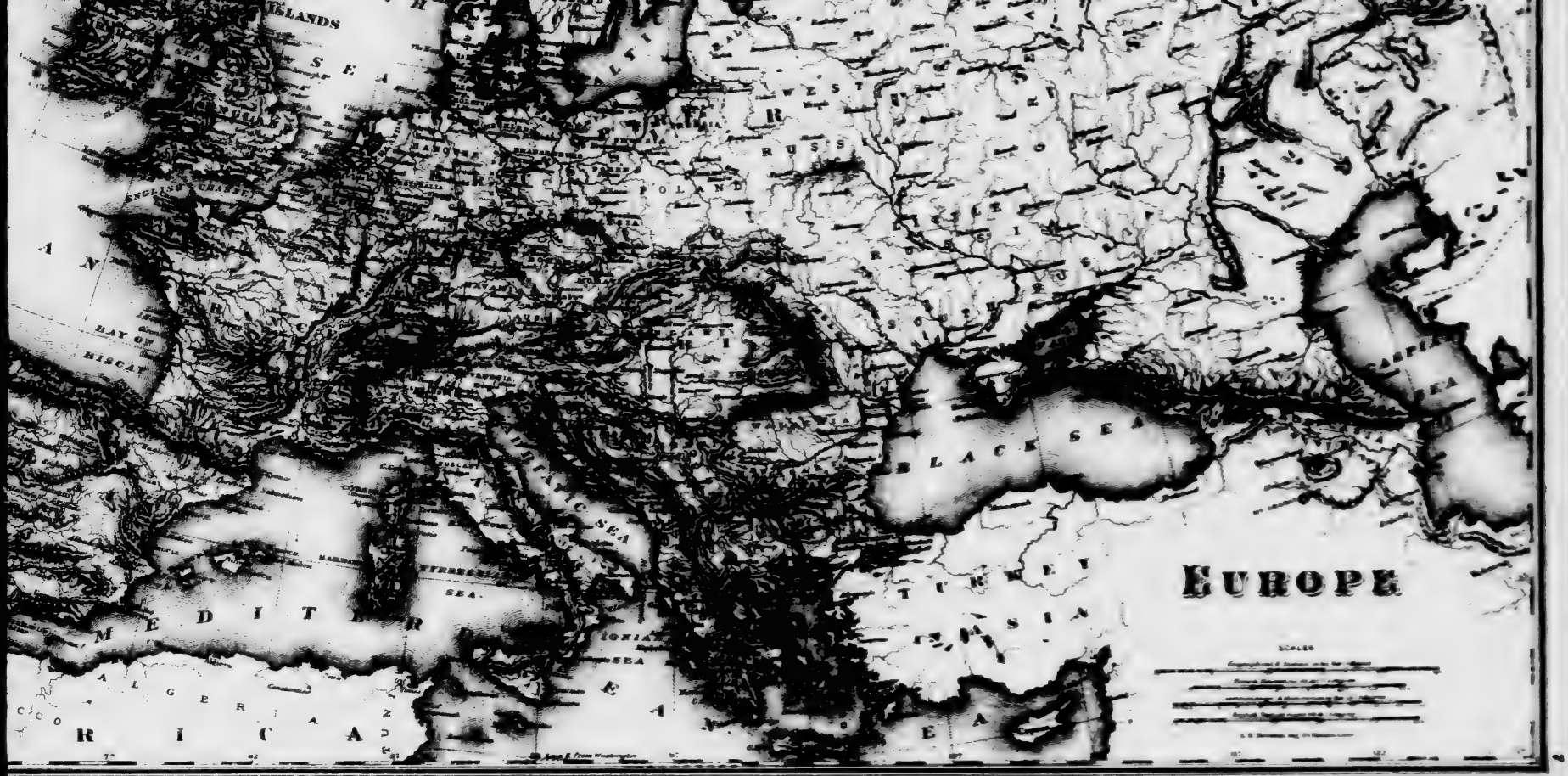
AREOPOLIS
M O A B
KARA
ZEPHATH
BETHABARA
HEBRON
36
31°
Longitude East from Greenwich

ARCTIC
OCEAN
Iceland
Arctic Circle
NORTH
SEA
BRITISH
ISLANDS
ENGLISH CHANNEL
GOTHLAND
POLAND
RUSSIA


EUROPE
BLACK SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BAY OF BISCAY
ENGLISH CHANNEL
TURKEY
POLAND
RUSSIA
ALGERIA

ARCTIC
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BAY OF BISCAY
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IONIAN SEA
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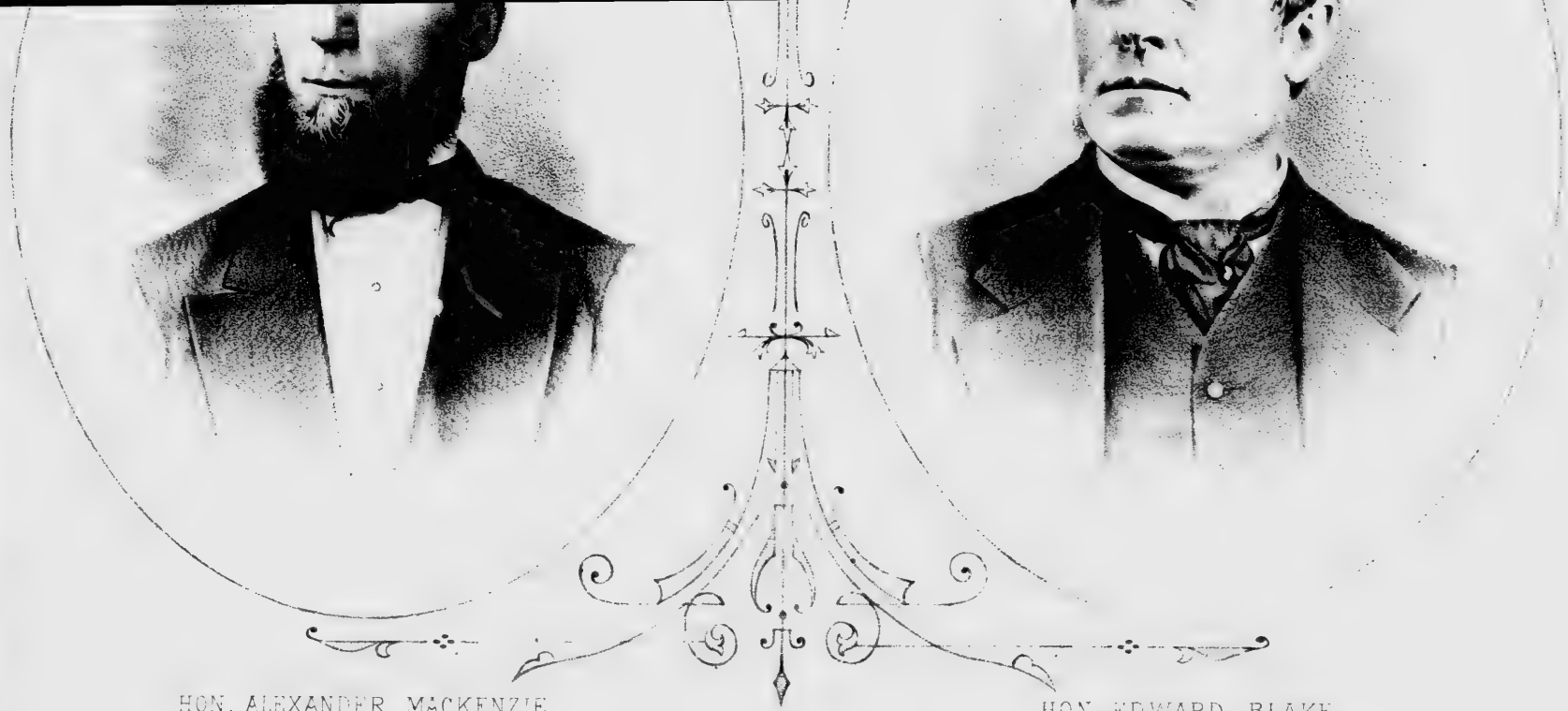
MOROCCO
AFRICA

HON SIR SAMᴸ LEONARD TILLEY, C.B. K.C.M.G.

HON SIR RICHᴰ J. CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M.G.



HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE

HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

ARCTIC OCEAN
BEHRING'S SEA
SEA OF OKHOTSK
JAPAN
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NORTH
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CHINESE
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BENGAL
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PHILIPPINE
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JAPAN
G. OF ADEN
PERSIAN GULF
GULF OF
SIAM
CELEBES
SEA
Kabul
Delhi
Agra
Lahore
Jeypore
Nagpur
Hyderabad
Mysore
Madras
Pondicherry
Calicut
Goa
Bombay
Surat
Ahmedabad
Cambay
Ceylon
Colombo
Trincomalee
Kandy
Maldive
Islands
Laccadive
Islands
Pegu
Ava
Siam
Bangkok
Cambodia
Cochin China
Tonquin
Hainan
Canton
Macao
Hong Kong
Amoy
Formosa
Manilla
Philippine
Islands
Celebes
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Sumatra
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Nicobar
Islands
Mecca
Medina
Muscat
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Persia
Afghanistan
Beloochistan
Tibet
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Bhotan
Assam
Burmah
Japan
Yeddo
Nankin
Pekin
Corea
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Carolina
Islands
Ladrone
Islands
Moluccas
Timor
Gilolo
Ternate
Banda
Islands
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Siam
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Martaban
Bay of
Bengal
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Japan
Yellow
Sea
Eastern
Sea
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Ocean
Pacific
Ocean
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Persian
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Philippine
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Celebes
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Java
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China
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ARCTIC O
Nova Zemlia
Kara Sea
Tundras
Kolymsk
Siberia
Kirgis
Desert of Gobi
Chinese Empire
Tibet
Himalaya Mts.
Bokhara
Khiva
Persia
Turkey
Arabia
Egypt
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Morocco
Algiers
Tripoli
Fezzan
Tunis
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Black Sea
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Aral Sea
Baltic Sea
North Sea
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Finland
St. Petersburg
Moscow
Warsaw
Berlin
Vienna
Constantinople
Smyrna
Aleppo
Damascus
Jerusalem
Mecca
Medina
Cairo
Alexandria
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Jamaica
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Caribbean Sea
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Chili
Brazil
Buenos Ayres
Patagonia
Cape Horn
Falkland Islands
Terra del Fuego
Magellan Strait
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Atlantic Ocean
Indian Ocean
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Manilla
Philippine Islands
Moluccas
Java
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
New Holland
New Zealand
Van Diemen's Land
Sandwich Islands
Otaheite
Marquesas Islands
Friendly Islands
New Guinea
Ceylon
Madagascar
Cape of Good Hope
Natal
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Labrador
Newfoundland
Nova Scotia
Canada
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Mexico
Gulf of Mexico
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Bahama Islands
Caribbean Sea
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Peru
Chili
Brazil
Buenos Ayres
Patagonia
Cape Horn
Falkland Islands
Terra del Fuego
Magellan Strait
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Moluccas
Java
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Borneo
Celebes
New Holland
New Zealand
Van Diemen's Land
Sandwich Islands
Otaheite
Marquesas Islands
Friendly Islands
New Guinea
Ceylon
Madagascar
Cape of Good Hope
Natal
Mozambique
Zanzibar

ASIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SEA OF BENGAL
PERSIA
CHINESE
G. OF ADEN
PERSIAN GULF
BENGAL
Lakkadiv Islands
Maldiv Island
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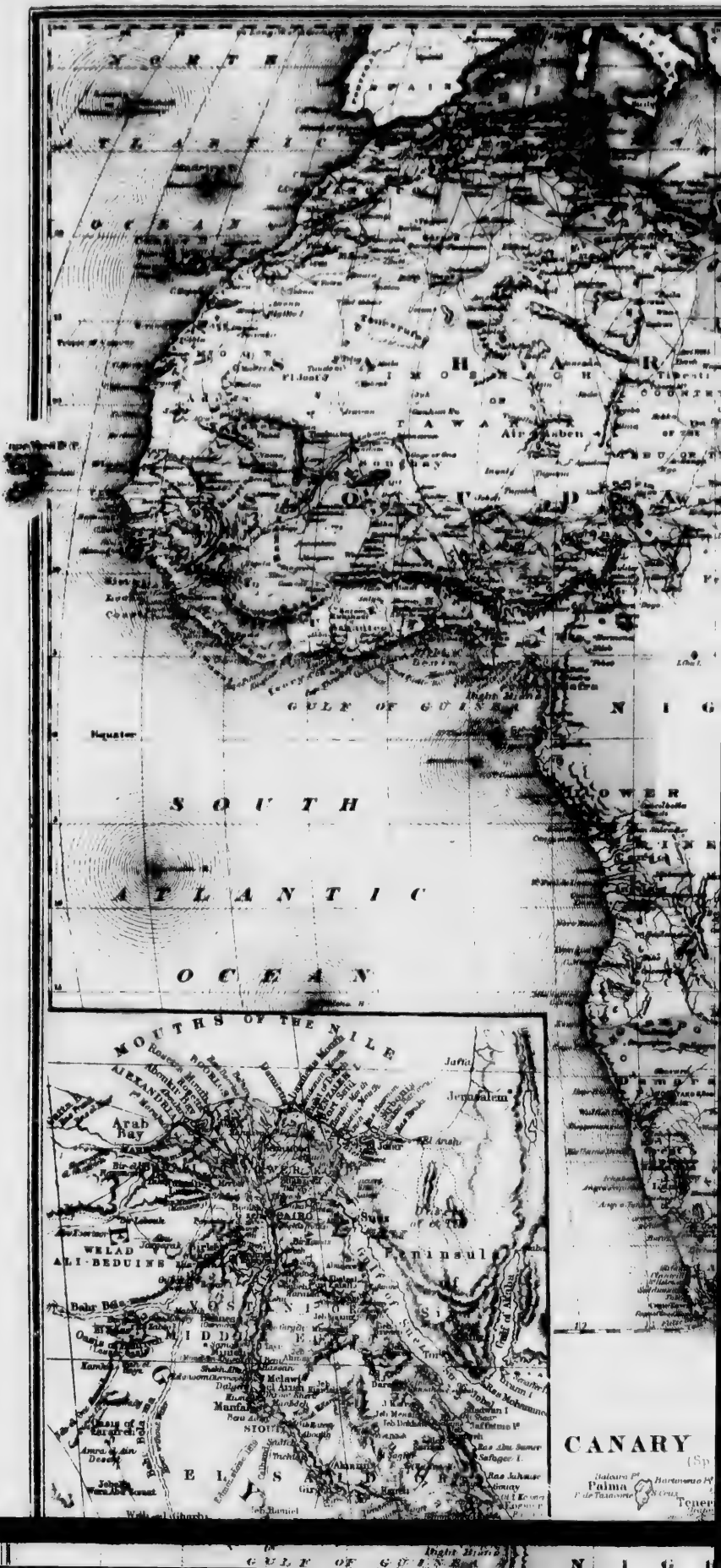
NORTH
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
SAHARA
Equator
SOUTH
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
GULF OF GUINEA
MOUTHS OF THE NILE
Arab Bay
CAIRO
Suez
Peninsula
WELAD ALI-BEDUINE
Jaffa
Jerusalem
CANARY
Palma

AFRICA
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Tibesti
COUNTRY
Air
Aben
or the
Eimedi
Fertit
Dar Sendieh
N I G R I T I A
Albert
Nyanza
Bemba
Zanzibar
INDIAN
OCEAN
Tanganyika
Lake
Nyassa
Zambesi
Mozambique
SOUTH
INDIAN OCEAN
GULF OF ADEN
CANARY ISLANDS
(Sp.)
Palma
Teneriffe
Gomera
Lanzarote
Bocayna Strait
Fuerteventura
Graciosa
Arrecife
MADEIRA
Madeira
Funchal
Porto Santo
ISLES
N I G R I T I A

SOUTH
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
MOUTHS OF THE NILE
Arab Bay
WELAD ALI-BEDUINS
Jerusalem
CAIRO
Peninsula
Oasis of Farafreh
Wah el Gharbi
Wah el Dakel
Wah el-Khargeh
Oasis of Cooreoo
CANARY IS
Palma
Teneriffe
Gomera
Ferro

N I G R I T I A
I N D I A N
O C E A N
S O U T H
I N D I A N O C E A N
CANARY ISLANDS
Lanzarote
Bocayna Strait
Fuerteventura
Palma
Teneriffe
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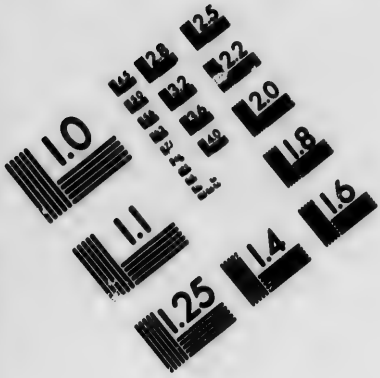
Ferro
Gran Canaria
MADEIRA
ISLES
Madeira
Porto Santo
Desertas



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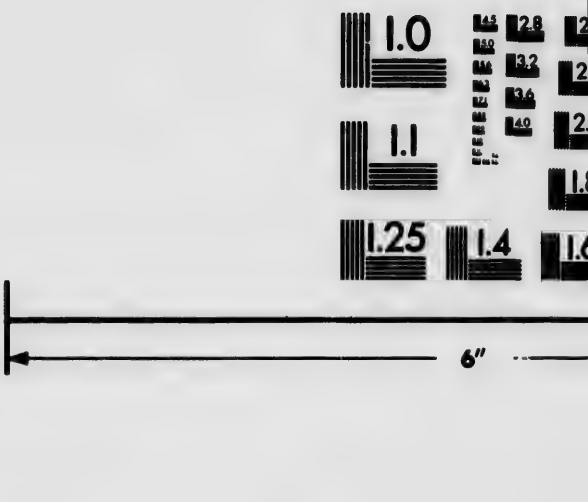

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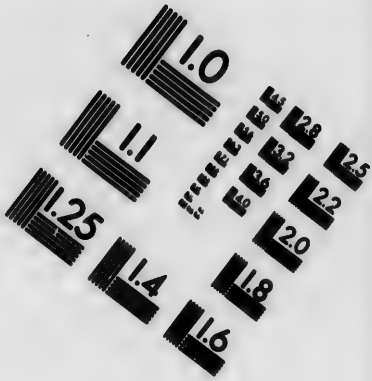

IMAGE EVALUATION
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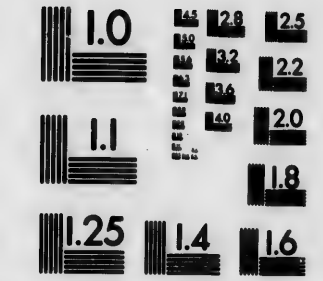

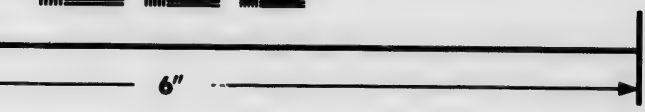

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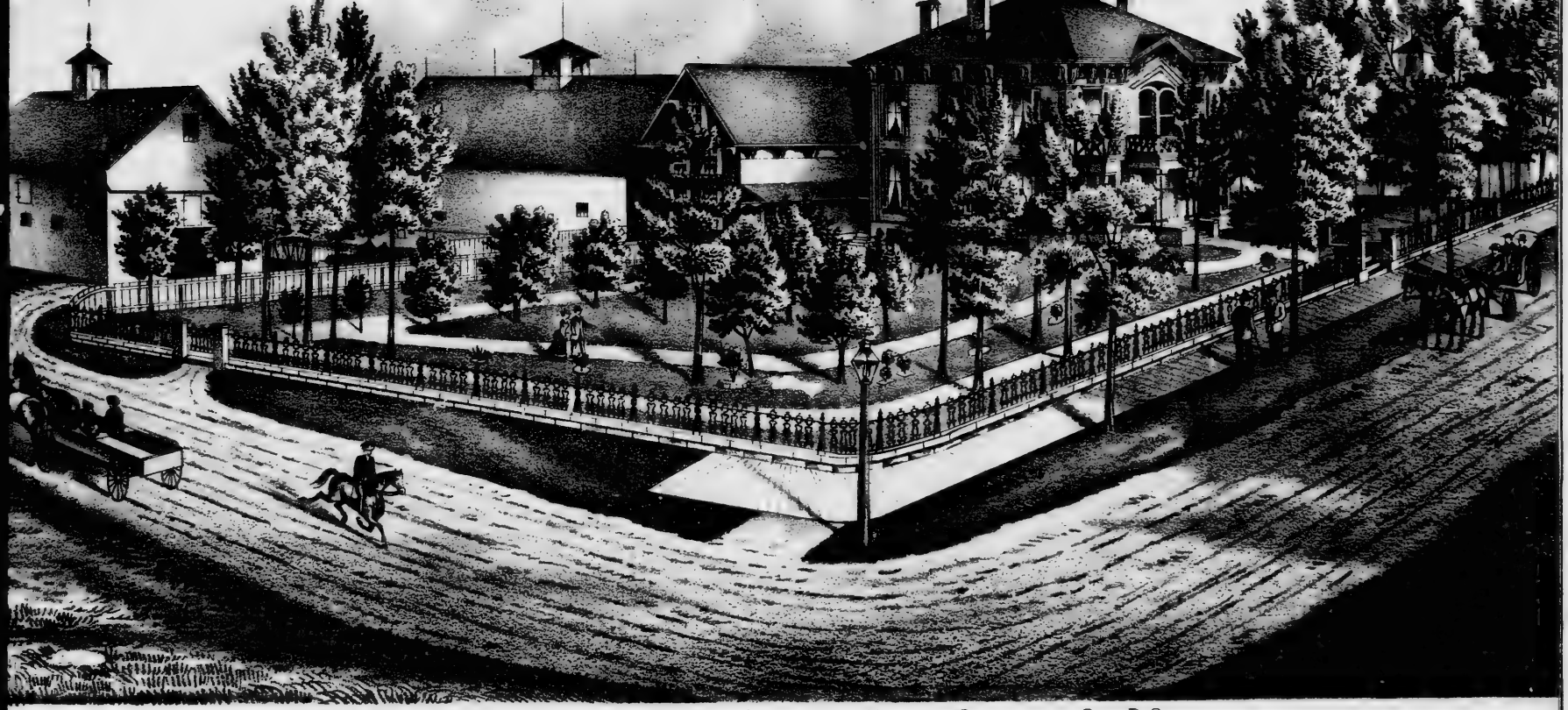
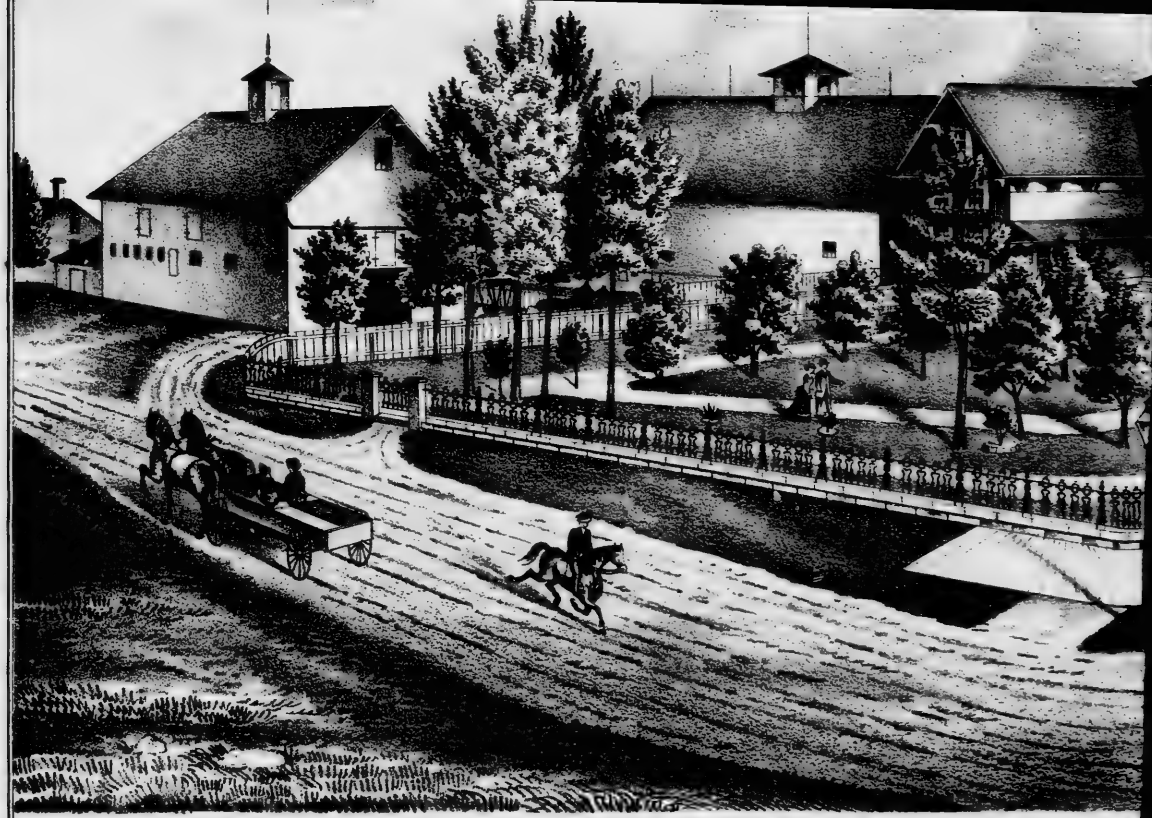
23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

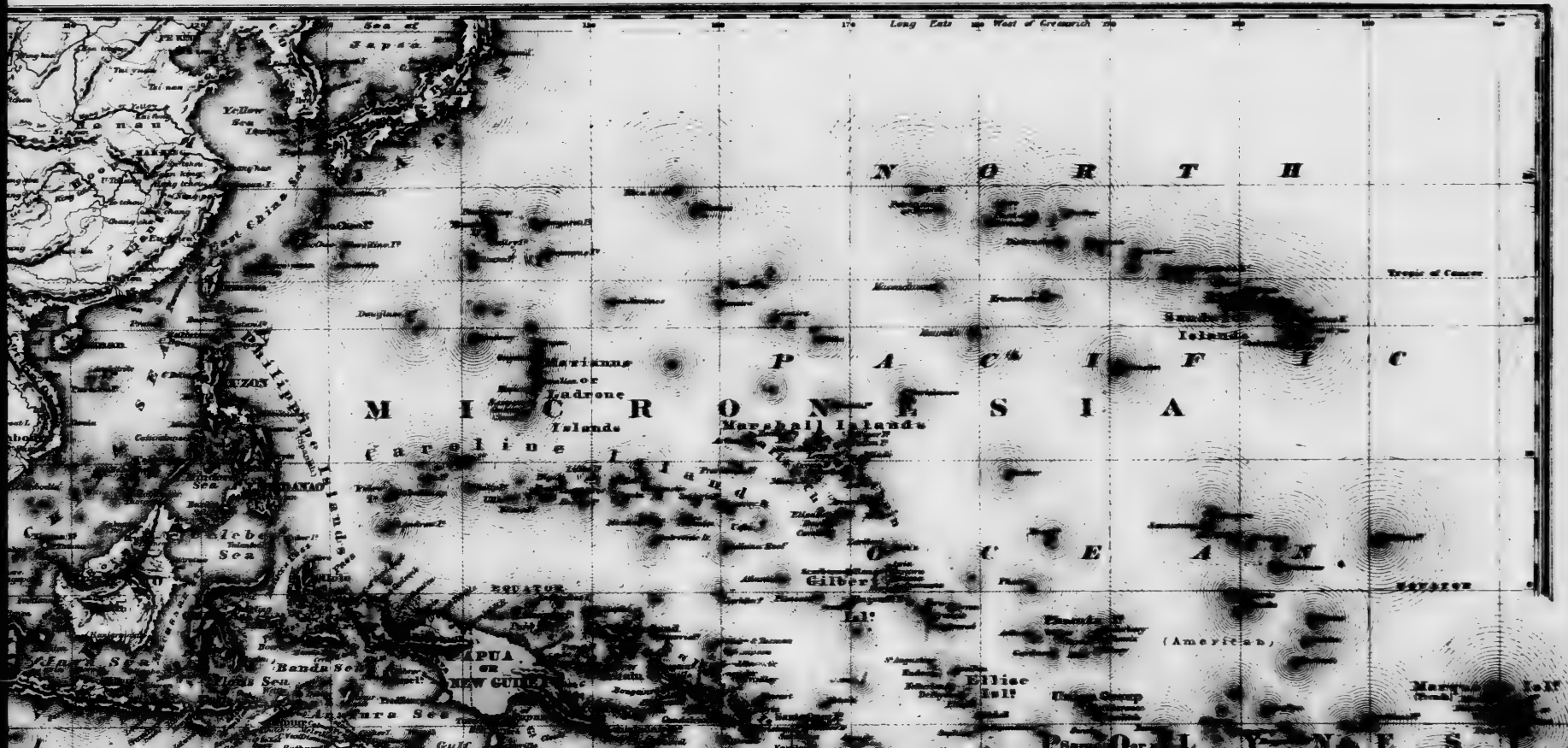


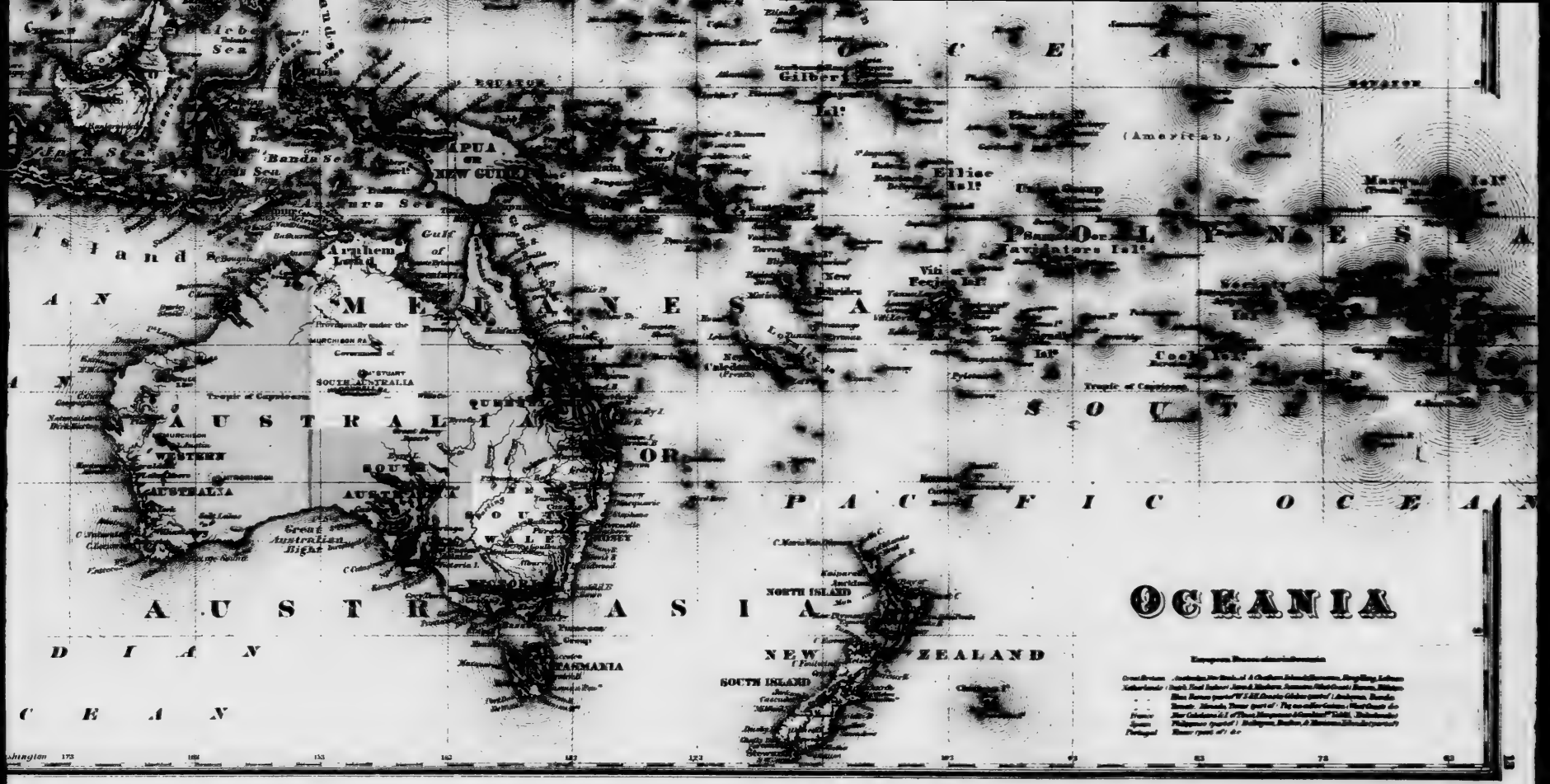
RESIDENCE OF **MRS. T. LEE TERRILL**, STANSTEAD VILLAGE, STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.



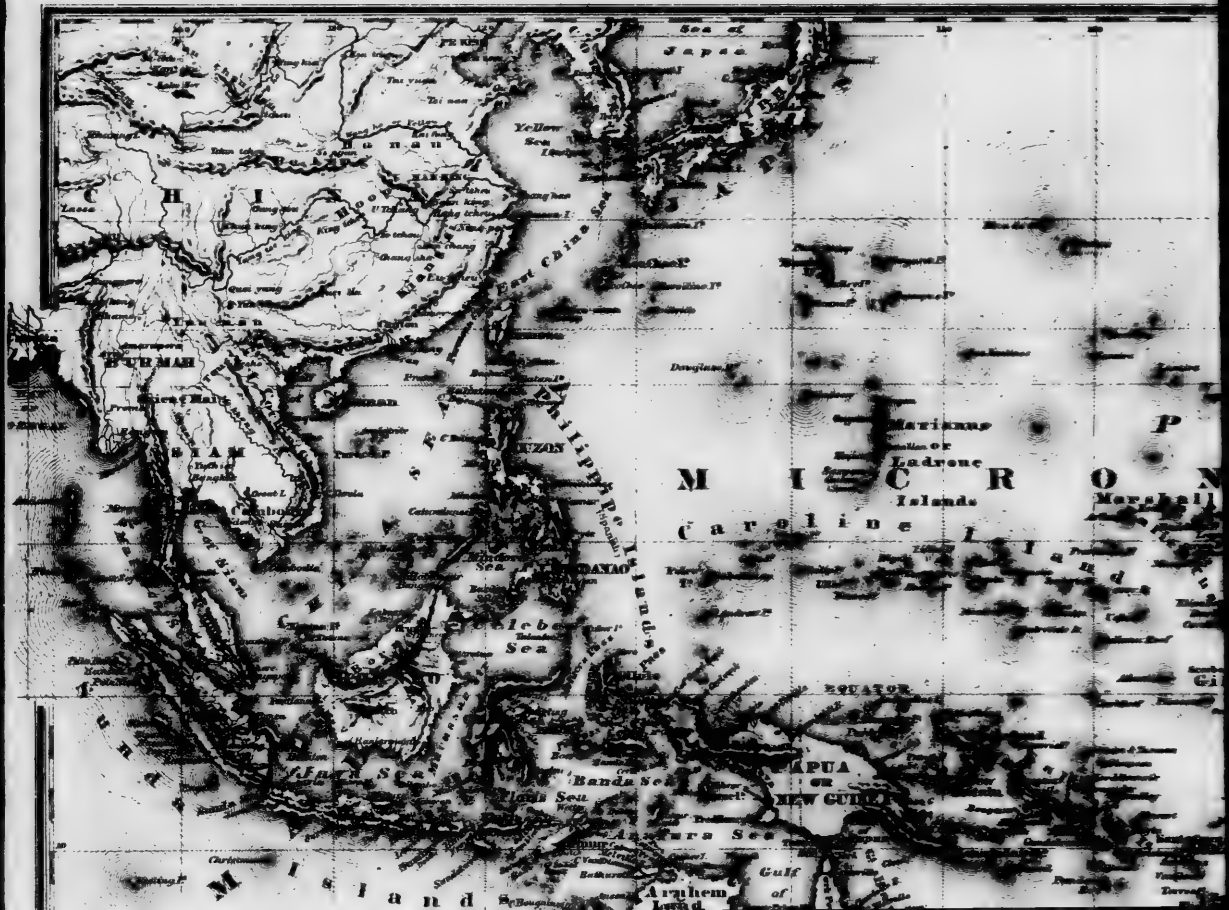
RESIDENCE OF **MRS. T. LEE TERRILL**, STANSTEA

"FERNCLIFF" THE RESIDENCE OF W. C. MURRAY, ESQ, MASSAWIPPI, STANSTEAD CO., QUEBEC.


Long. East from West of Greenwich
Sea of Japan
China
Yellow Sea
East China Sea
Philippine Islands
LUZON
MINDANAO
Celebes Sea
Sulu Sea
Banda Sea
Arafura Sea
PAPUA or NEW GUINEA
EQUATOR
Marianne or Ladrone Islands
Caroline Islands
Marshall Islands
Gilbert Isl.
Ellice Isl.
Union Group
Tropic of Cancer
Sandwich Islands
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
MICRONESIA
(American)


OCEANIA
AUSTRALASIA
MELANESIA
POLYNESIA
AUSTRALIA
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
NEW ZEALAND
NORTH ISLAND
SOUTH ISLAND
TASMANIA
PAPUA OR NEW GUINEA
EQUATOR
Arafura Sea
Banda Sea
Timor Sea
Gulf of Carpentaria
Arnhem Land
Great Australian Bight
Tropic of Capricorn
Ellice Isl.
Gilbert Isl.
Marquesas Isl.
Society Isl.
Cook Isl.
Navigators Isl.
Fiji Isl.
New Caledonia
Solomon Isl.
Admiralty Isl.
Carolina Isl.
Pelew Isl.
Ladrone Isl.
Sandwich Isl.
Friendly Isl.
Tahiti (French)
Vitiana or Feejee Isl.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
NEW SOUTH WALES
QUEENSLAND
VICTORIA
Provisionally under the Government of
MURCHISON RA.
STUART
Islands
(American)

"FERNCLIFF" THE RESIDENCE OF W. C. MURRAY, ESQ , MASSA


Sea of Japan
Yellow Sea
East China Sea
CHINA
Hoang ho
Yang tse kiang
BURMAH
SIAM
Gulf of Siam
Cambodia
LUZON
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
MINDANAO
Celebes Sea
Banda Sea
Flores Sea
Arafura Sea
Gulf of Carpentaria
Arnhem Land
EQUATOR
PAPUA OR NEW GUINEA
MICRONESIA
Marianne or Ladrone Islands
Caroline Islands
Marshall
Australia

Sea
EQUATOR
Banda Sea
Arafura Sea
Gulf of Arnhem Land
Great Australian Bight
Tasmania
Long. East 117 West of Washington

CARIBBEAN SEA
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
SOUTH
PACIFIC
OCEAN

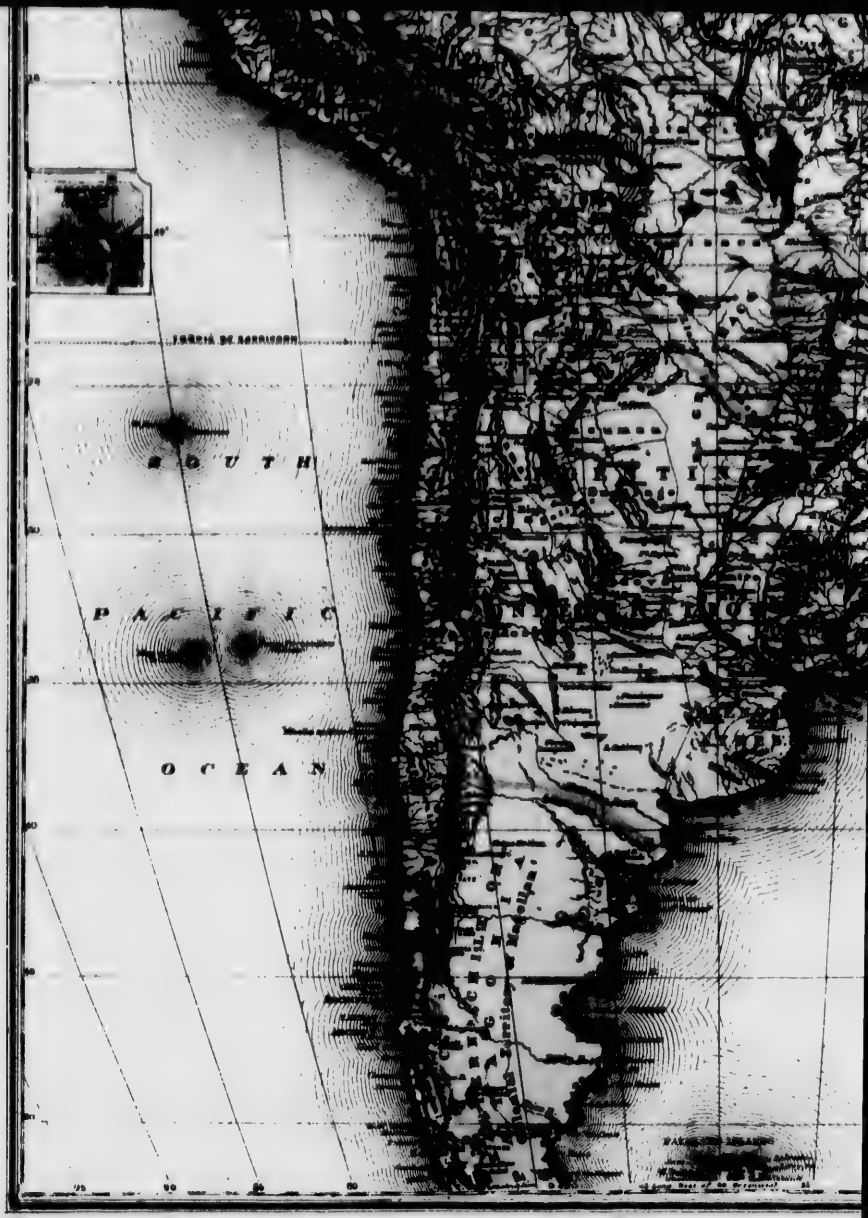
SOUTH AMERICA
NORTH
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
EQUATOR
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
SOUTH
LANTIC
OCEAN
Strait of Magellan
FALKLAND ISLANDS

TERRA DEL SOTTOSOPRA

SOUTH

PACIFIC

OCEAN


SOUTH
PACIFIC
OCEAN

SOUTH
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ARCTIC
OCEAN
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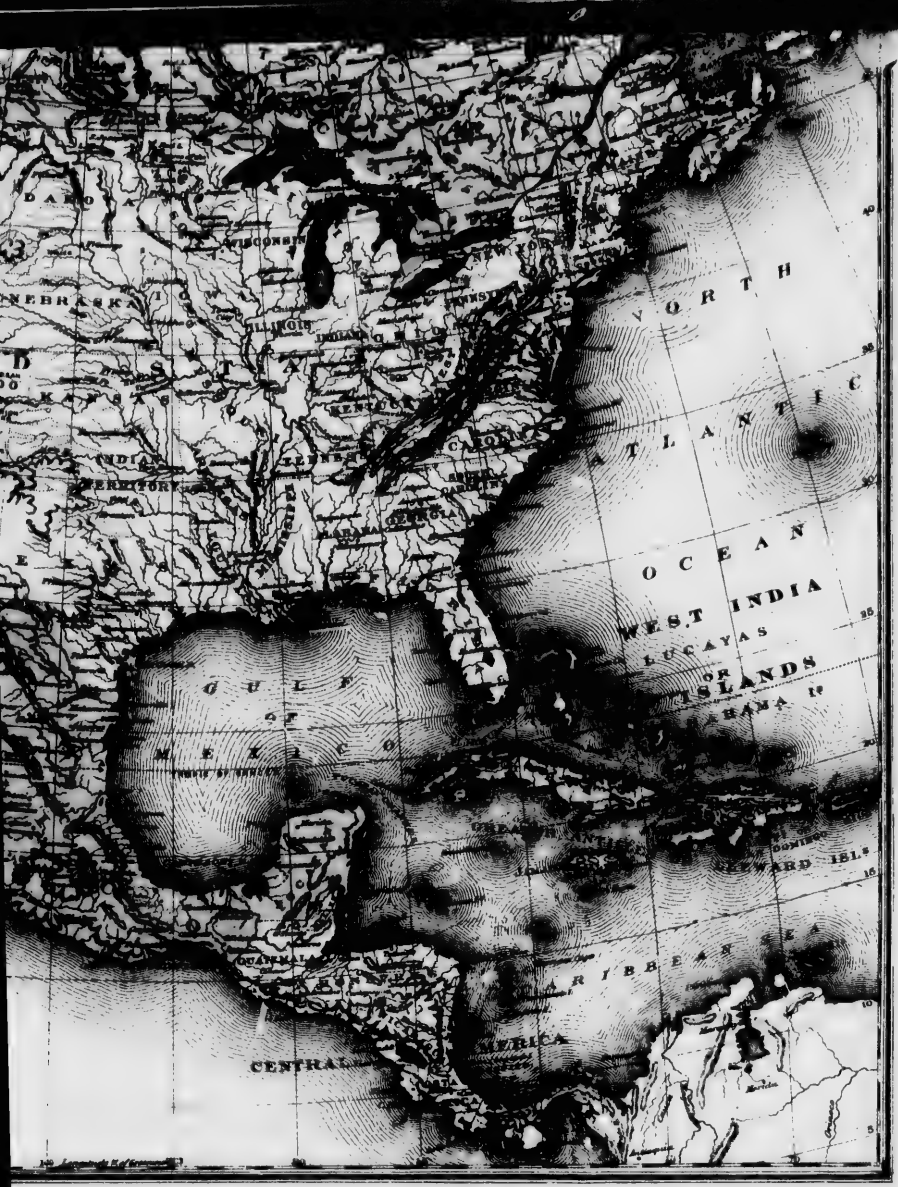
TROPIC OF CANCER
NEBRASKA
NORTH AMERICA

GREENLAND
DANISH
GREENLAND SEA
BAY
Rupert's River
NORTH
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
WEST INDIA
ISLANDS
GULF
OF
MEXICO
WISCONSIN
NEBRASKA
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
KANSAS
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
CAROLINA
INDIAN
TERRITORY
ARIBBEAN SEA

NORTH AMERICA
NEBRASKA
TERRITORY
TROPIC OF CANCER
OCEAN
SCALES


NORTH
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
WEST INDIA
LUCAYAS
OR
ISLANDS
GULF
OF
MEXICO
CARIBBEAN SEA
CENTRAL
AMERICA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
INDIAN
TERRITORY
WISCONSIN
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
SOUTH
CAROLINA
NORTH
CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
CUBA
JAMAICA
HAYTI
PORTO RICO
WINDWARD ISLS
GUATEMALA
YUCATAN
TEXAS

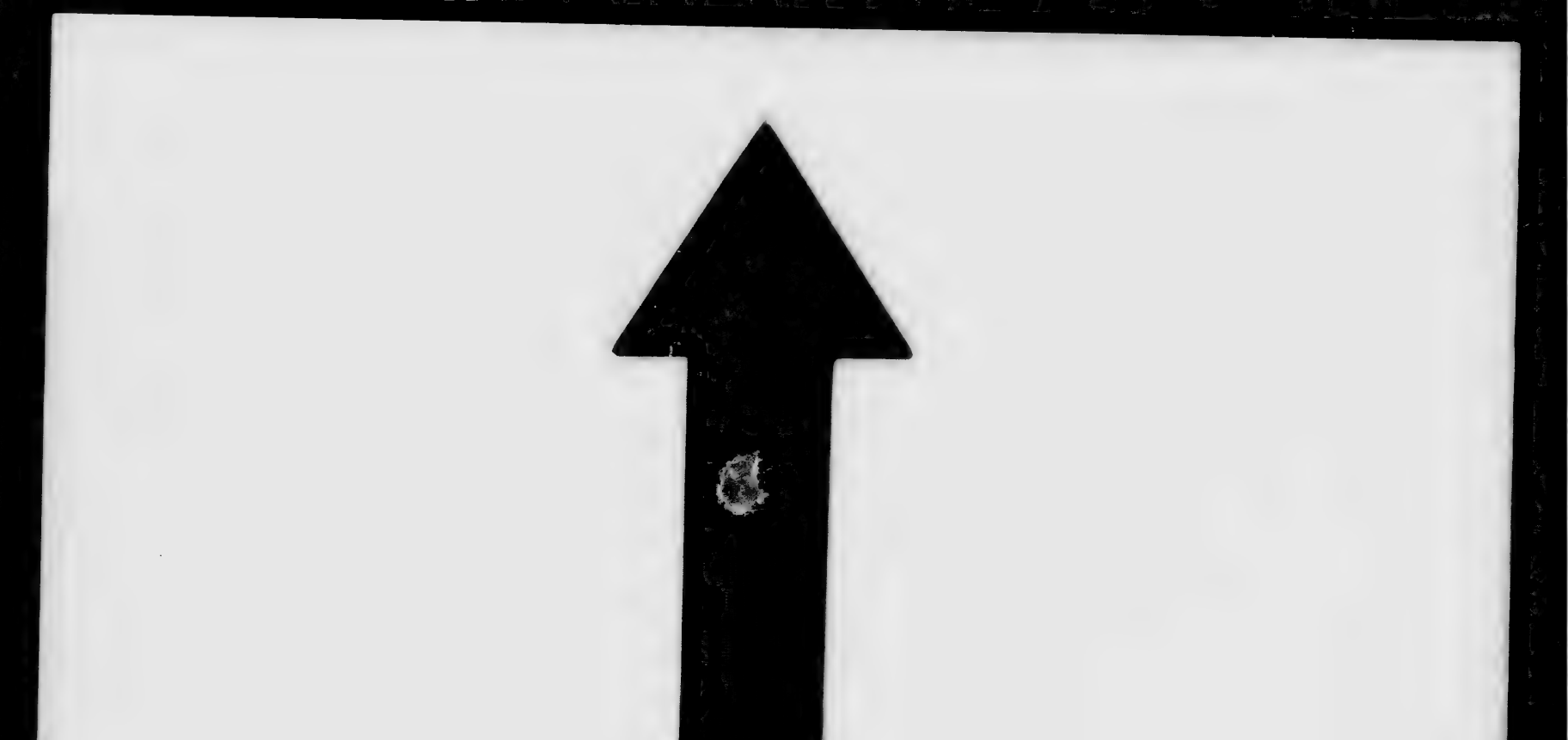
RESIDENCE OF MR. H. STEWART. BEEBE PLAIN, STANSTEAD TP. STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.

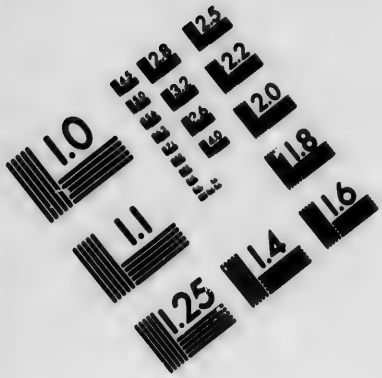
Mrs. Horace Stewart
Horace Stewart

Co. P.Q.

RT . BEEBE PLAIN. STANSTEAD TP. STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.

Horace Stewart





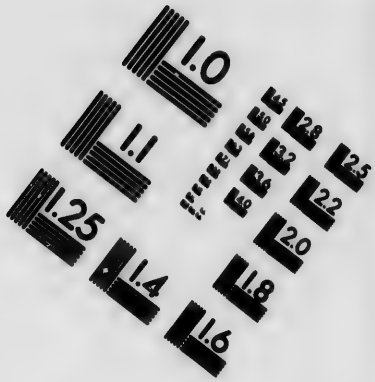
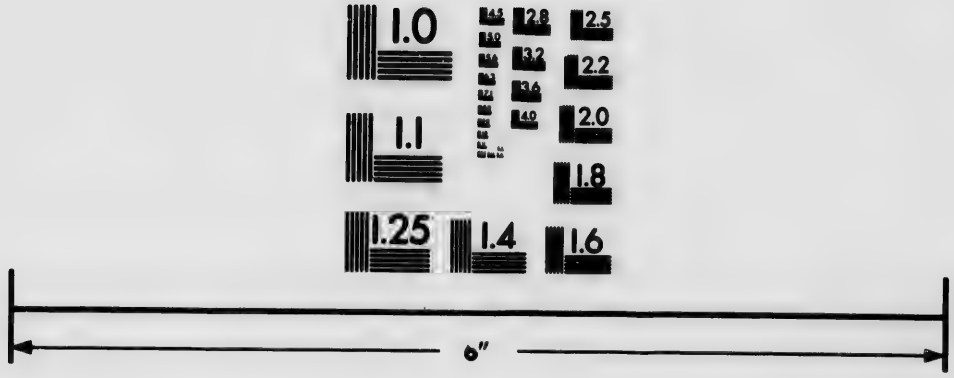
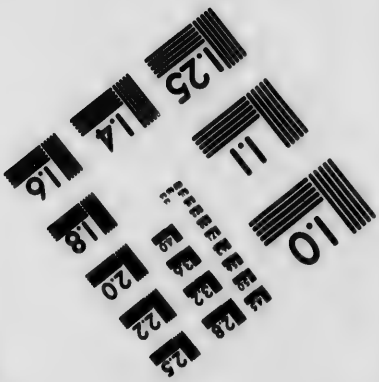


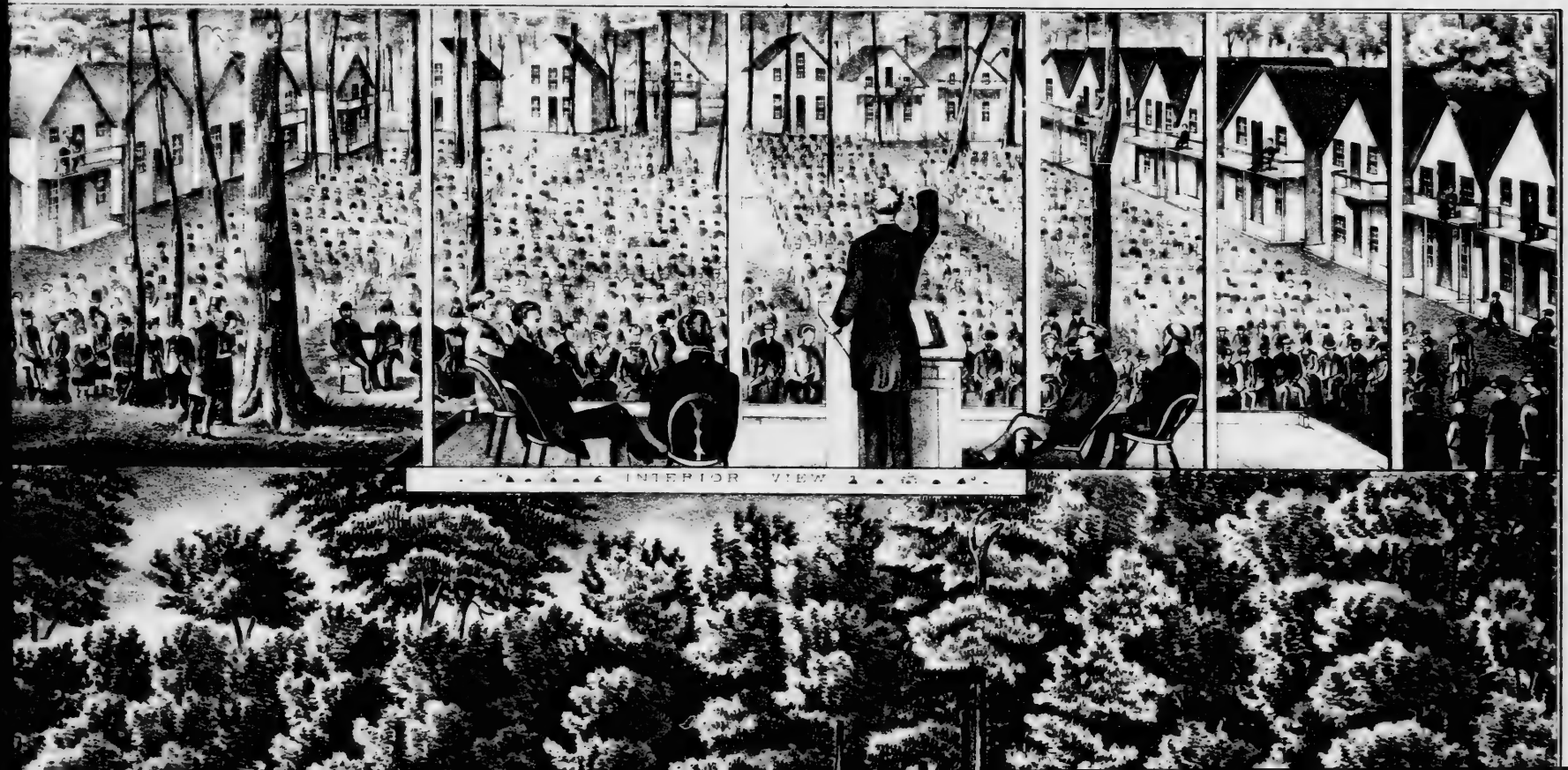
IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)

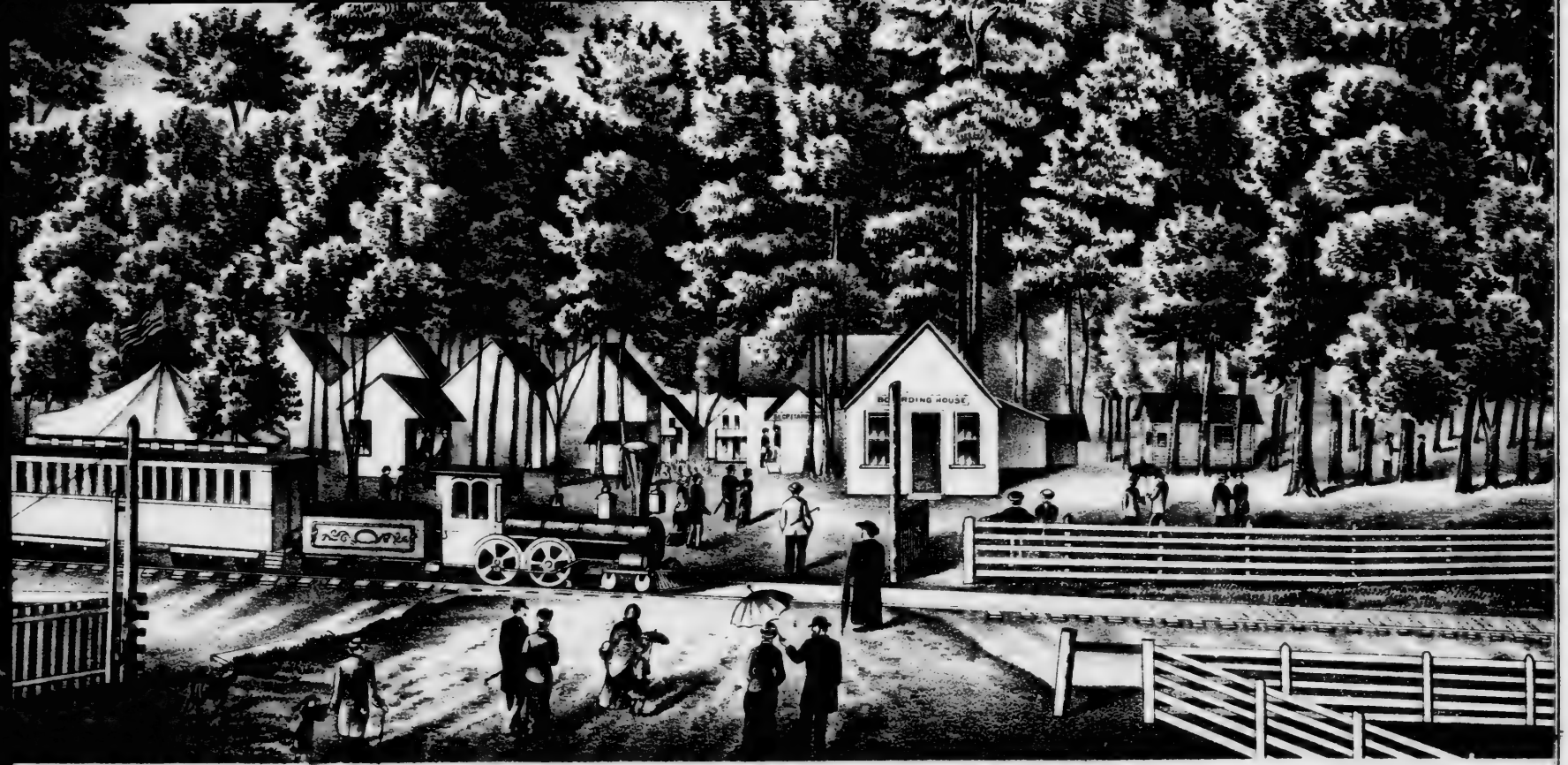




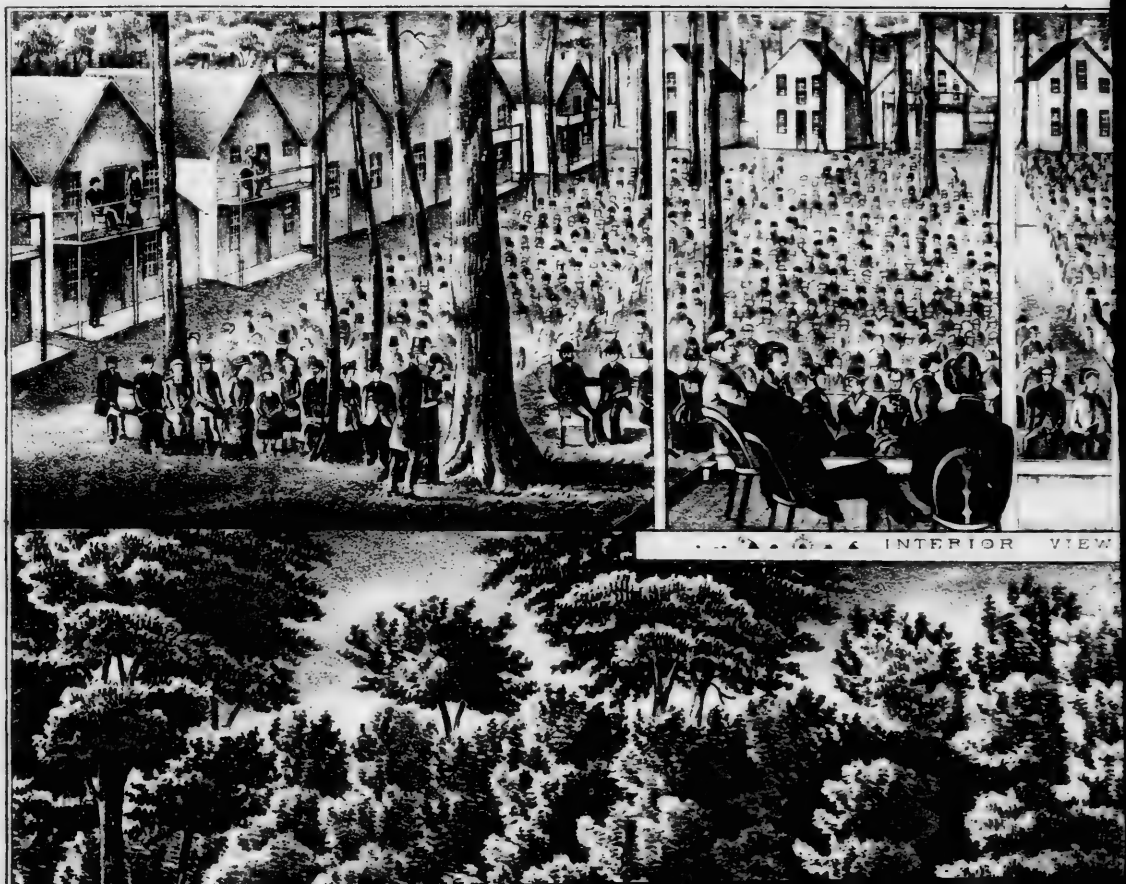
Photographic Sciences Corporation

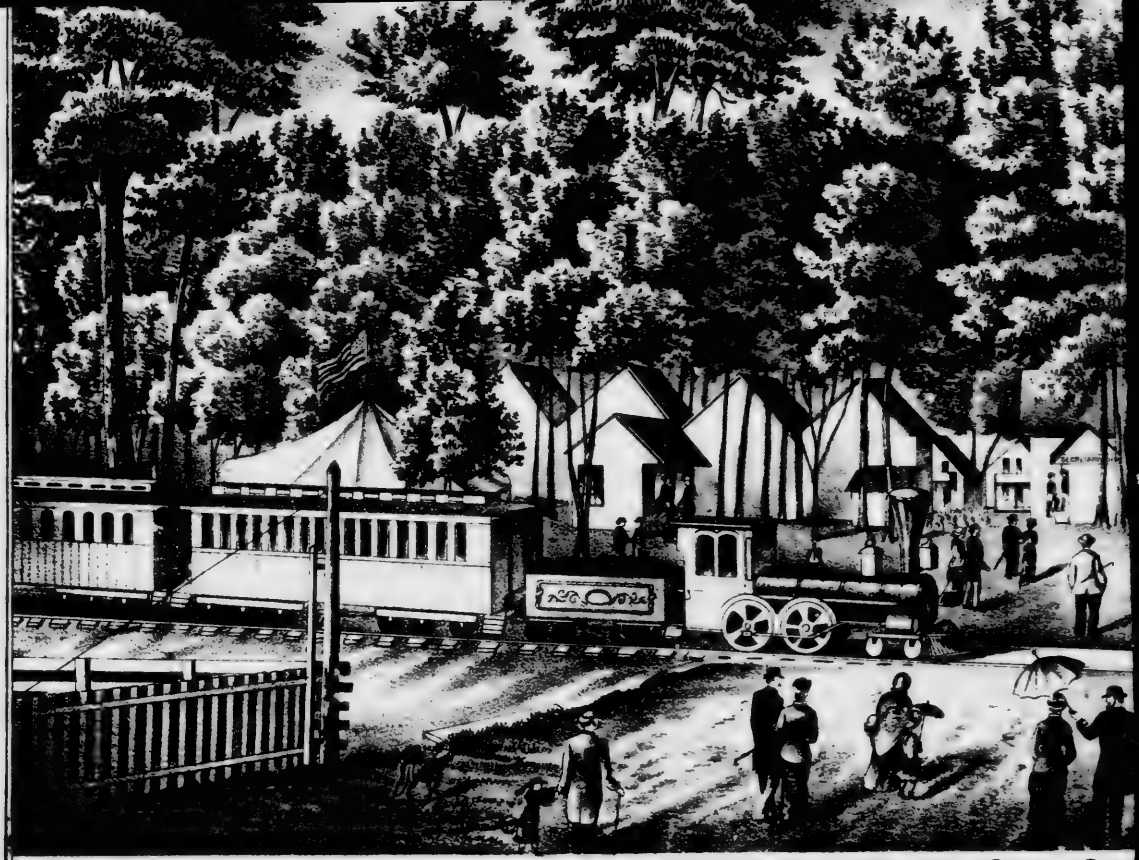
23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503


INTERIOR VIEW



THE BEEBE PLAIN ADVENT CAMP GROUNDS—INSTITUTED, 1874 INCORPORATED, 1875.


INTERIOR VIEW



THE BEEBE PLAIN ADVENT CAMP GRO

WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
UTAH
ARIZONA
Columbia R.
Walla Walla
Dalles
Salem
Portland
Astoria
Cape Disappointment
Puget Sound
Olympia
Port Townsend
Fort Vancouver
Fort Steilacoom
Fort Simcoe
Fort Dalles
Fort Hoskins
Fort Umpqua
Fort Orford
Fort Jones
Fort Crook
Fort Reading
Fort Klamath
Fort Bidwell
Fort Churchill
Fort Ruby
Fort Bridger
Fort Hall
Fort Boise
Fort Lemhi
Fort Owen
Fort Benton
Fort Union
Fort Laramie
Fort Kearney
Fort Leavenworth
Fort Riley
Fort Atkinson
Fort Scott
Fort Gibson
Fort Arbuckle
Fort Belknap
Fort Chadbourne
Fort Mason
Fort Inge
Fort Duncan
Fort Brown
Fort Ringgold
Fort Clark
Fort Lancaster
Fort Davis
Fort Quitman
Fort Bliss
Fort Fillmore
Fort Thorn
Fort Webster
Fort Conrad
Fort Defiance
Fort Wingate
Fort Craig
Fort Union
Fort Marcy
Fort Stanton
Fort Sumner
Fort Garland
Fort Massachusetts
Fort Lyon
Fort Wise
Fort Pueblo
Fort Uncompahgre
Fort Massachusetts
Fort Yuma
Fort Mojave
Fort Tejon
Fort Miller
Fort Tule
Fort Humboldt
Fort Ross
Fort Point
Fort Alcatraz
Fort Mason
Fort Gunnybags
Fort Independence
Fort Yuba
Fort Sutter
Fort Colville
Fort Walla Walla
Fort Dalles
Fort Vancouver
Fort Simcoe
Fort Steilacoom
Fort Townsend
Fort Canby
Fort Stevens
Fort Columbia
Fort Lincoln
Fort Rice
Fort Sully
Fort Pierre
Fort Randall
Fort Kearney
Fort Leavenworth
Fort Riley
Fort Scott
Fort Gibson
Fort Arbuckle
Fort Belknap
Fort Chadbourne
Fort Mason
Fort Inge
Fort Duncan
Fort Brown
Fort Ringgold
Fort Clark
Fort Lancaster
Fort Davis
Fort Quitman
Fort Bliss
Fort Fillmore
Fort Thorn
Fort Webster
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Fort Defiance
Fort Wingate
Fort Craig
Fort Union
Fort Marcy
Fort Stanton
Fort Sumner
Fort Garland
Fort Massachusetts
Fort Lyon
Fort Wise
Fort Pueblo
Fort Uncompahgre
Fort Massachusetts
Fort Yuma
Fort Mojave
Fort Tejon
Fort Miller
Fort Tule
Fort Humboldt
Fort Ross
Fort Point
Fort Alcatraz
Fort Mason
Fort Gunnybags
Fort Independence
Fort Yuba
Fort Sutter
Fort Colville
Fort Walla Walla
Fort Dalles
Fort Vancouver
Fort Simcoe
Fort Steilacoom
Fort Townsend
Fort Canby
Fort Stevens
Fort Columbia
Fort Lincoln
Fort Rice
Fort Sully
Fort Pierre
Fort Randall
Emigrant Road
Pacific R.R.
Central Pacific R.R.
Great Salt Lake
Salt Lake City
Ogden
Brigham City
Provo
Lehi
Camp Floyd
Fillmore City
Sulphur Spring
Manti
Cedar City
Parowan
Beaver
Iron
Washington
Kanab
Pioche
Panaca
Meadow Valley
Las Vegas
Mormon Station
Carson City
Virginia City
Gold Hill
Silver City
Austin
White Pine
Eureka
Hamilton
Ely
Pioche
Panaca
Meadow Valley
Las Vegas
Mormon Station
Carson City
Virginia City
Gold Hill
Silver City
Austin
White Pine
Eureka
Hamilton
Ely
Humboldt R.
Humboldt L.
Humboldt City
Humboldt Mts.
Humboldt Sink
Humboldt Wells
Humboldt Meadow
Humboldt Springs
Humboldt Canon
Humboldt Valley
Humboldt Bay
Humboldt Co.
Humboldt City
Humboldt Mts.
Humboldt Sink
Humboldt Wells
Humboldt Meadow
Humboldt Springs
Humboldt Canon
Humboldt Valley
Humboldt Bay
Humboldt Co.
Klamath R.
Klamath L.
Klamath City
Klamath Co.
Klamath Mts.
Klamath Valley
Klamath Bay
Klamath Co.
Klamath City
Klamath Mts.
Klamath Valley
Klamath Bay
Mt. Shasta
Mt. Lassen
Mt. Hood
Mt. Rainier
Mt. Adams
Mt. St. Helens
Mt. Baker
Mt. Olympus
Mt. Whitney
Mt. Diablo
Mt. Tamalpais
Mt. Shasta
Mt. Lassen
Mt. Hood
Mt. Rainier
Mt. Adams
Mt. St. Helens
Mt. Baker
Mt. Olympus
Mt. Whitney
Mt. Diablo
Mt. Tamalpais
Yosemite Valley
Yosemite Falls
Yosemite Creek
Yosemite Valley
Yosemite Falls
Yosemite Creek
Great Salt Lake
Great Salt Lake Desert
Great Salt Lake
Great Salt Lake Desert
Owens L.
Owens R.
Owens Valley
Owens L.
Owens R.
Owens Valley
Colorado R.
Colorado Desert
Colorado City
Colorado R.
Colorado Desert
Colorado City
Gila R.
Gila City
Gila Bend
Gila R.
Gila City
Gila Bend
Rio Grande
Rio Grande
Pike's Peak
Pike's Peak
Sierra Nevada
Sierra Nevada
Rocky Mts.
Rocky Mts.
Cascade Range
Cascade Range
Coast Range
Coast Range
Blue Mts.
Blue Mts.
Wasatch Mts.
Wasatch Mts.
Uinta Mts.
Uinta Mts.
Bear R.
Bear R.
Weber R.
Weber R.
Jordan R.
Jordan R.
Utah L.
Utah L.
Sevier L.
Sevier L.
Sevier R.
Sevier R.
Virgin R.
Virgin R.
Muddy R.
Muddy R.
Green R.
Green R.
Grand R.
Grand R.
Colorado R.
Colorado R.
Gila R.
Gila R.
Rio Grande
Rio Grande
Pike's Peak
Pike's Peak
Sierra Nevada
Sierra Nevada
Rocky Mts.
Rocky Mts.
Cascade Range
Cascade Range
Coast Range
Coast Range
Blue Mts.
Blue Mts.
Wasatch Mts.
Wasatch Mts.
Uinta Mts.
Uinta Mts.
Bear R.
Bear R.
Weber R.
Weber R.
Jordan R.
Jordan R.
Utah L.
Utah L.
Sevier L.
Sevier L.
Sevier R.
Sevier R.
Virgin R.
Virgin R.
Muddy R.
Muddy R.
Green R.
Green R.
Grand R.
Grand R.

SWAN RIVER
Blackfeet Indians
MANITOBA
LAKE OF WOODS
Winter Trading Post
Ft. Ellice
Qu'Appelle Post
Prairie Portage
Ft. Garry
Manitoba Ho.
Milk River
Missouri River
Ft. Benton
Great Falls
Gate of the Mountains
HELENA
Ft. Union
Ft. William
Great Bend
Ft. Berthold
Ft. Alexander
Yellow Stone River
Ft. Clarke
Bismarck
Fargo
Dakota
Breckenridge
Virginia City
Nevada
Bannock City
Minni Wakan L.
NTANA
DAKOTA
Big Horn River
Ft. C.F. Smith
Ft. Phil Kearny
North Fork
Good R.
Plum I.
New Ft. Sully
Ft. Pierre
Ft. George
White R.
Ft. Lookout
Ft. Hall
Ft. Reno
South Fork
WYOMING
Fremonts Peak 13570 Ft.
Ft. Thompson
South Pass 7489 Ft.
Sweet Water
Ft. Fetterman
Rapid R.
Ft. Randall
YANKTON
Laramie Peak
Ft. Laramie
Pilot Butte
Bitter Cr.
Bridgers Pass
Ft. Bridger
SALT LAKE CITY
NEBRASKA
Ft. Kearney
Platte
North Platte
McPherson
Julesburg
O'Fallon
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY
Cheyenne
Pine Bluff
Sidney
Uintah Ft.
Bear River
White River
Blue River
North Park
Middle Park
Long's Peak
Greeley
St. Vrain's Fort
DENVER
Grand R.
Republican
CENTRAL BRANCH
UTAH
COLORADO
Franktown
Colorado City
Pikes Peak
South Park
Canon City
Fountain City
Bents
San Louis Valley
Animas City
R. San Juan
Grand
Spanish Bar
KANSAS
Omaha
Lincoln
Plattsmouth
Dakota

RAINY
LAKE
MANITOBA
LAKE OF THE WOODS
L. Seul
Red Lake
Chippewa Falls
La Crosse
Bad Ax
Richland
Madison
Mineral Point
Dakota
Maryville
Rockport
Princeton
Beatrice

MOOSE
SUPERIOR
MICHIGAN
Miles from Washington

Washington
Long. East from Washington
ABBITIBBE
CANADA
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Port Hope
ONTARIO
Guelph
Barrie
ERIE
Scranton
Williamsport
Salem

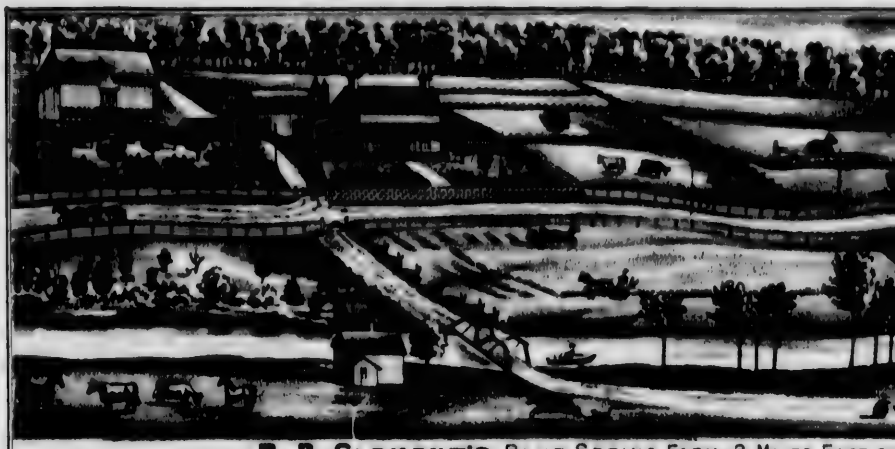
NEW
BRUNSWICK
OCEAN
44°
40°
36°

PONY EXPRESS MAIL & TELEGRAPH ROUTE
Table of Distances
St Joseph 0 0
Fort Kearney 282 282
Fort Laramie 359 641
Fort Bridger 401 1,042
Salt Lake 117 1,159
Ruby Valley 256 1,415
CALIFORNIA
ARIZONA
SONORA
LOWER CALIFORNIA
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
San Diego
Los Angeles
San Bernardino
Santa Barbara
St Thomas
St Vincent
St Fernando
Rosario
Mud Volcanos
Salt Pedro Bay
Rio Colorado
R. Gila
Prescott
Ft Buchanan
Tubac
TUCSON
Sonoyta
Altar
Santa Ana
Arispe
Sonora
Oposura
Pitic
Seris
Angeles
La Palma
Guaymas
Torin
Mayo
Alamos
Loreto
Concepcion
Maraje
Sinaloa
Mazatlan
Durango
Chihuahua
Salt L.
Cedar City
Grand
R. San Juan
Ft Mohave
Ft Defiance
Ft Tejon
San Luis Obispo
Monterey
Millerton
Visalia
Goodyville
Owens L
Rio San Gabriel
Rio Colorado
Aubrey City
Mariano
Ft Yuma
Ft Webster
Ft Thorn
Ft Craig
R. San Pedro
R. Sonora
Ures
Hermosillo
Opata
Yaqui
Moyo
Tehuantepec
Oaxaca
Vera Cruz
Mexico
Puebla
Acapulco
Tepic
Guadalajara
Zacatecas
San Luis Potosi
Monterey
Matamoras
Tampico
Merida
Campeche
Yucatan
Guatemala
Honduras
Nicaragua
Costa Rica
Panama
Havana
Jamaica
Hayti
Cuba
Bahama Islands
Florida
Gulf of Mexico
Caribbean Sea
Atlantic Ocean
Pacific Ocean
116
114
110

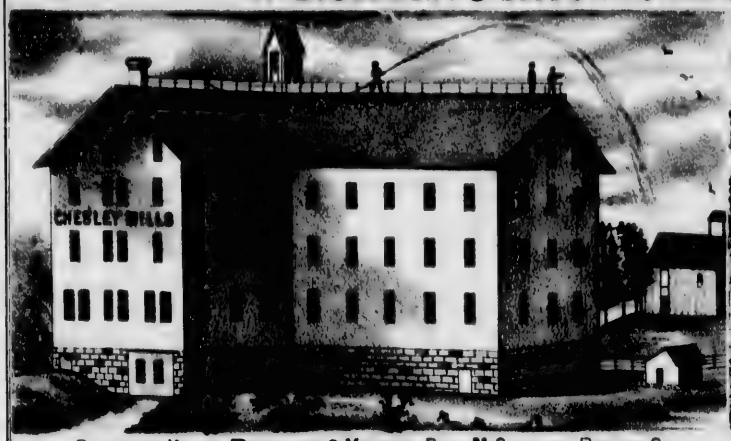
KANSAS
NEW MEXICO
INDIAN TERRITORY
TEXAS
CHIHUAHUA
COHAHUILA
NUEVO LEON
DURANGO
SONORA
MEXICO
Pikes Peak
South Park
Fremont's Pass
Sangre de Cristo Pass
Purgatoire
Trinidad
Bents Fort
San Luis Valley
Conejos
Animas City
R. San Juan
Pagosa
Taos
Ft. Union
Santa Fe
Ft. Marcy
Albuquerque
Valencia
Canadian River
Old Ft. Holmes
Camp Radziminski
Ft. Arbuckle
Ft. Towson
Ft. Gibson
Ft. Craig
Ft. Stanton
Ft. Thorn
San Diego
Dona Ana
Ft. Fillmore
Ft. Phantom Hill
Waxahachie
Hillsborough
Meridian
Gatesville
Ft. Graham
Ft. Belknap
Ft. Chadbourne
El Paso
Ft. Bliss
Eleazario
S. Bernardino
Rio Grande
Rio Pecos
Ft. Quitman
Ft. Davis
Ft. M. Kavett
Mason
Ft. Terrett
Austin City
San Saba
Burnet
Georgetown
Caldwell
Washington
Brenham
Anderson
Huntsville
Livingston
Sonora
Arispe
Oposura
Garrizal
L. Patos
Ojo Caliente
Galicana
Arbolas
Presidio del Norte
Ft. Leighton
San Marcos
La Grange
New Braunfels
Seguin
San Antonio
Gonzales
Ft. Clark
Ft. Inge
Clinton
Eagle Pass
Ft. Duncan
Presidio del Rio Grande
Goliad
Indianola
Ft. Merrill
Refugio
Ft. Bwell
San Patricio
Corpus Christi
Ft. McIntosh
Laredo
Matamoras
Rio Grande City
Ringgold Barracks
Camargo
Edinburg
Palo Alto
Reynosa
Reville
Bellville
Guerrero
Monclova
Sienegas
Castanino
Madadores
Lagunas
El Alamo
Cerro Gordo
Tapila
Mapimi
Parras
Laguna
Patos
Saltillo
Monterey
Agua Nueva
Encarnacion
Coquillo
Santiago
Culiacan
Mazatlan
Chihuahua
Chorreras
Fresno
Jiminez
La Cruz
Santa Rosalia
Urachi
Torin
Moyo
Morris
Colorado
Triqui
Ramos
Cruz
Alamo
Pabal
Chircots
Bahia
Presidio
Santa Rosa
R. Salado
R. Conchos
R. de Yaqui
R. Sinaloa
S. Jose
S. Bartomi
Sinaloa
Alicante
Tapura
Mapimi
Parras
Saltillo
Monterey
Agua Nueva
Encarnacion
Coquillo
Santiago
Culiacan
106
102
98

ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
GULF OF MEXICO
Hot Springs
Clarksville
Dover
Little Rock
Vicksburg
Natchez
Jackson
Meridian
Montgomery
Columbus
Tallahassee
Pensacola
Mobile
New Orleans
Galveston
Houston
Austin
San Antonio
Corpus Christi
Brownsville
Matamoras
Rio Grande
Monterey
Saltillo
Monclova
Presidio
Laredo
Eagle Pass
Del Rio
Fort Worth
Dallas
Shreveport
Monroe
Natchitoches
Alexandria
Opelousas
Lafayette
Baton Rouge
Lake Charles
Beaumont
Port Arthur
Sabine Pass
Corsicana
Waco
Austin
Brenham
Columbus
Victoria
Goliad
Indianola
Matagorda
Velasco
Brazoria
Galveston
Texas
Louisiana
Mississippi
Alabama
Georgia
Florida
Arkansas
Tennessee
Kentucky
Missouri
Indian Territory
Mexico
Gulf of Mexico
98
94
Lon. West from Greenwich
90
86

ATLANTIC
MAP OF THE
UNITEDSTATES
OF AMERICA
NORTH
CAROLINA
SOUTH
CAROLINA
GEORGIA
Scale, 1 500 000
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
Bahama I.
Cape Canaveral
Tampa Bay
Cape Florida
Columbus Discovered Land Oct. 12th 1492
82
78
74

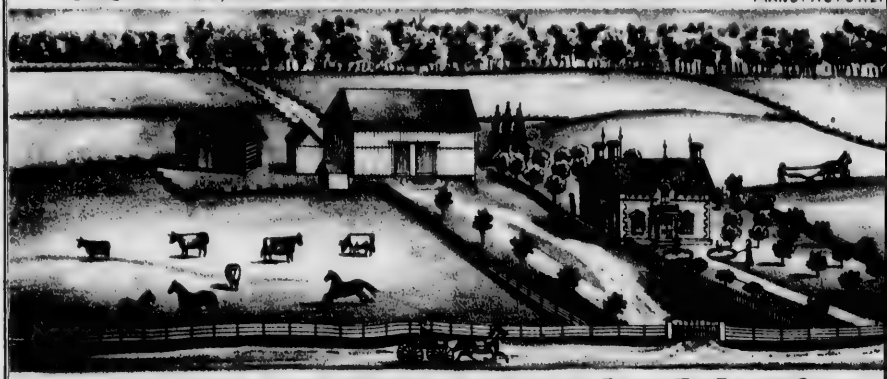


R. B. CLEMENT'S BLUE SPRING FARM-3 MILES EAST OF

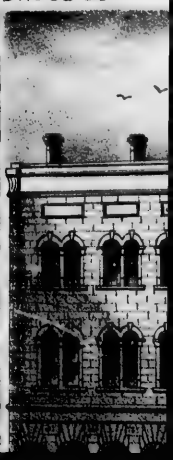


CHESLEY MILLS, RAMAGE & VEITCH PROP.S CHESLEY, BRUCE CO.

FOUND
MANUFACTURER

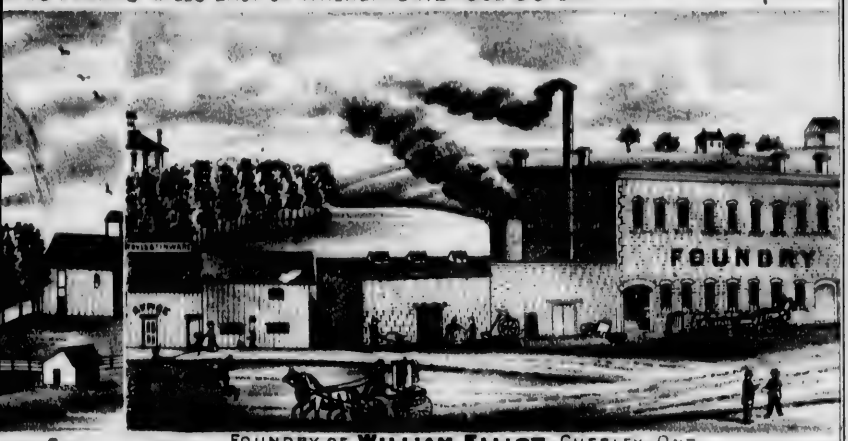


HOME OF JOHN WARD, CON 12, LOT 30, BRANT TP. BRUCE CO.



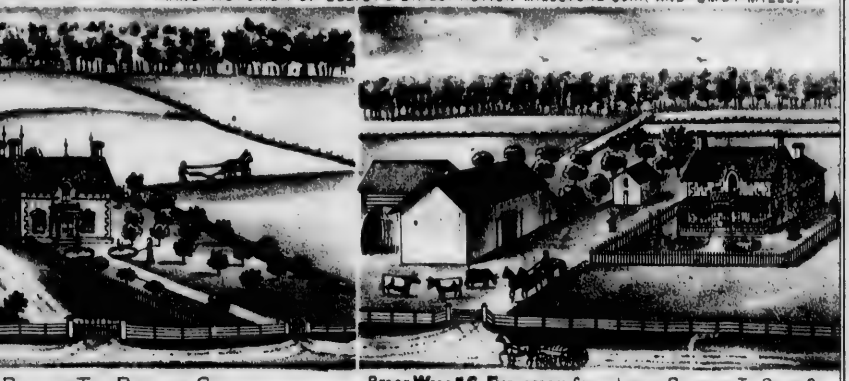
RES. OF GEO. LEASK, CON 15, LOT 1, GREENOCK T.P. BRUCE COUNTY.

RING FARM-3 MILES EAST OF WALKERTON, BRUCE CO. ONT



RUCE CO.

FOUNDRY OF **WILLIAM ELLIOT**, CHESLEY, ONT.
MANUFACTURER OF ELLIOT'S DIRECT ACTION MILLSTONE GEAR AND SMUT MILLS.



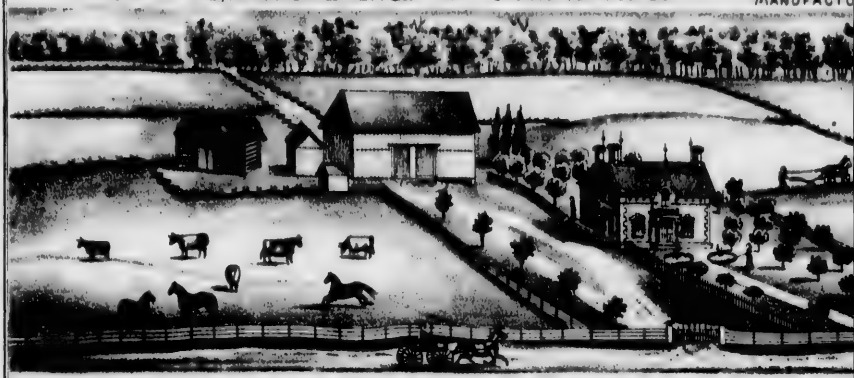
BRANT TP. BRUCE CO.

RES. OF **WILL.M C. FURSMAN**, CON 2, LOT 24, BENTINCK TP. GREY CO.

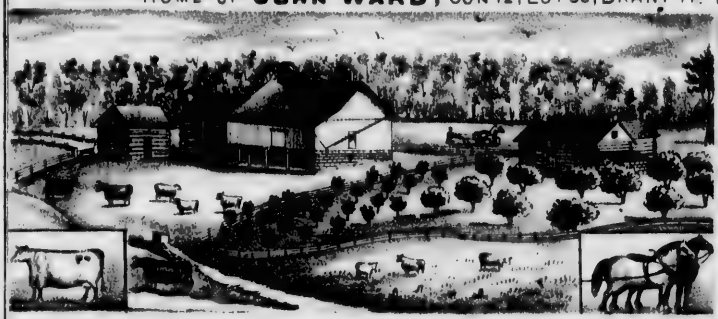
UNTY.

CHESLEY MILLS, RAMAGE & VEITCH PROPRS CHESLEY, BRUCE CO.

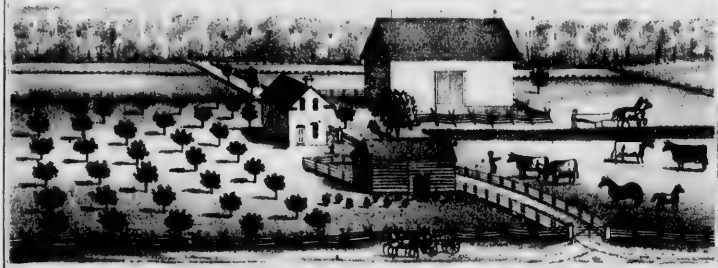
FO
MANUFACTU



HOME OF JOHN WARD, CON 12, LOT 30, BRANT TP. BRUCE CO.



RES. OF GEO. LEASK, CON 15, LOT 1, GREENOCK TP. BRUCE COUNTY.



RES OF JNO. KING, CON 10, LOT 13, CULROSS TP, BRUCE COUNTY. ONT

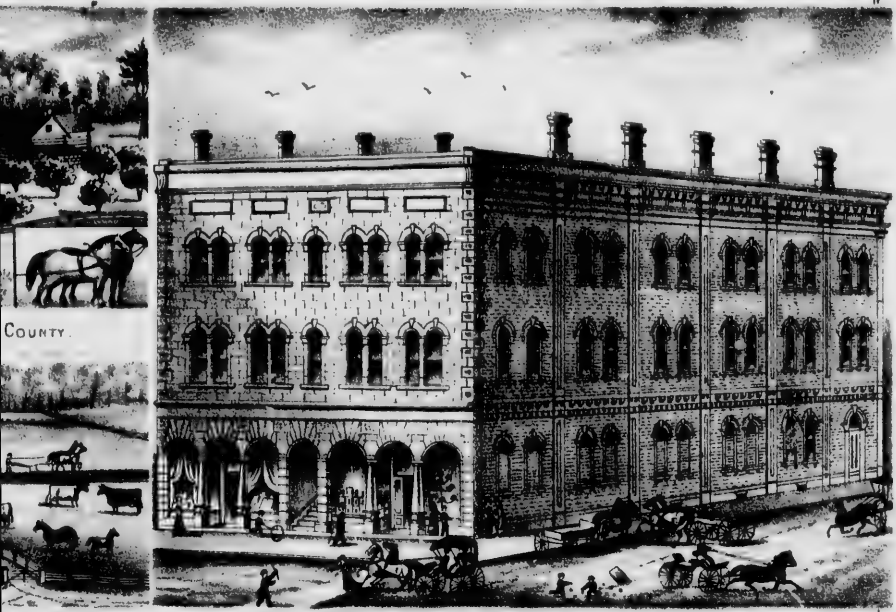
RU

, Bruce Co.

FOUNDRY OF **WILLIAM ELLIOT**, CHESLEY, ONT.
MANUFACTURER OF ELLIOT'S DIRECT ACTION MILLSTONE GEAR AND SMUT MILLS.

30, BRANT TP. BRUCE CO.

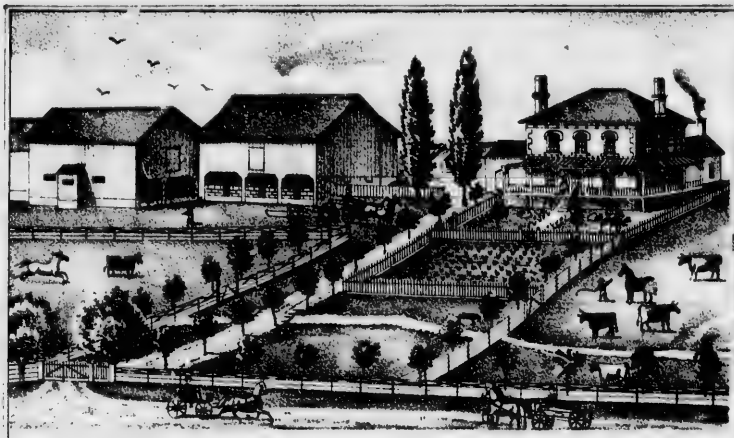
RES. OF **WILL^M C. FURSMAN**, CON 2, LOT 24, BENTINCK TP. GREY CO.



COUNTY.

COUNTY ONT

RUBY & HILKER. GENERAL STORE, PORT ELGIN, ONT

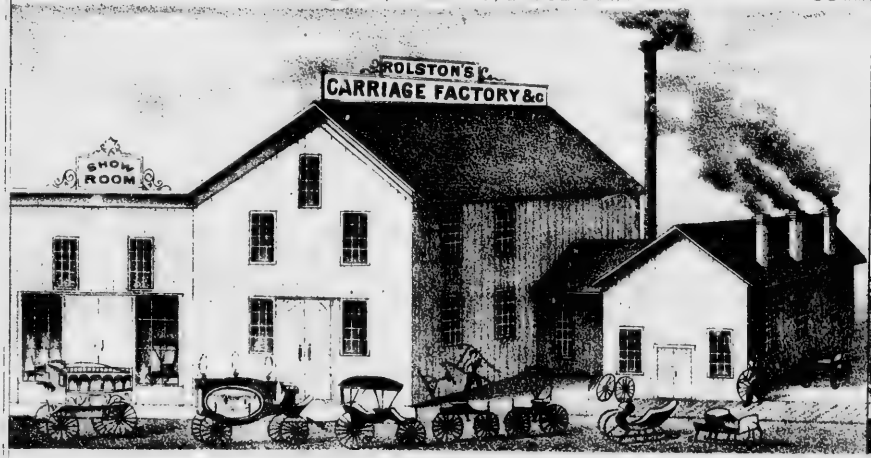


RES OF **Wm ESPLEN**, CON 4, LOT 5, ARRAN TP BRUCE CO. ONT

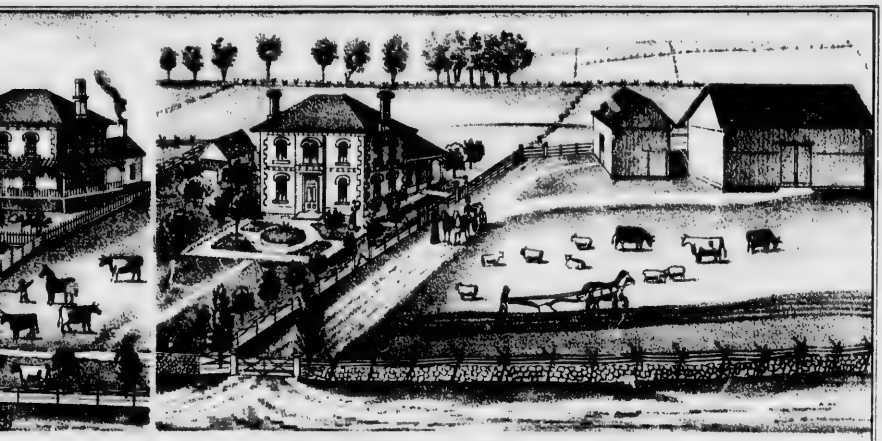
RES O

RES. OF **Dr PATERSON**, TIVERTON, BRUCE CO., ONT.

COMM

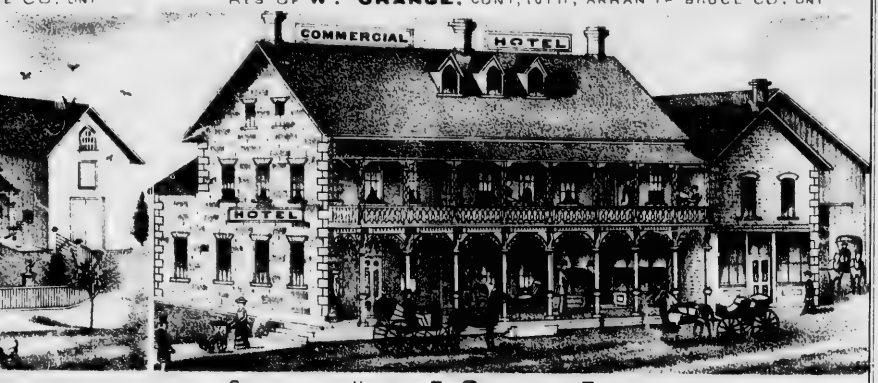


CARRIAGE WORKS AND RESIDENCE OF **JOHN ROLS**



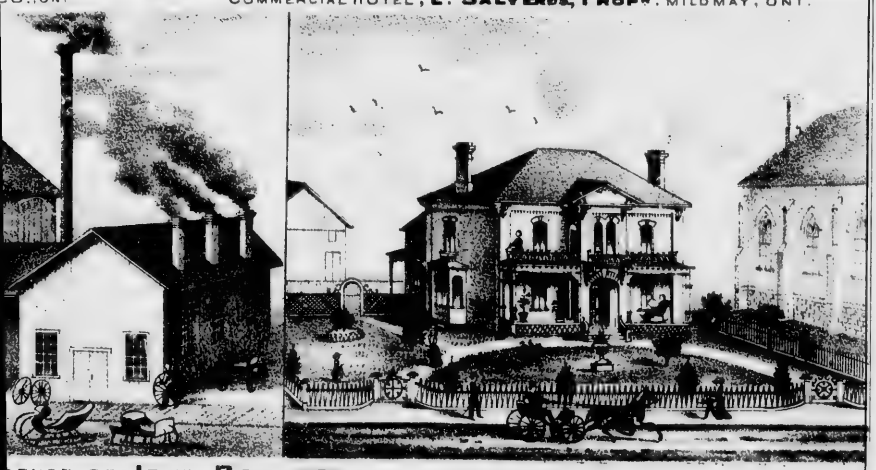
E CO. ONT

RES OF **Wm GRANGE**, CON. 10TH, ARRAN Tp BRUCE CO. ONT

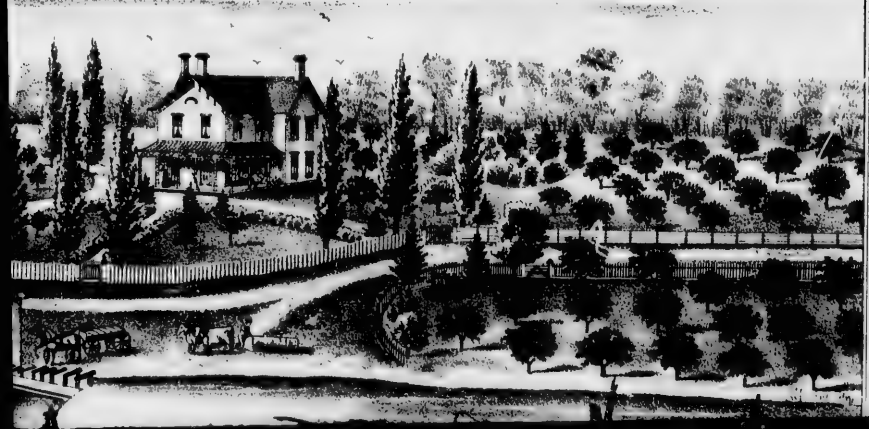


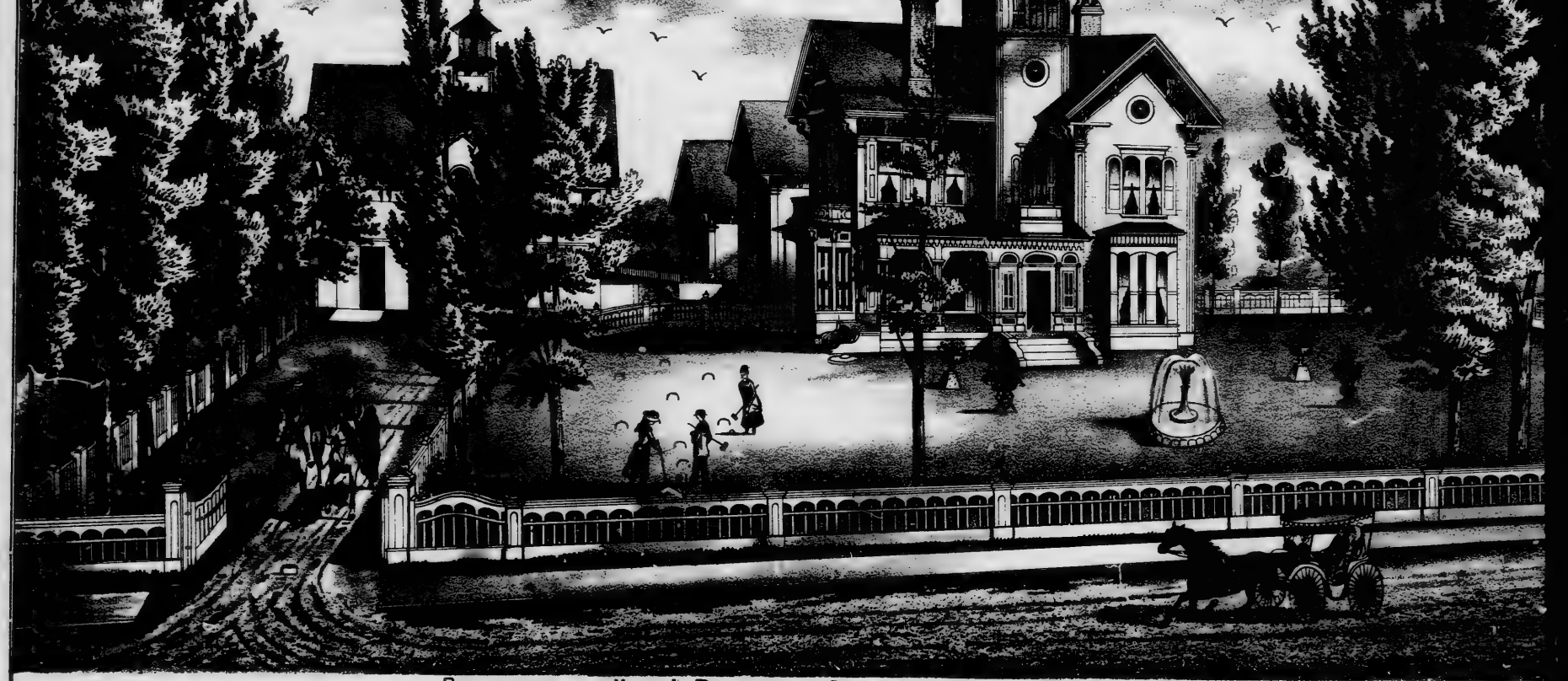
CO., ONT

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, **E. SALVEROS, PROPR**. MILDMAY, ONT.



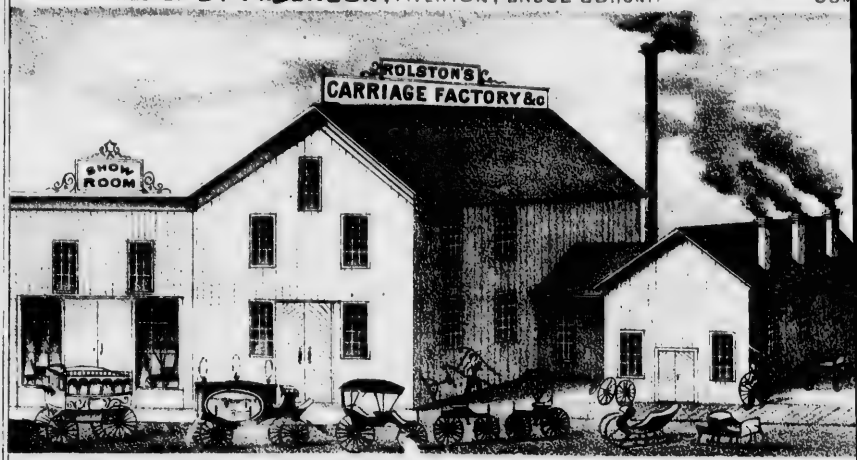
DENCE OF **JOHN ROLSTON**, WALKERTON, ONT.





RESIDENCE OF MRS I. BUTTERS, STANSTEAD PLAIN, STANSTEAD CO, P.Q.

RES. OF DR PATTERSON, TIVERTON, BRUCE CO., ONT. CON

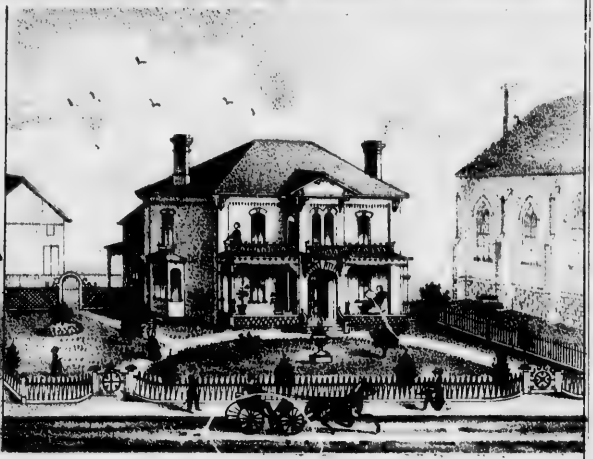


CARRIAGE WORKS AND RESIDENCE OF JOHN ROL

MILLS AND RESIDENCE OF ANDREW McLEAN, CON 14
FARM CONTAINING 300 ACR

CO., ONT.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, E. SALVERDE, PROP'R, MILDMAY, ONT.

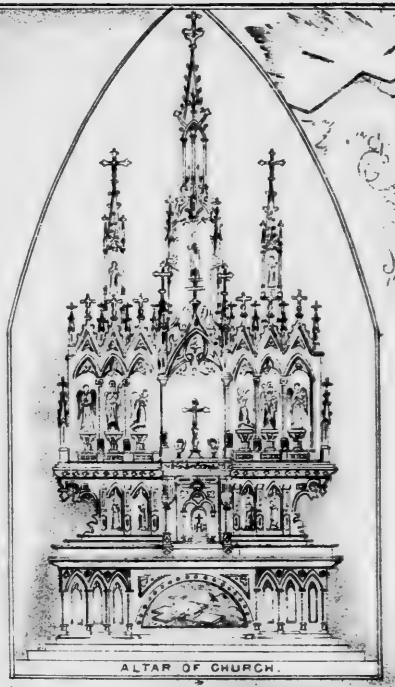


IDENCE OF JOHN ROLSTON, WALKERTON, ONT.

REW MC LEAN, CON 14 LOTS 18, 20 & 21, CULROSS TP BRUCE CO. ONT.
FARM CONTAINING 300 ACRES

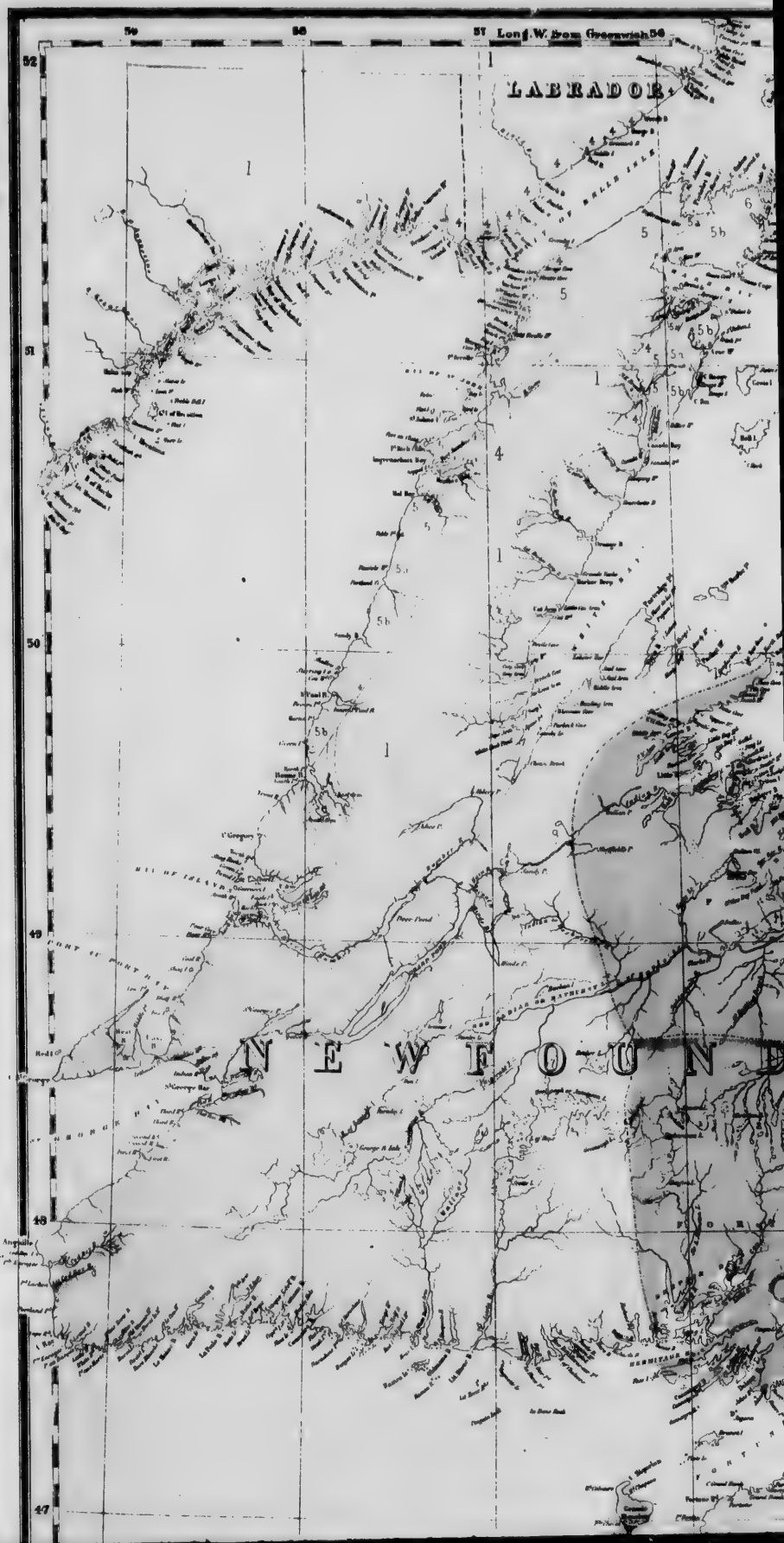
UTTERS, STANSTEAD PLAIN, STANSTEAD CO, P.Q.

REV. P.J. MADDIGAN, PASTOR.



ALTAR OF CHURCH.

REV. P.J. MADDIGAN, PASTOR
ALTAR OF CHURCH.
ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES.
CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, WALKERTON, ONT
RES. OF PASTOR.


Long. W. from Greenwich
LABRADOR
NEWFOUN

W. from Greenwich 56
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54
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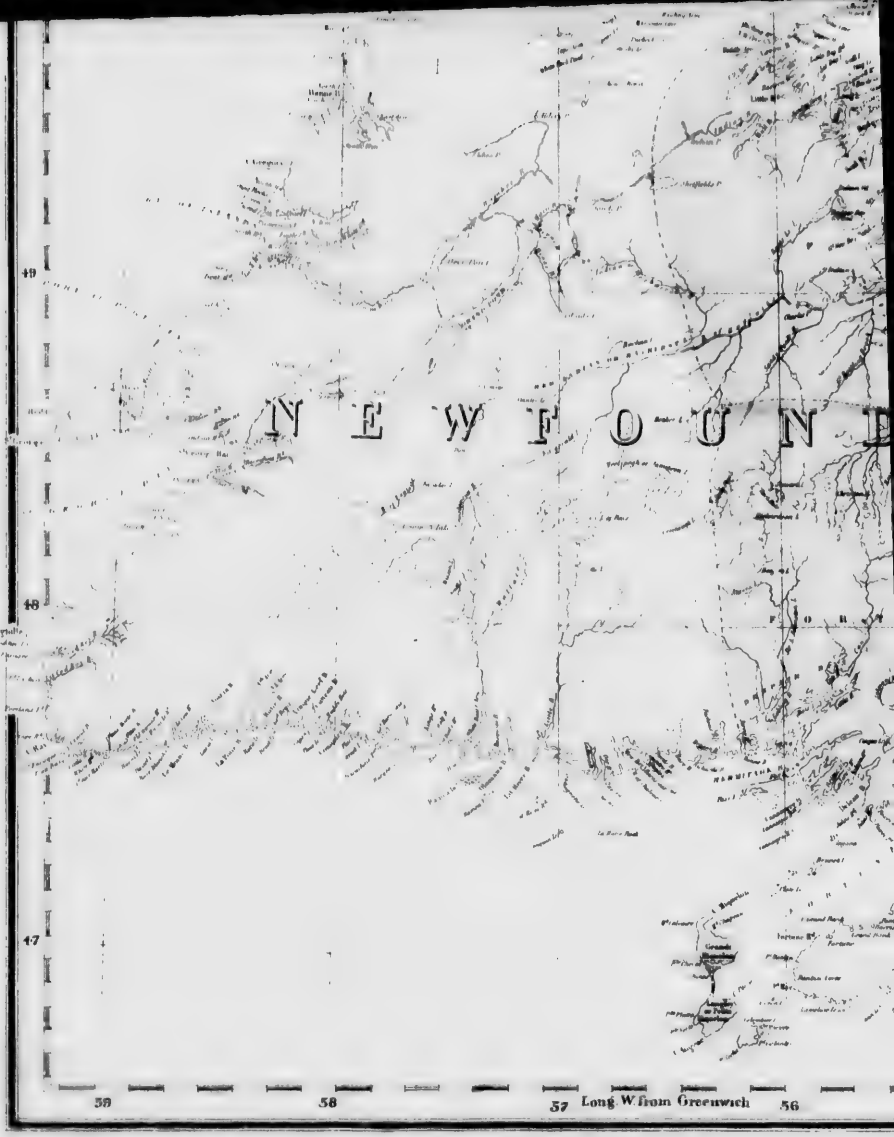
52
ABRADOR
MAP OF
NEWFOUNDLAND
FROM THE
Geological Map of Canada
51
50
49
48
O U N D L A N D
Bonavista
Catalina Head

REV. P. J. MADDIGAN, PASTOR.

REV. P. J. MADDIGAN, PASTOR
ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES.
CHURCH OF THE S.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Long. W from Greenwich
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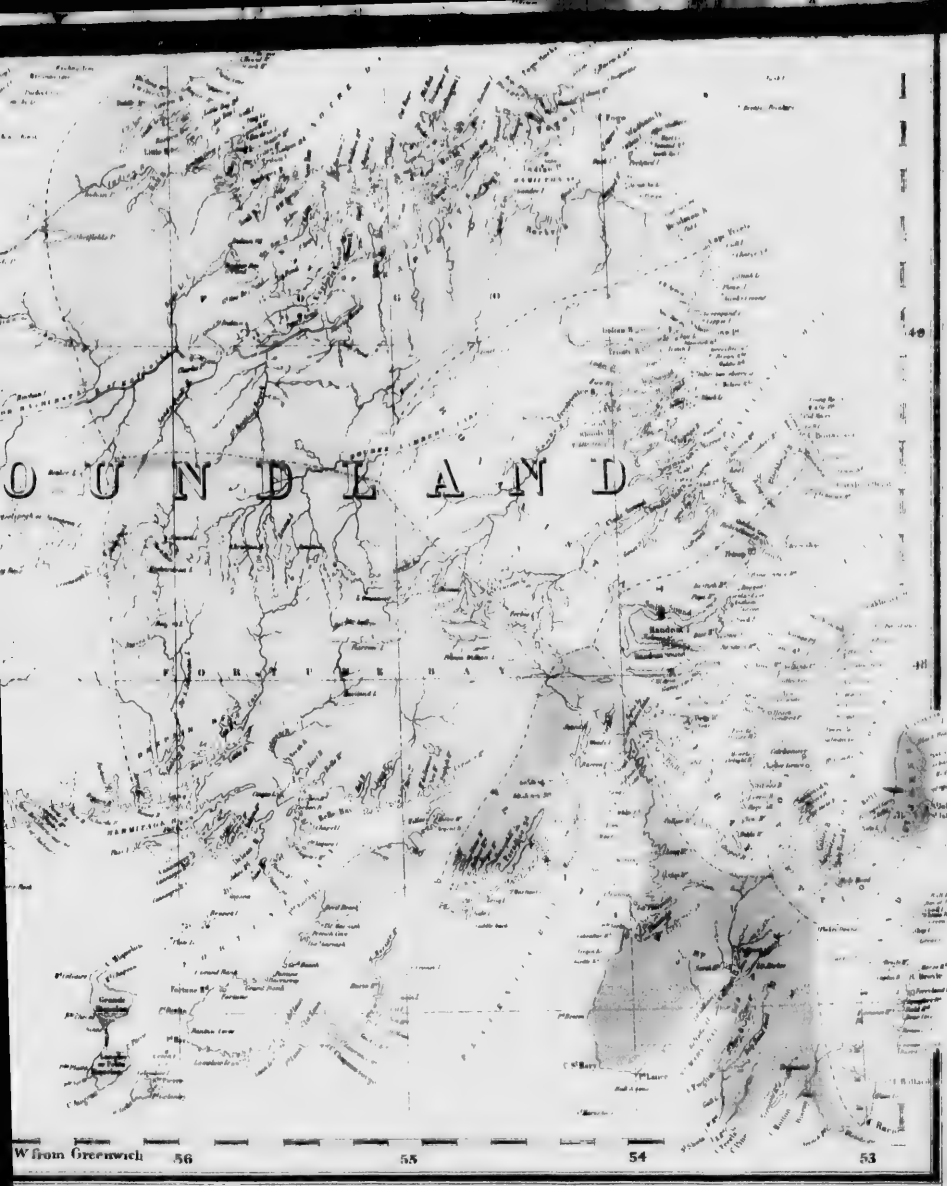
O U N D L A N D
W from Greenwich
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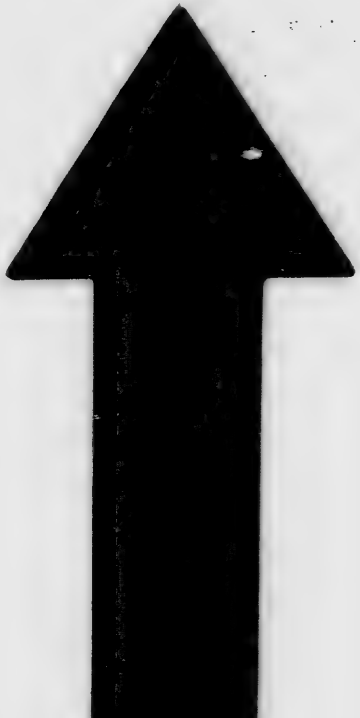
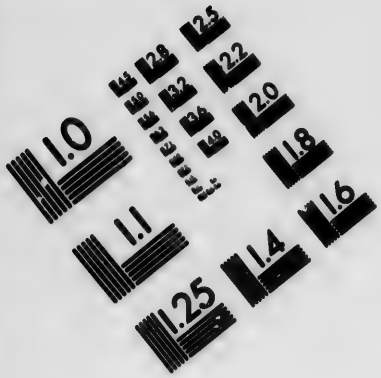




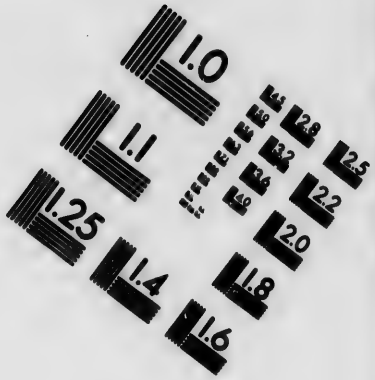
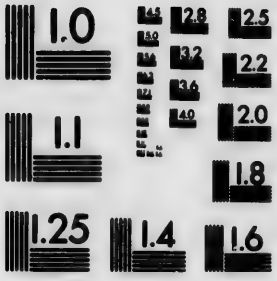
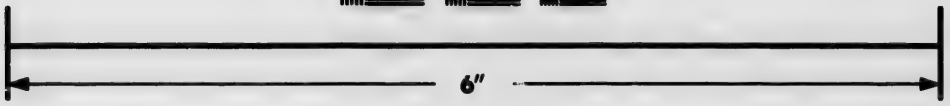


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)





Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

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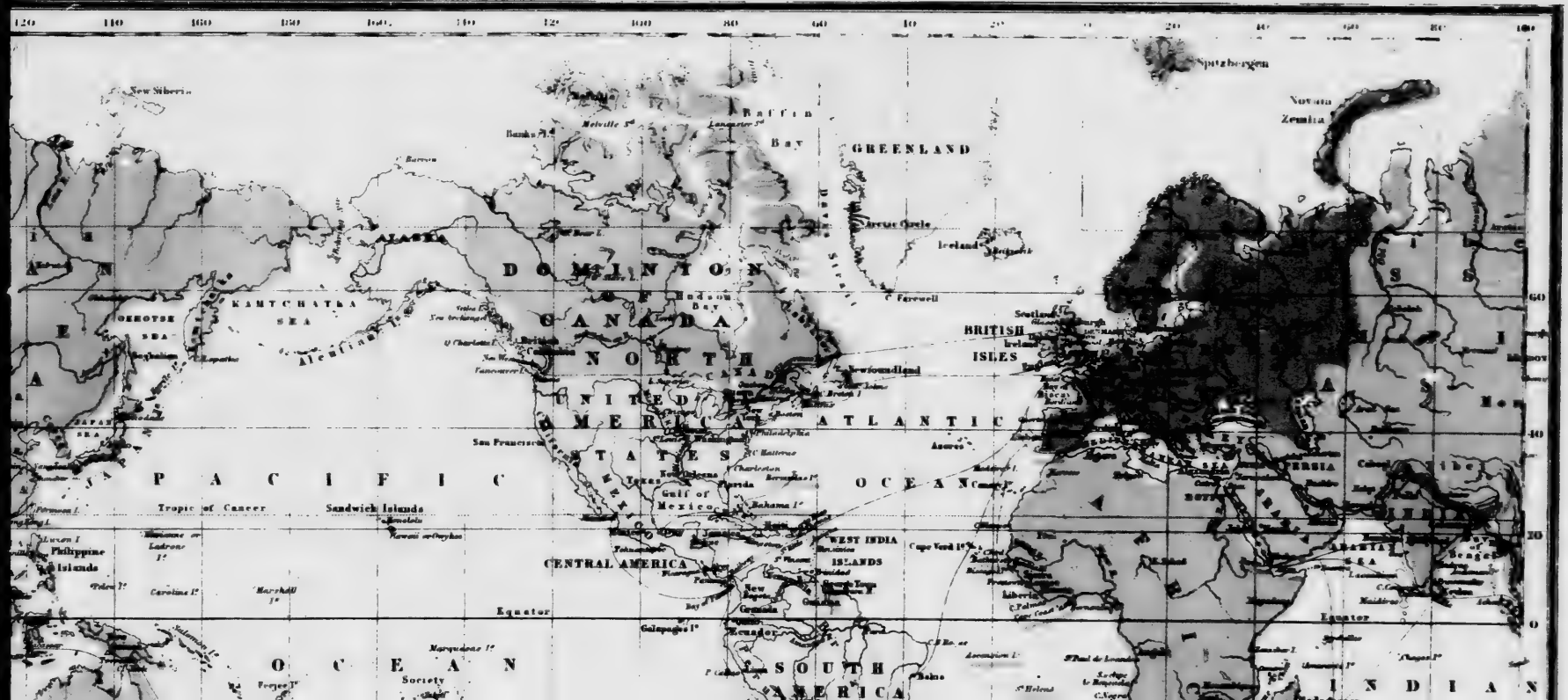
New Siberia
Spitzbergen
Nova Zembla
Baffin Bay
GREENLAND
Iceland
ALASKA
DOMINION OF CANADA
NORTH AMERICA
UNITED STATES
KAMTCHATKA SEA
OKHOTSK SEA
BRITISH ISLES
Scotland
Ireland
Newfoundland
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
Sandwich Islands
Gulf of Mexico
Bahama I.
WEST INDIA ISLANDS
CENTRAL AMERICA
Cape Verd I.
Philippine Islands
Equator
Galapagos I.
Ecuador
SOUTH AMERICA
Society
Ascension I.
St Helena
INDIAN OCEAN
ARABIAN SEA
Bay of Bengal
Liberia
Azores
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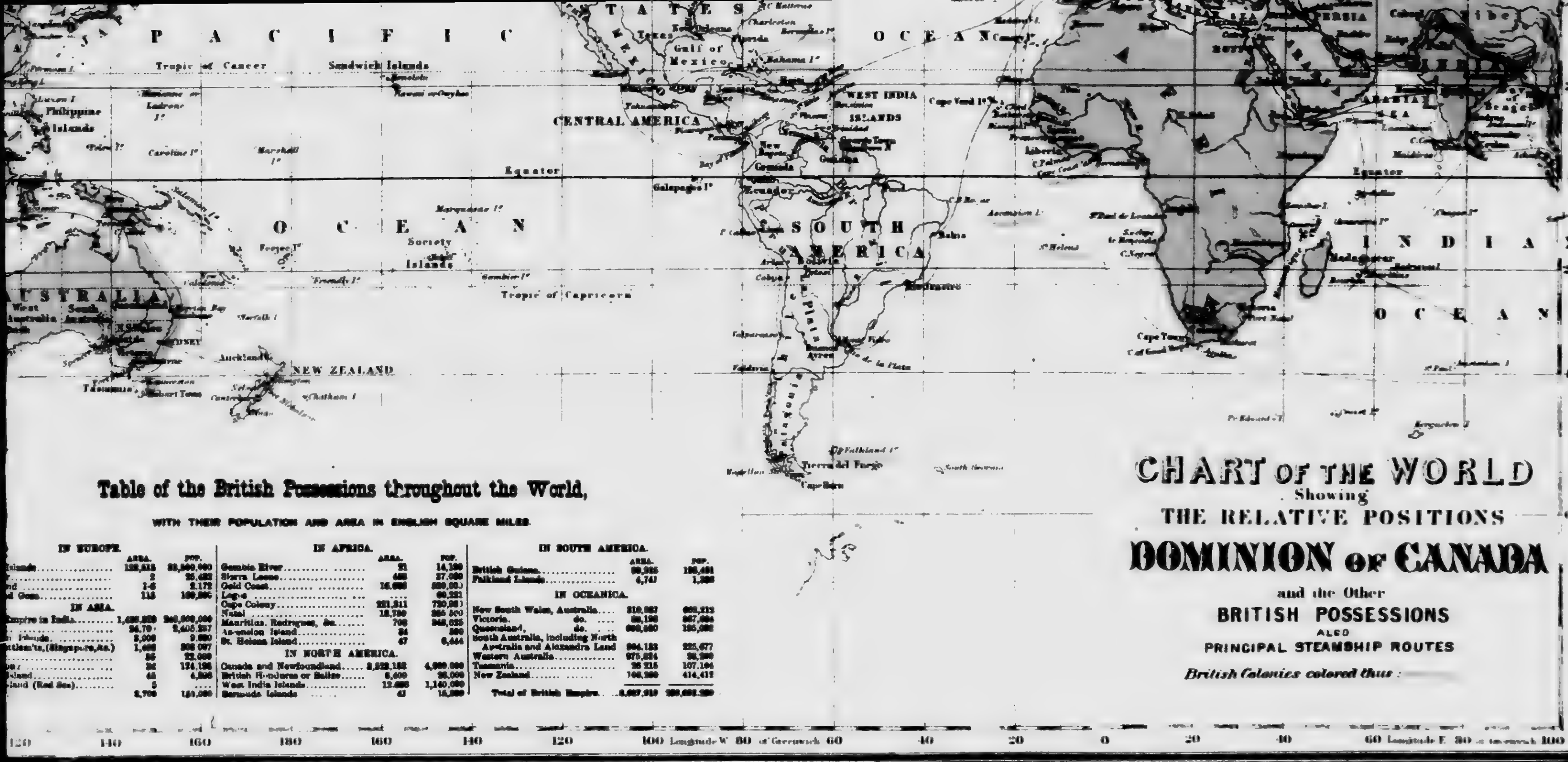


CHART OF THE WORLD

Showing

THE RELATIVE POSITIONS

DOMINION OF CANADA

and the Other

BRITISH POSSESSIONS

ALSO

PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP ROUTES

British Colonies colored thus :

Table of the British Possessions throughout the World,

WITH THEIR POPULATION AND AREA IN ENGLISH SQUARE MILES.

IN EUROPE.

	AREA.	POP.
...Islands	122,518	31,500,000
...	2	25,452
...nd	1-6	2,172
...d Goza	115	160,[illegible]

IN ASIA.

	AREA.	POP.
...Empire in India	1,486,[illegible]	[illegible],000,000
...	24,70[illegible]	2,405,287
...n Islands	3,000	9,000
...ttlem'ts, (Singapore, &c.)	1,485	306,097
...	35	22,000
...on	32	124,198
...Island	45	4,898
...Island (Red Sea)	5	....
...	2,700	150,000

IN AFRICA.

	AREA.	POP.
Gambia River	21	14,190
Sierra Leone	468	37,089
Gold Coast	16,626	520,000
Lagos	....	60,221
Cape Colony	221,311	720,984
Natal	18,750	265,500
Mauritius, Rodrigues, &c.	708	348,025
Ascension Island	34	500
St. Helena Island	47	6,444

IN NORTH AMERICA.

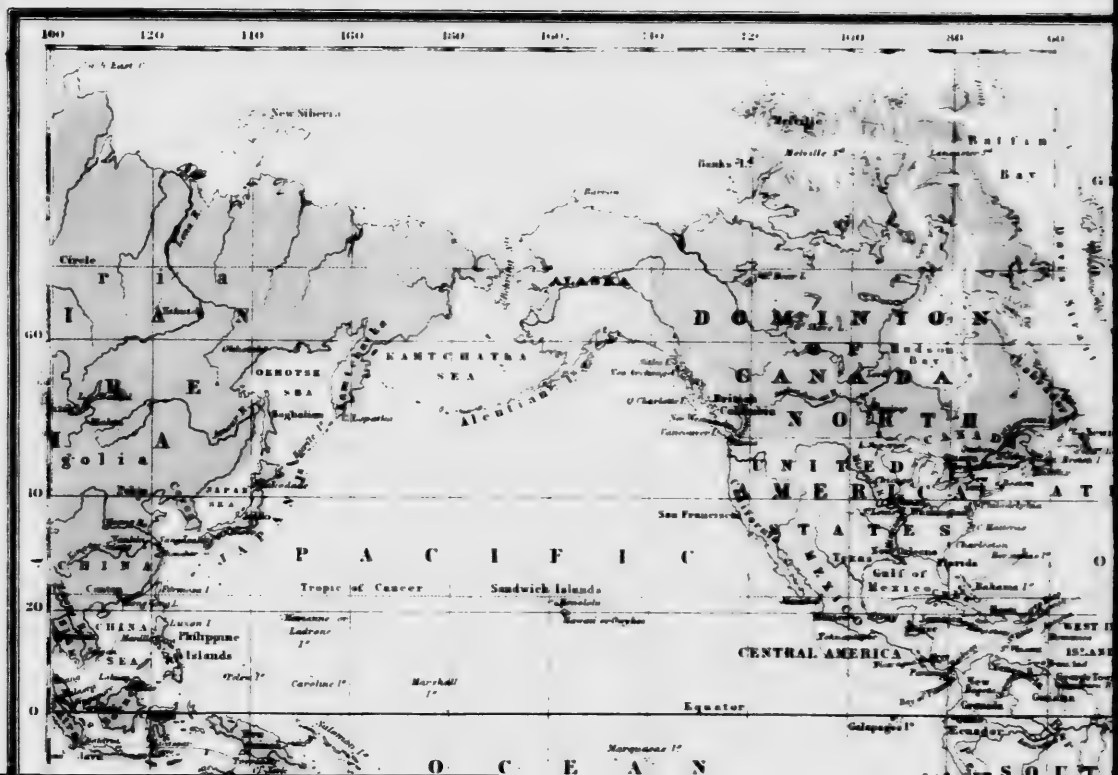
	AREA.	POP.
Canada and Newfoundland	3,522,182	4,000,000
British Honduras or Balize	6,400	25,000
West India Islands	12,[illegible]	1,140,000
Bermuda Islands	41	15,[illegible]

IN SOUTH AMERICA.

	AREA.	POP.
British Guiana	99,925	193,491
Falkland Islands	4,741	1,395

IN OCEANICA.

	AREA.	POP.
New South Wales, Australia	310,937	503,212
Victoria, do.	88,198	687,084
Queensland, do.	668,560	125,082
South Australia, including North Australia and Alexandra Land	904,133	225,677
Western Australia	975,824	26,290
Tasmania	26,215	107,104
New Zealand	106,260	414,412
Total of British Empire	[illegible]	[illegible]


New Siberia
Circle
ALASKA
DOMINION
OF
CANADA
NORTH
AMERICA
UNITED
STATES
KAMTCHATKA
SEA
OKHOTSK
SEA
JAPAN
SEA
CHINA
SEA
PACIFIC
OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
Sandwich Islands
Philippine
Islands
Gulf of
Mexico
CENTRAL AMERICA
Equator
Baffin
Bay
Hudson
Bay
San Francisco
Ecuador
Galapagos I.
Marshall
I.
Caroline I.
Ladrone
Is.
Marquesas I.
100
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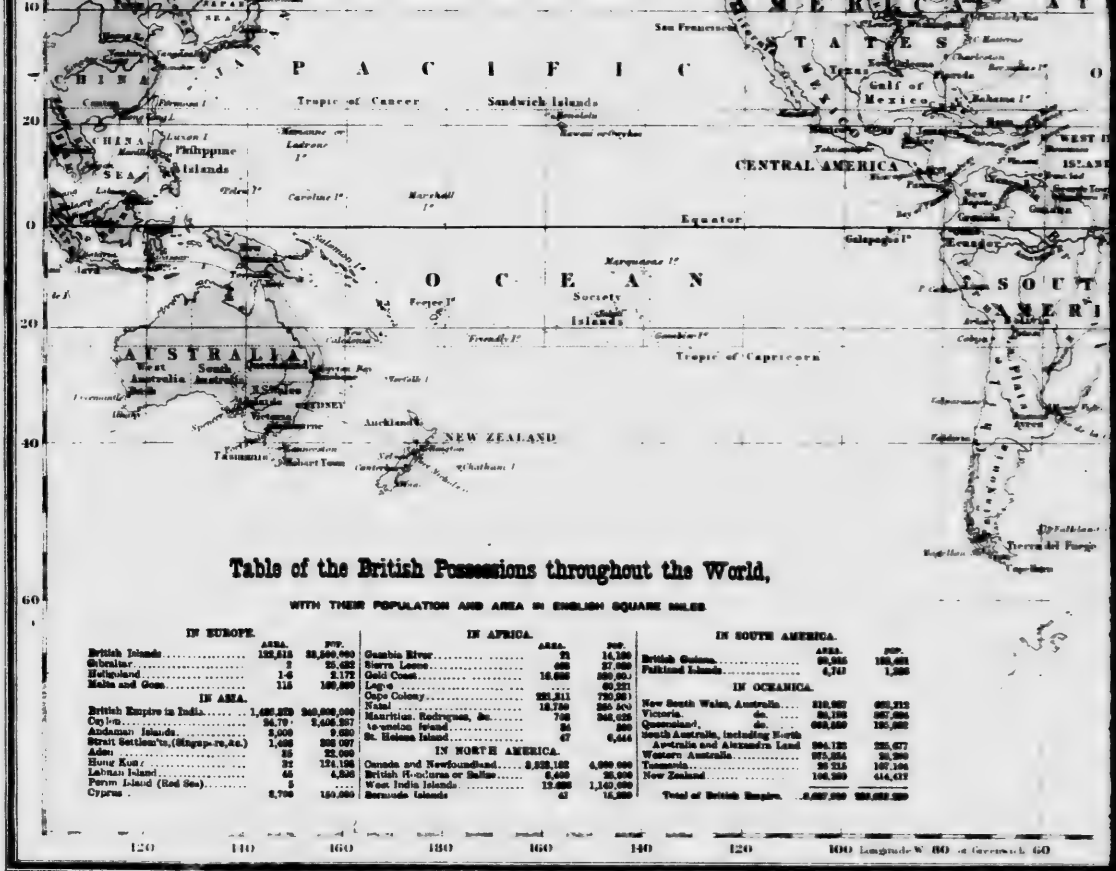


Table of the British Possessions throughout the World,

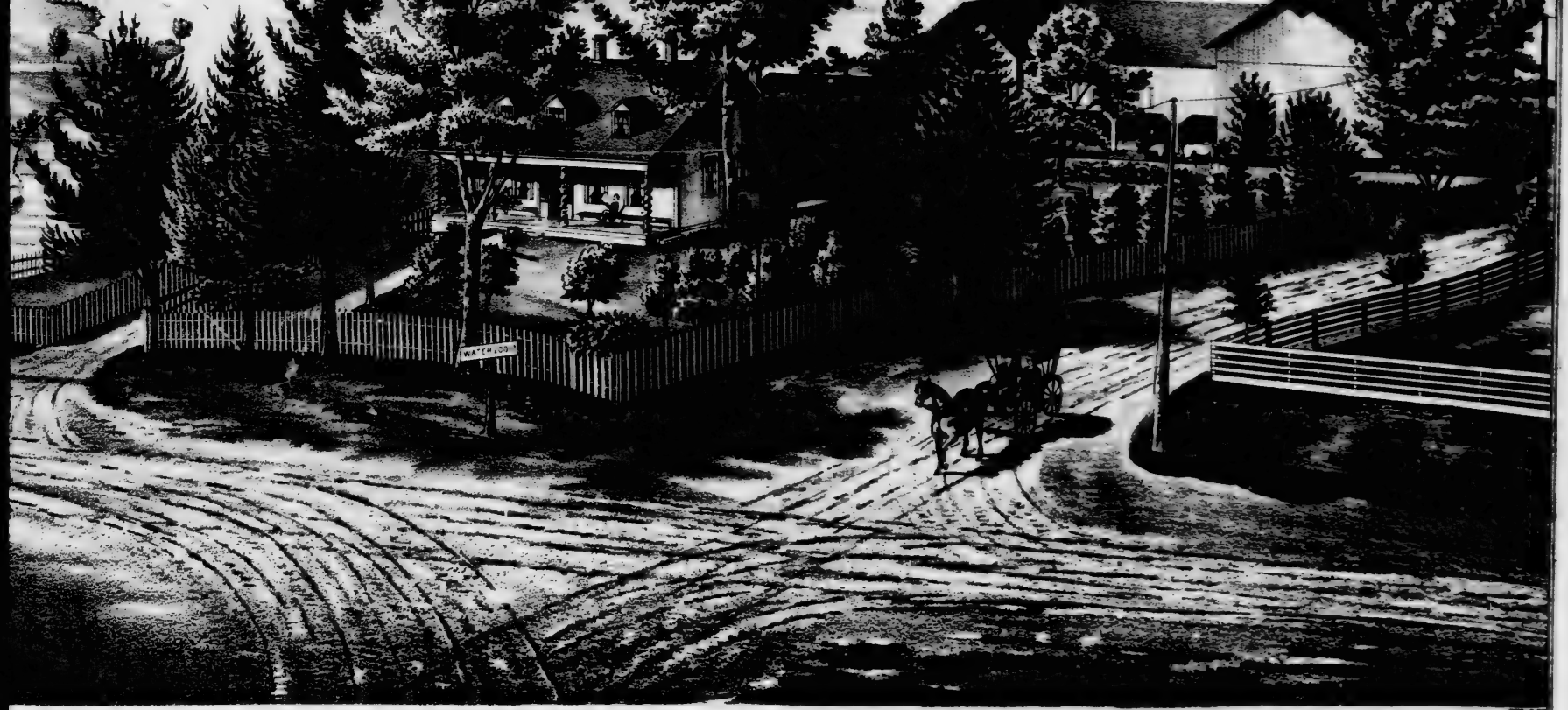
WITH THEIR POPULATION AND AREA IN ENGLISH SQUARE MILES.

IN EUROPE.	AREA.	POP.
British Islands	122,515	28,500,000
Gibraltar	2	25,482
Heligoland	1-6	2,172
Malta and Gozo	115	149,000
IN ASIA.		
British Empire in India	1,497,379	240,000,000
Ceylon	24,70	2,405,287
Andaman Islands	3,000	9,620
Strait Settlem'ts, (Singapore, &c.)	1,423	265 097
Aden	85	22,000
Hong Kong	32	124,196
Labuan Island	45	4,856
Perim Island (Red Sea)	5	.....
Cyprus	5,700	150,000

IN AFRICA.	AREA.	POP.
Gambia River	21	14,100
Sierra Leone	468	27,000
Gold Coast	16,000	200,000
Lagos	.....	60,221
Cape Colony	221,211	720,000
Natal	18,750	285,000
Mauritius, Rodriguez, &c.	708	348,028
Ascension Island	34	500
St. Helena Island	47	6,444
IN NORTH AMERICA.		
Canada and Newfoundland	3,338,128	4,000,000
British Honduras or Belize	6,400	25,000
West India Islands	12,000	1,140,000
Bermuda Islands	42	16,000

IN SOUTH AMERICA.	AREA.	POP.
British Guiana	90,000	193,000
Falkland Islands	4,740	1,500
IN OCEANICA.		
New South Wales, Australia	310,997	600,000
Victoria, do.	88,198	997,000
Queensland, do.	669,000	120,000
South Australia, including North Australia and Alexandra Land	904,120	225,677
Western Australia	975,394	24,000
Tasmania	29,215	107,166
New Zealand	106,389	414,617
Total of British Empire	8,627,000	250,000,000

Mrs. Ralph Merry
Ralph Merry



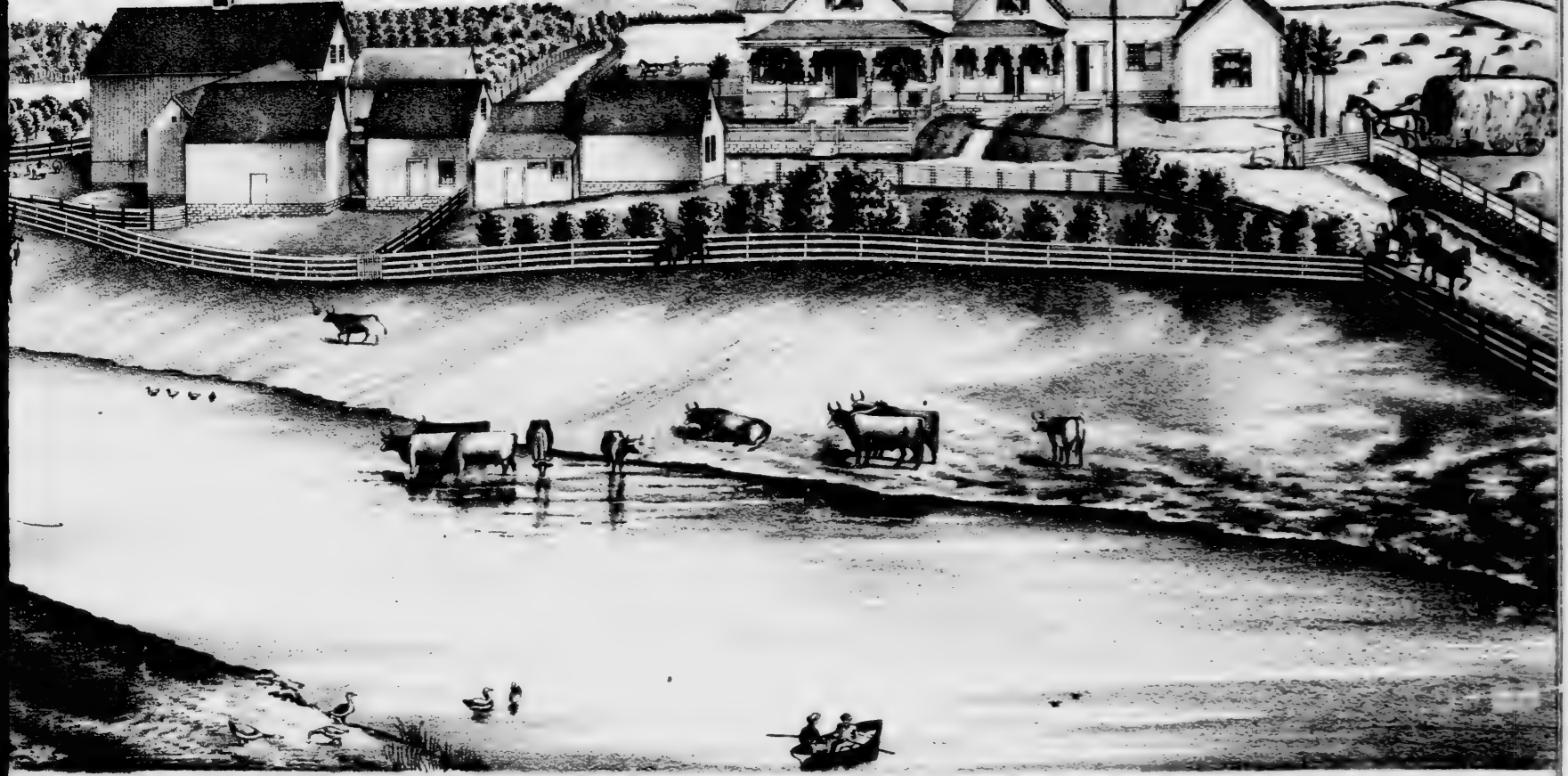
THE RESIDENCE OF **RALPH MERRY ESQ**, MAGOG, ON LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, STANSTEAD CO P Q

Mrs Ralph Merry

THE RESIDENCE OF **RALPH MERRY ESQ.**, MAGOG, ON LAKE MEM

Mrs O H Morton

Owen H Morton



THE RESIDENCE OF **O. H. MARTIN ESQ** BARNSTON TP STANSTEAD CO QUEBEC.

Mrs. G. H. Martin

THE RESIDENCE OF O. H. MARTIN ESQ BARNSTON

83
82
81
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46
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O N T
G O M A
R. Sable
Serpent R.
Spanish River
White Fish Br.
GRAND
Harrisville
Thunder Bay

81
80
79
78
Grand L.
Bauching L.
Lake Temiskaming
Northern Ontario Railway
Sault Ste Marie Branch N.R.
C.P.R.
Southern Ontario Railway
Route C.P.R.
Sault Ste Marie Br.
Ottawa River
Deux Rivieres
Red Pine L.
Great Opeongo L.
White Trout L.
McDougall L.
Muskoka
Nipissing
Parry Sound
Algonquin
Huntsville
Bracebridge
Gravenhurst
Orillia
Barrie
Toronto
Lake Ontario

77
76
75
GATINEAU RIVER
RIVER DU LIEVRE
Pembroke
Thornby
Otter L.
Lake Simon
Arundel
Fine
Grasse R.

75
74
73
RIVER
Lake Nominingue
Lake Simon
Arundel
Silver L.
Grasse R.

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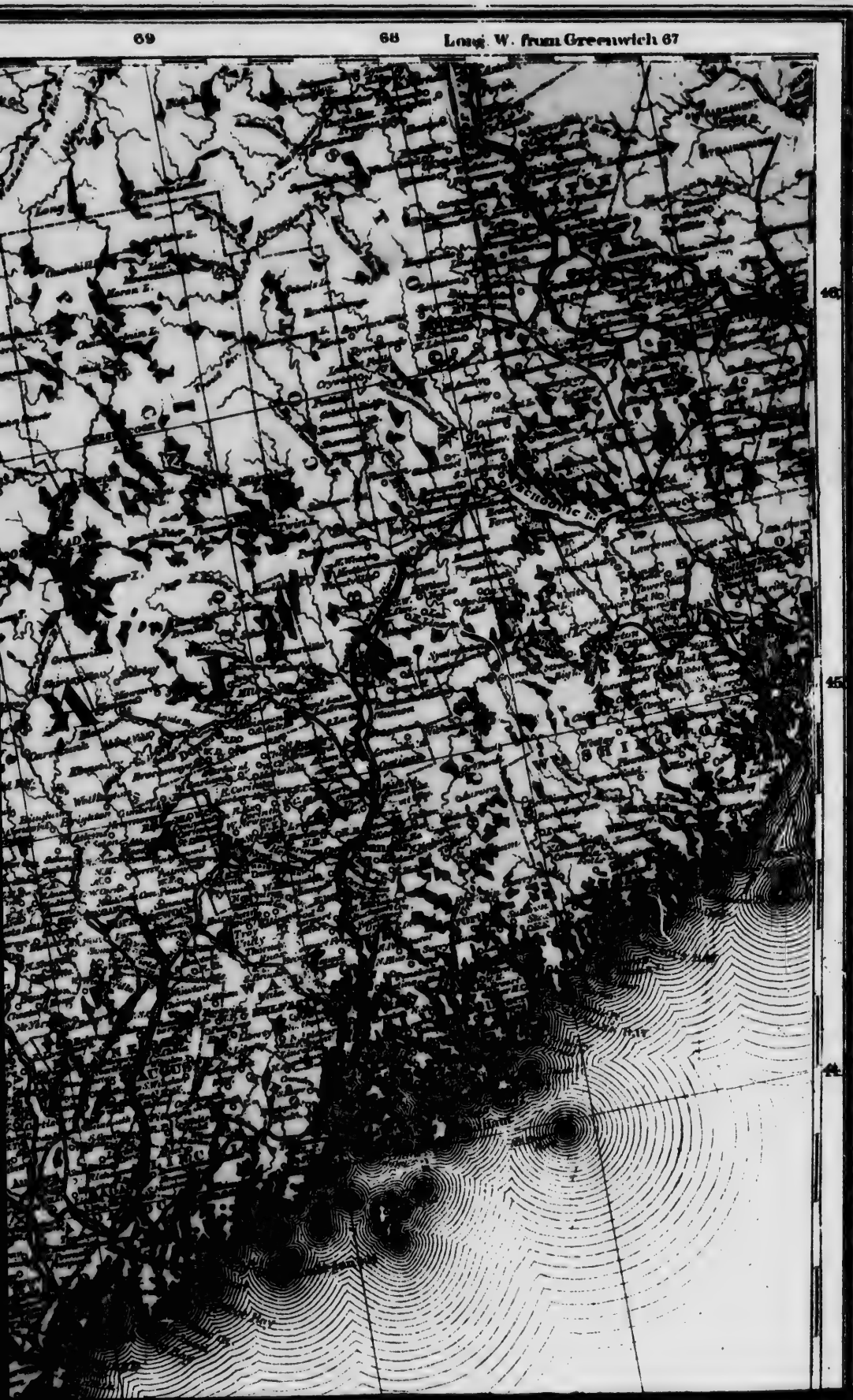
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Long. W. from Greenwich 67
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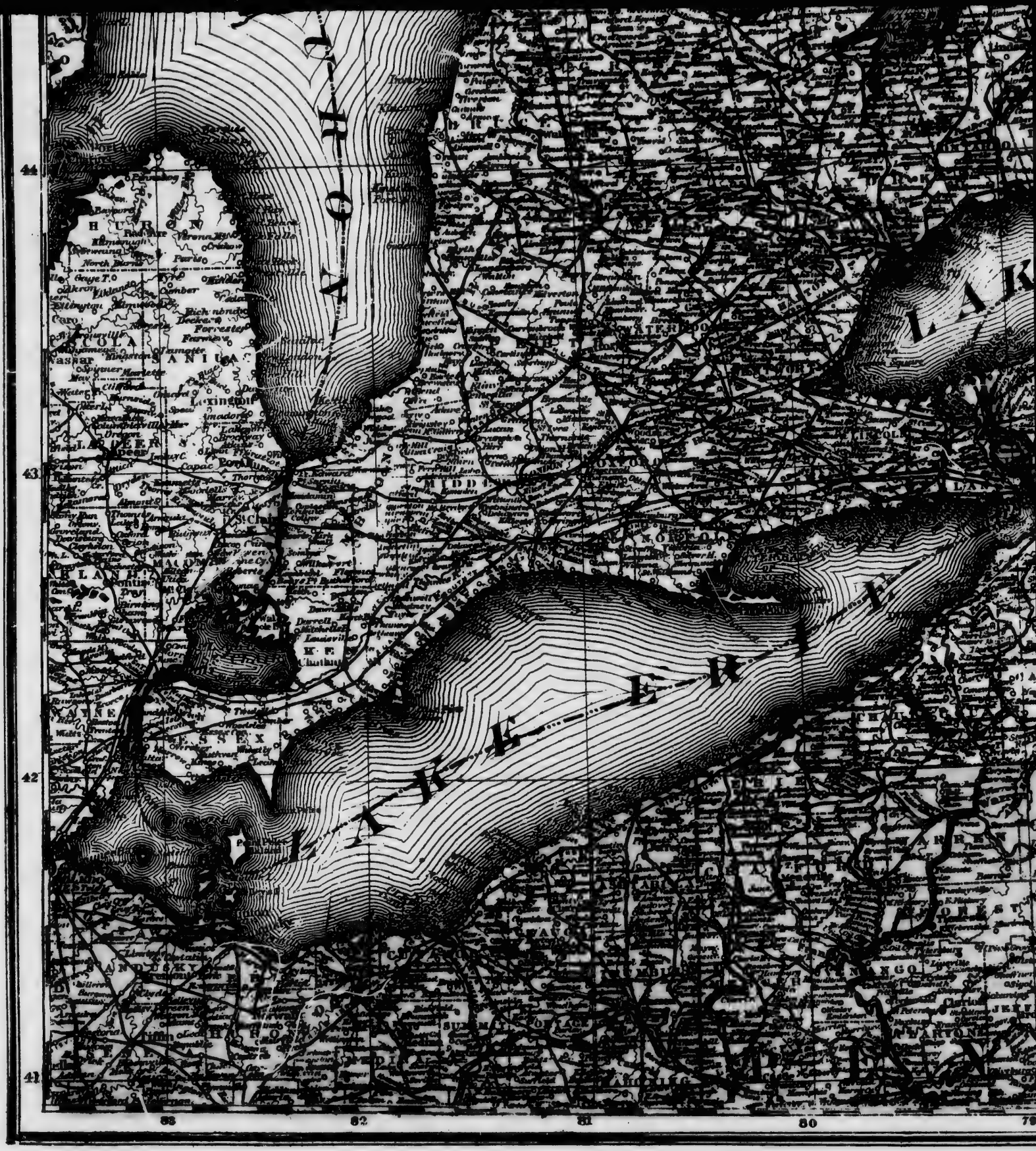
ONTARIO
LAKE
ERIE
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LAKE ONTARIO
DURHAM
Little Valley
Bortville
Wellsville
Addison
Elmira
Montrose
Binghamton
POTTER
CAMERON
TIOGA
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
WARREN
JEFFERSON
CLARION
CHENANGO
WAYNE
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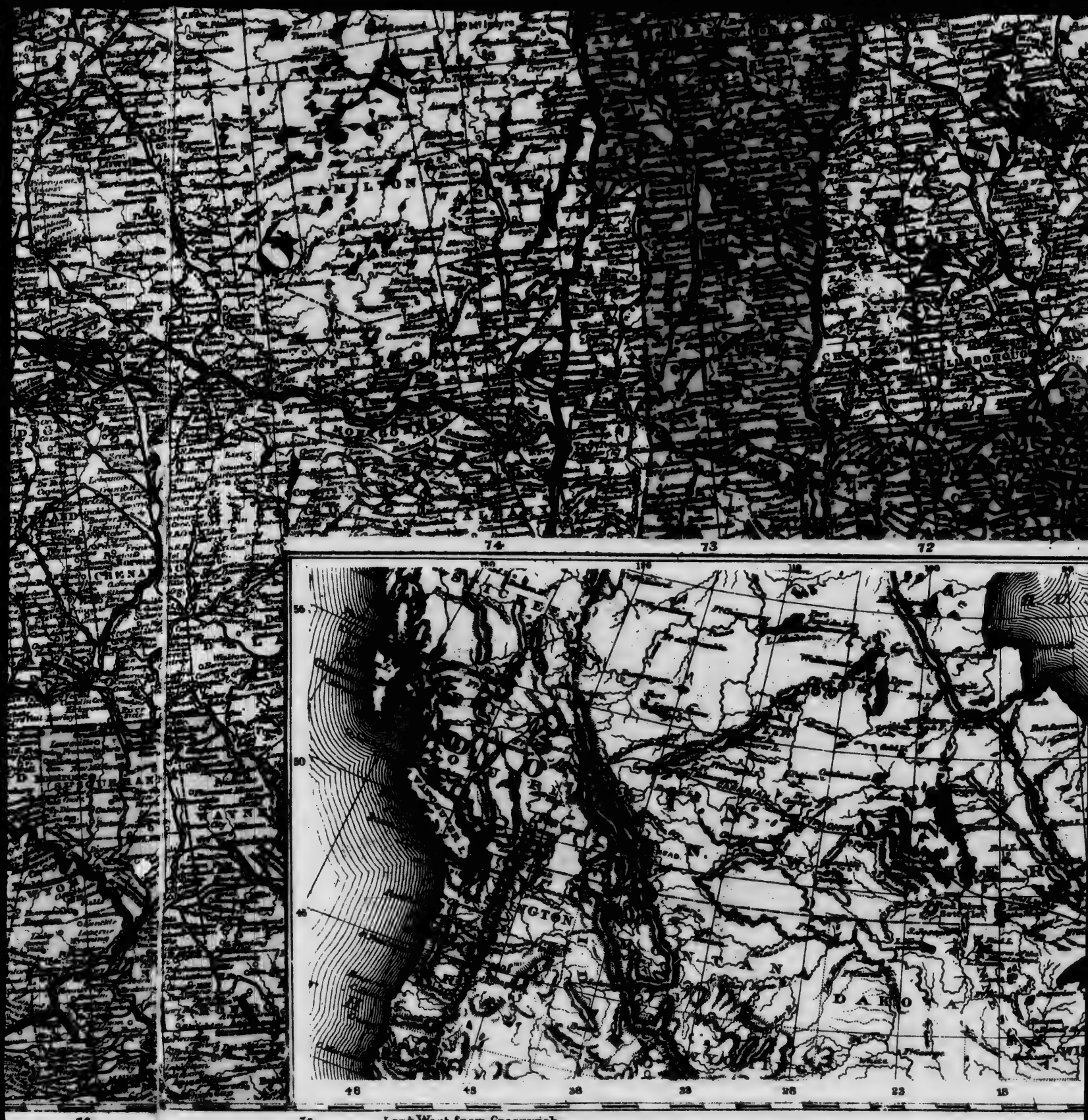
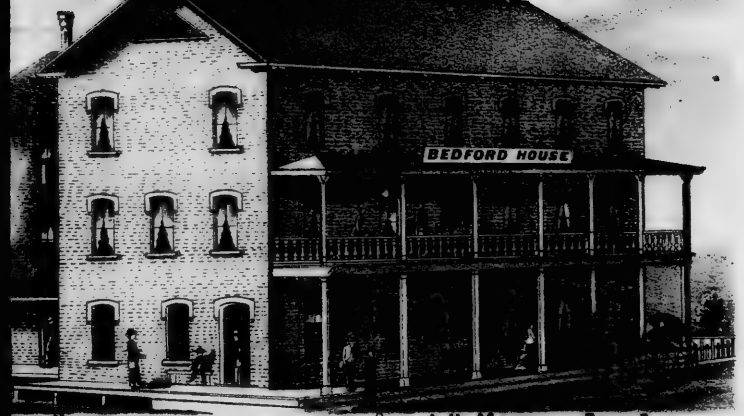

74
73
72
76
75
Long. West from Greenwich

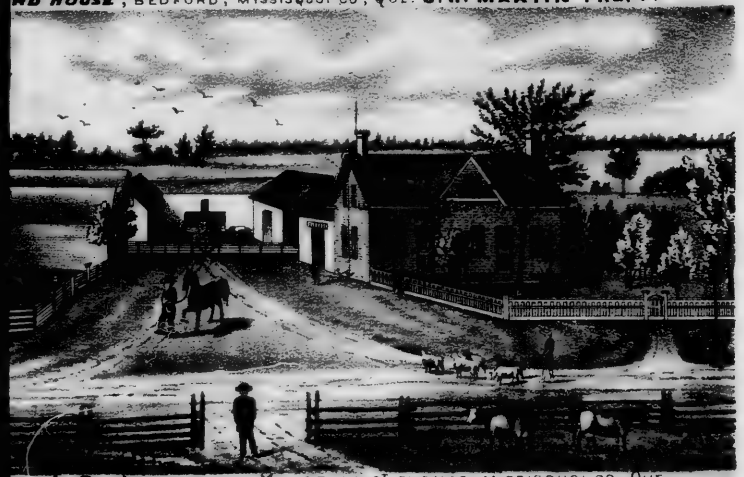
RAIL ROAD MAP
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
Showing Connection
WITH THE
UNITED STATES
72
71
70
69
68
42
Ruperts River
MAP SHOWING
THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY
AND RAILWAYS IN EASTERN PROVINCES.
41

OF T.D. WHITCHER ESQ. M.D., BEEBE PLAIN. STANSTEAD TP., QUE.

THE RES. OF J.H. IVES, ESQ. NEAR STANSTEAD PLAINS, QUE.



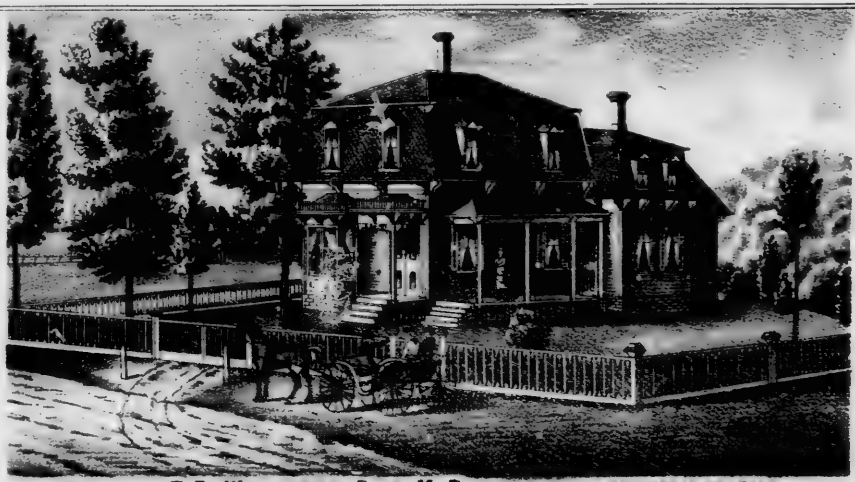
RD HOUSE, BEDFORD, MISSISQUOI CO, QUE. J.H. MARTIN PROP.



OF J. D. JOHNSON, MAYOR OF ST THOMAS; MISSISQUOI CO, QUE

RESIDENCE AND STORES OF J.W. DEAN, PARISH ST THOMAS, MISSISQUOI CO, QUE

THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN [illegible]. FR[illegible], BEEBE PLAIN, STANSTEAD TP, QUE.



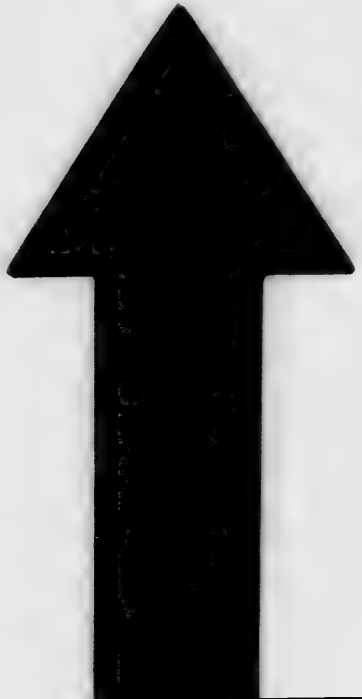
THE RES. OF T.D. WHITCHER ESQ., M.D., BEEBE PLAIN, STANSTEAD TP., QUE.

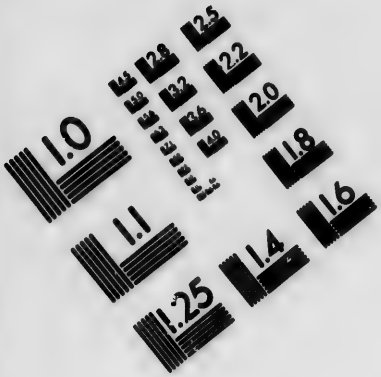
BEDFORD HOUSE, BEDFORD, MISSISQUOI CO., QUE. J.H. MARTIN PROP^R.

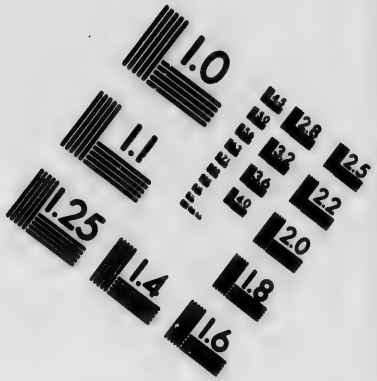
RES. OF J. D. JOHNSON, MAYOR OF ST THOMAS. MISSISQUOI CO, QUE

RESIDENCE

THE







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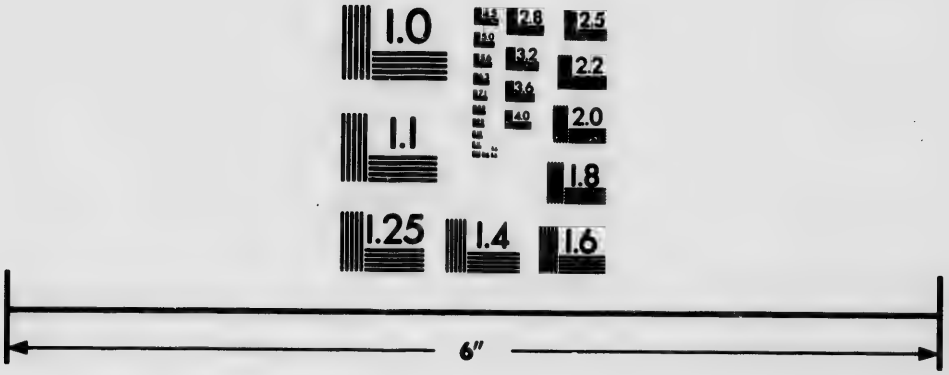
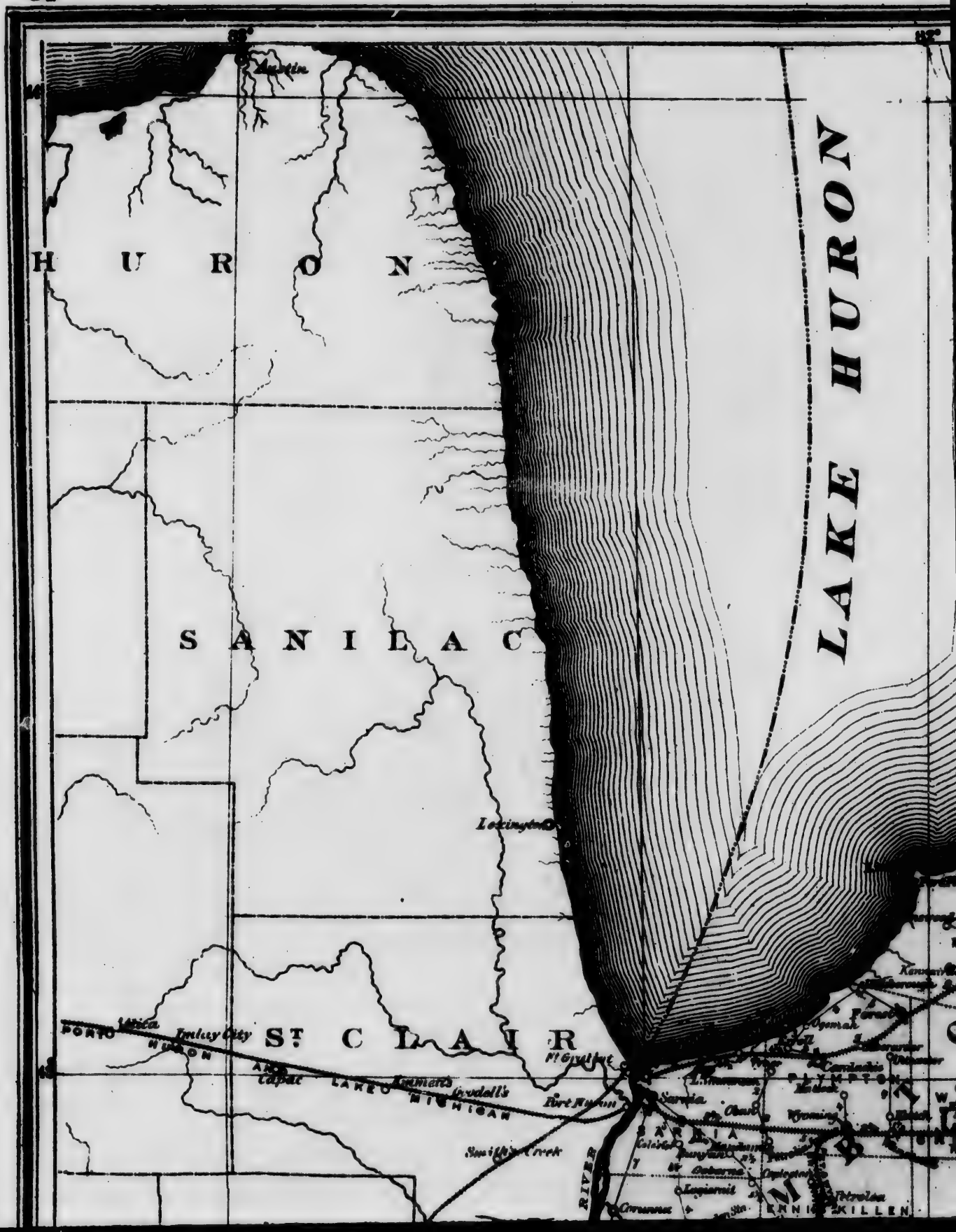


Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

2.8
3.2
3.6
2.5
2.2
2.0
1.8
1.0

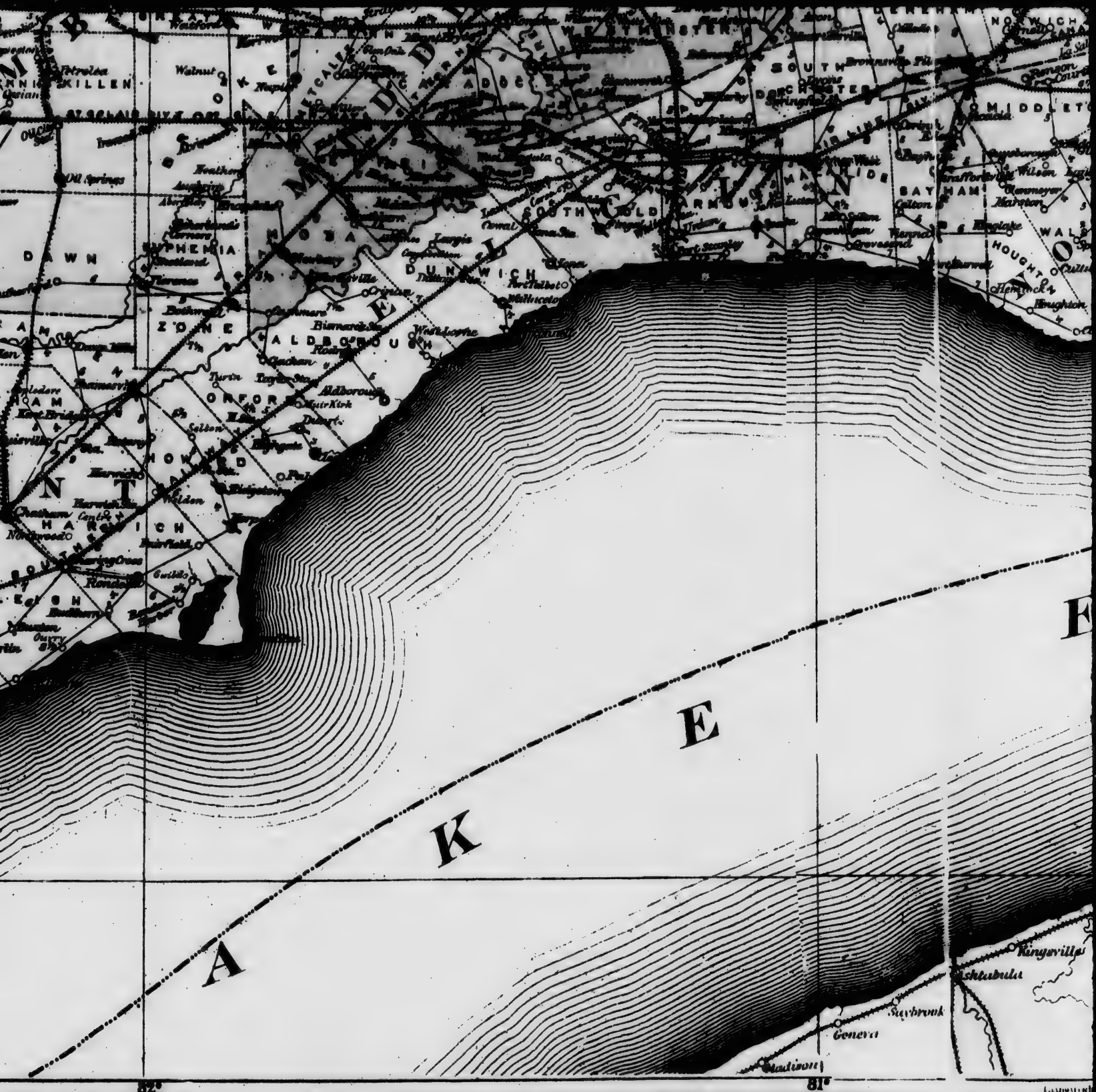

HURON
SANILAC
ST CLAIR
LAKE HURON
Lexington
Port Huron
Sarnia
Forest
Ogemah
Wyoming
Petrolea
Oil Springs
Courtright
Lambton
Kimball's
Lowdell's
Smith's Creek
RIVER
Imlay City
Capac
LAKE
MICHIGAN

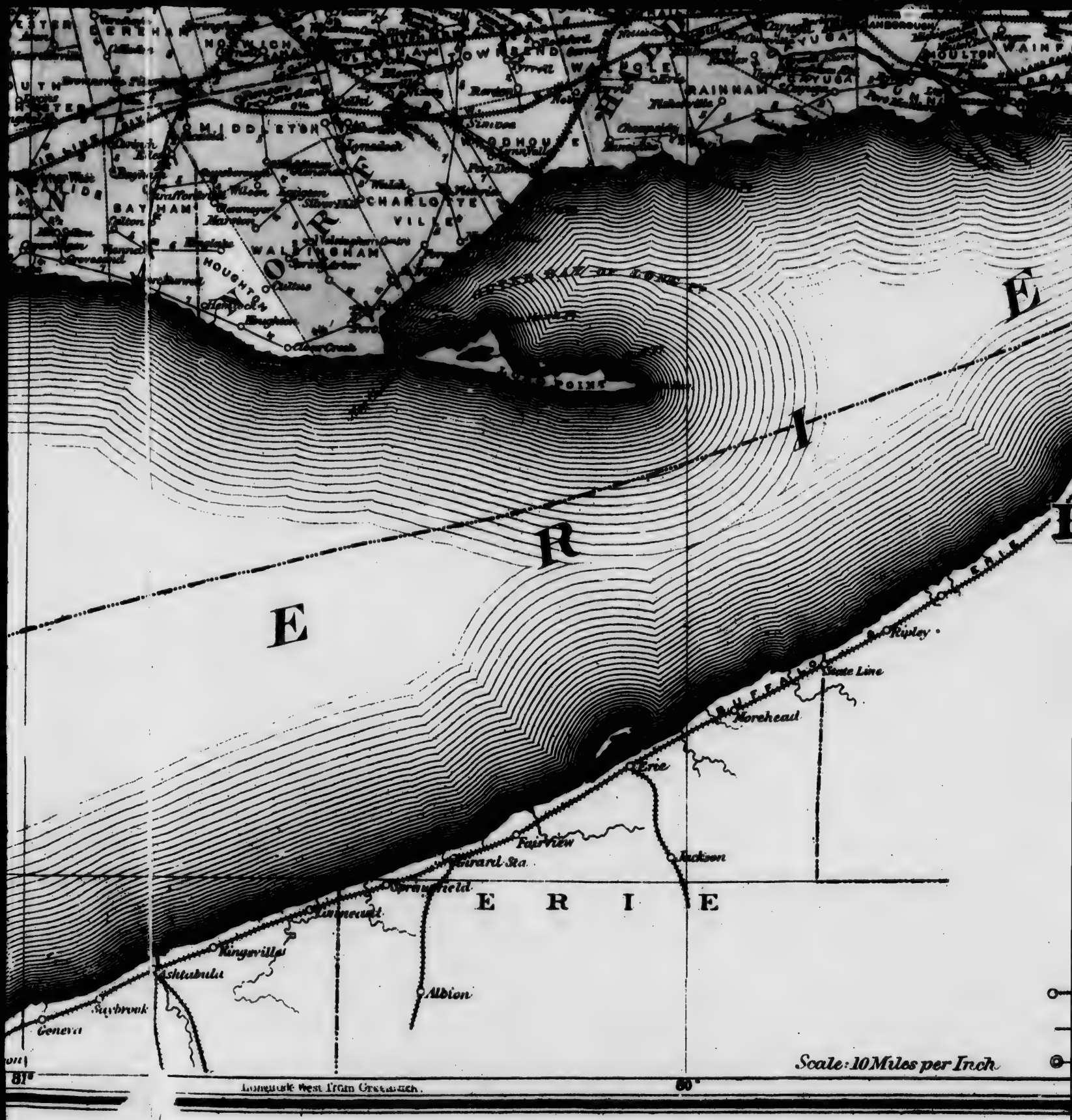
LAKE HURON
Longitude West from Greenwich
82°
STANLEY
HAY
HIBBERT
MORRIS
TURNBERRY
WAWANOSH
HOWICK
MINTO
WALLACE
LOGAN
ELMA
WILLIAMS
ADELAIDE
LOBO
DELAWARE
NORWICH
OXFORD
BLANSHARD
FULLARTON
USBORNE
STEPHEN
MORNINGTON
PERTH
HURON
MIDDLESEX
MIDDLESEX
MIDDLESEX

WELLINGTON
HALTON
PEEL
DURHAM
WENTWORTH
BRANT
NORFOLK
WATERLOO
WELLAND
LINCOLN
ONTARIO
SIMCOE
GREY
BRUCE
HURON
PERTH
MIDDLESEX
ELGIN
KENT
ESSEX
LAMBTON
OXFORD
DUMFRIES
NORWICH
TUSCARORA
BINBROOK
SAINSBOROUGH
MOULTON
WAINF
TORONTO GUELPH
HAMILTON
GALT
PRESTON
BRANTFORD
SIMCOE
ORILLIA
BARRIE
COLLINGWOOD
OWEN SOUND
GODERICH
STRATFORD
LONDON
WOODSTOCK
INGERSOLL
TILLSONBURG
SIMCOE
DUNNVILLE
PORT DOVER
PORT COLBORNE
WELLAND
NIAGARA
ST CATHARINES
THOROLD
GRIMSBY
BEAMSVILLE
JORDAN
VINELAND
SMITHVILLE
CAISTOR
DUNNVILLE
CAYUGA
HAGERSVILLE
DUNDAS
ANCASTER
BRANTFORD
PARIS
GALT
PRESTON
HESPELER
ELORA
FERGUS
GUELPH
ACTON
GEORGETOWN
MILTON
OAKVILLE
BURLINGTON
DUNDAS
HAMILTON
STONEY CREEK
BINBROOK
CAISTOR
CAYUGA
DUNNVILLE
PORT DOVER
PORT COLBORNE
WELLAND
THOROLD
ST CATHARINES
GRIMSBY
BEAMSVILLE
JORDAN
VINELAND
SMITHVILLE
NIAGARA
QUEENSTON
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
NIAGARA RIVER
WELLAND CANAL
GRAND RIVER
THAMES
SYDENHAM
MAITLAND
SAUGEEN
NOTTAWASAGA
MUSKOKA
GEORGIAN BAY
LAKE SIMCOE
LAKE HURON
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE NIPISSING
LAKE TEMISCAMING
LAKE ST CLAIR
LAKE ST FRANCIS
LAKE ST LOUIS
LAKE ST PETER
LAKE ST JOSEPH
LAKE ST CHARLES
LAKE ST JOHN
LAKE ST ANNE
LAKE ST MARY
LAKE ST PAUL
LAKE ST ANDREW
LAKE ST THOMAS
LAKE ST JAMES
LAKE ST MATTHEW
LAKE ST MARK
LAKE ST LUKE
LAKE ST JOHN
LAKE ST PETER
LAKE ST PAUL
LAKE ST ANDREW
LAKE ST THOMAS
LAKE ST JAMES
LAKE ST MATTHEW
LAKE ST MARK
LAKE ST LUKE

ONTARIO
Wilson
Youngstown
NIAGARA
NEW YORK
Lockport
Tonawanda Cr.
Grand I.
Tonawanda
Forks
CLINTON
LOUIS
GAINSBOROUGH
PELHAM
WAINFLEET
HUMBERSTONE
BERTIE
CLARKE

MACOMB
LAKE ST CLAIR
KENT
ESSEX
Walpole I.
St Clair River
Orion
Romeo
Richmond
Lenox
New Haven
Milton
Utica
Mt Clemens
Birmingham
Warren
Fraser
Royal
Detroit
Dover East
Dover South
Chatham
Dresden
Wallaceburg
Windsor
Sandwich
Maidstone
Rochester
Tilbury
Gosfield
Colchester
Malden
Mersea
Harwich
Orford
Old Kent Channel


E
K
E
Ringsville
Ashtabula
Geneva
Madison
82°
81°


E R I E
E R I E
Ripley
State Line
Buffalo
Moreheaud
Erie
Fairview
Girard Sta.
Jackson
Springfield
Kingsville
Ashtabula
Albion
Saybrook
Geneva
Scale: 10 Miles per Inch
81°
80°
Longitude West From Greenwich.

NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION of CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —

ESSEX, KENT, ELGIN, NORFOLK, LAMBTON
MIDDLESEX, OXFORD, HURON, WATERLOO, DUFFERIN,
WELLINGTON, PERTH, PEEL, WENTWORTH,
HALTON, BRANT, HALDIMAND, WELLAND, LINCOLN

— ONTARIO —

REFERENCES.

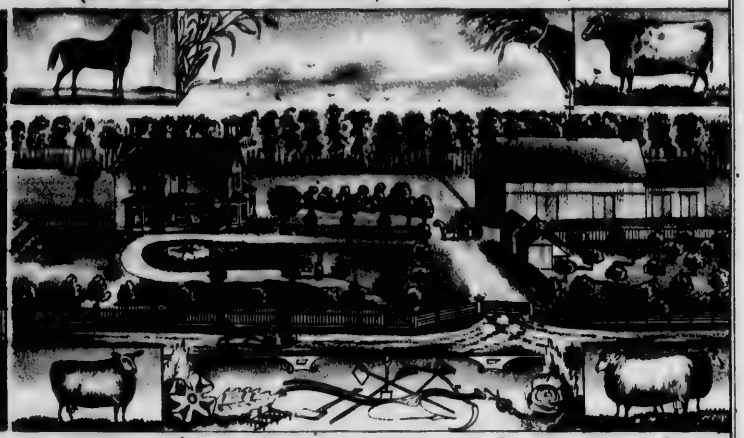
- *Post Office*
- *P.O. and Money Order Office*
- *P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank*
- *Telegraph Station*
- *Port of Entry*
- *Railways completed*
- *Railways in progress*
- *Miles per Inch* — 3 — 10½ — *Distances between Towns over Post Roads*

THE RESIDENCE & BANK OF **J. C. BAKER ESQ.**, STANBRIDGE EAST, MISSISQUOI CO., QUE

Res. of CHARLES L. POWELL, STANSTEAD CO. QUE.

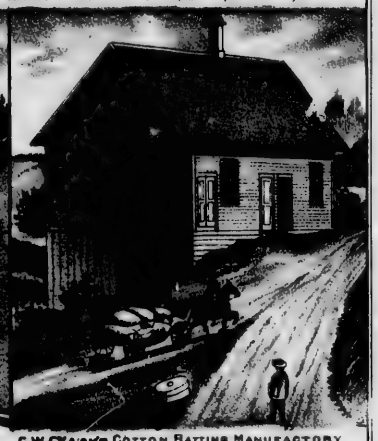
RES. OF GEORGE MAC LENNAN, UNDERWOOD, BRUCE TP, ONT.

RES. OF STEPHEN FOSTER ESQ., ROCK ISLAND, STANSTEAD CO., QUE.

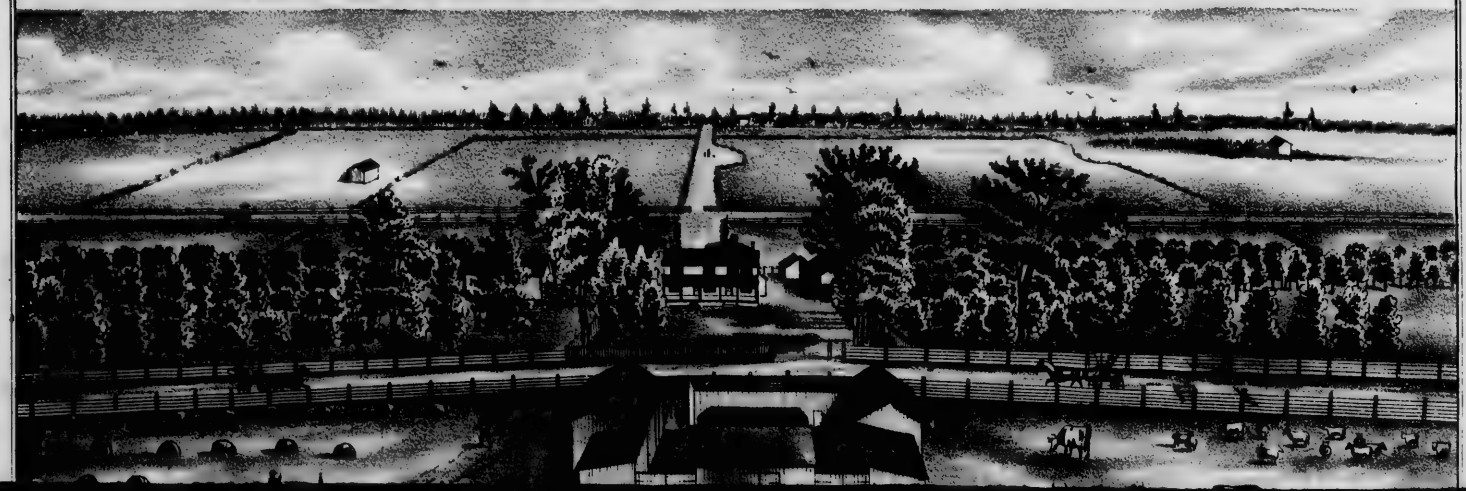


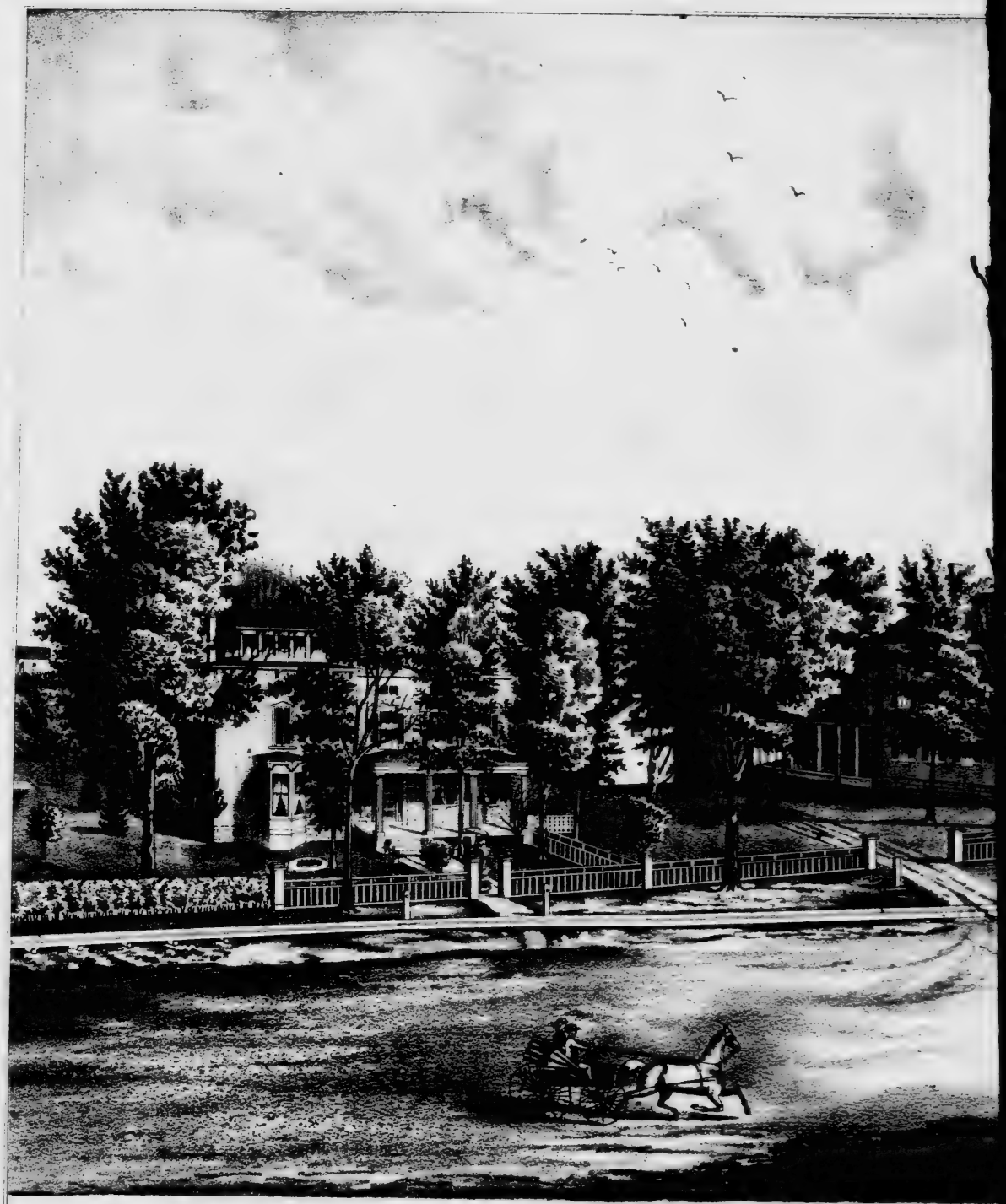
RES. OF JAS. TOLTON "BREEDER OF SHORT HORN CATTLE & COTSWOLD SHEEP" CON 2, LOT A, BRANT TP, ONT.

THE RES. OF CALUSHA W. CLARK & SON STANSTEAD TP., STANSTEAD CO., QUE.



C.W. CLARKE COTTON BATTING MANUFACTORY

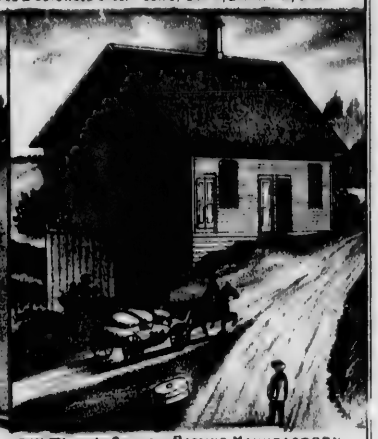




THE RESIDENCE & BANK OF **J. C. BAKER ESQ.** STANBRIDG

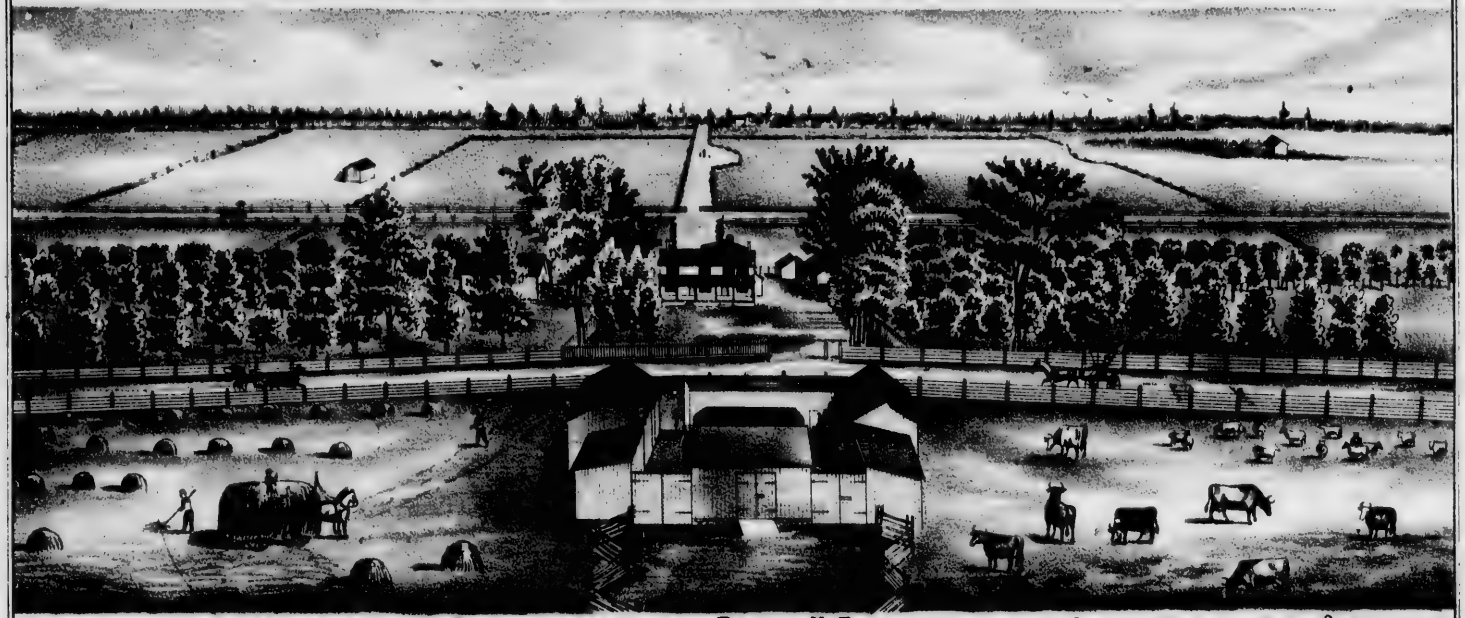
RES. OF STEPHEN FOSTER Esq., ROCK ISLAND, STANSTEAD CO., QUE.

RES. OF JAS. TOLTON "BREEDER OF SHORT HORN CATTLE & COTSWOLD SHEEP" CON 8, LOT 4, BRANT TP, ONT.



THE RES. OF SALUSHA W. CLARK & SON STANSTEAD TP., STANSTEAD CO., QUE.

C.W. CLARKS COTTON BATTING MANUFACTORY

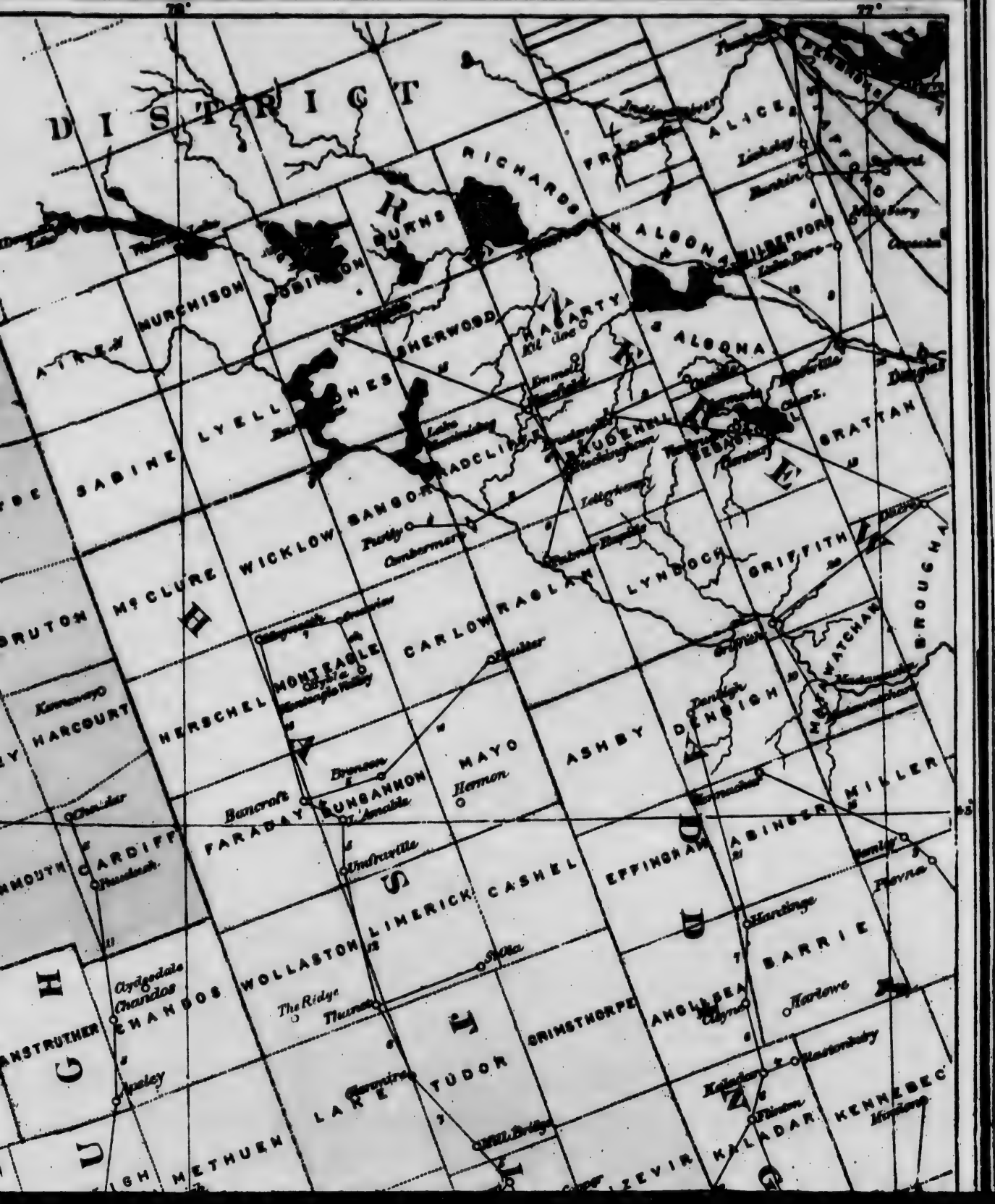


HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE NEWBURY EDY, NOW THE RES. OF HIS SON PETER H. EDY, PARISH ST GEORGE, CLARENCEVILLE, MISSISQUOI CO., QUE.

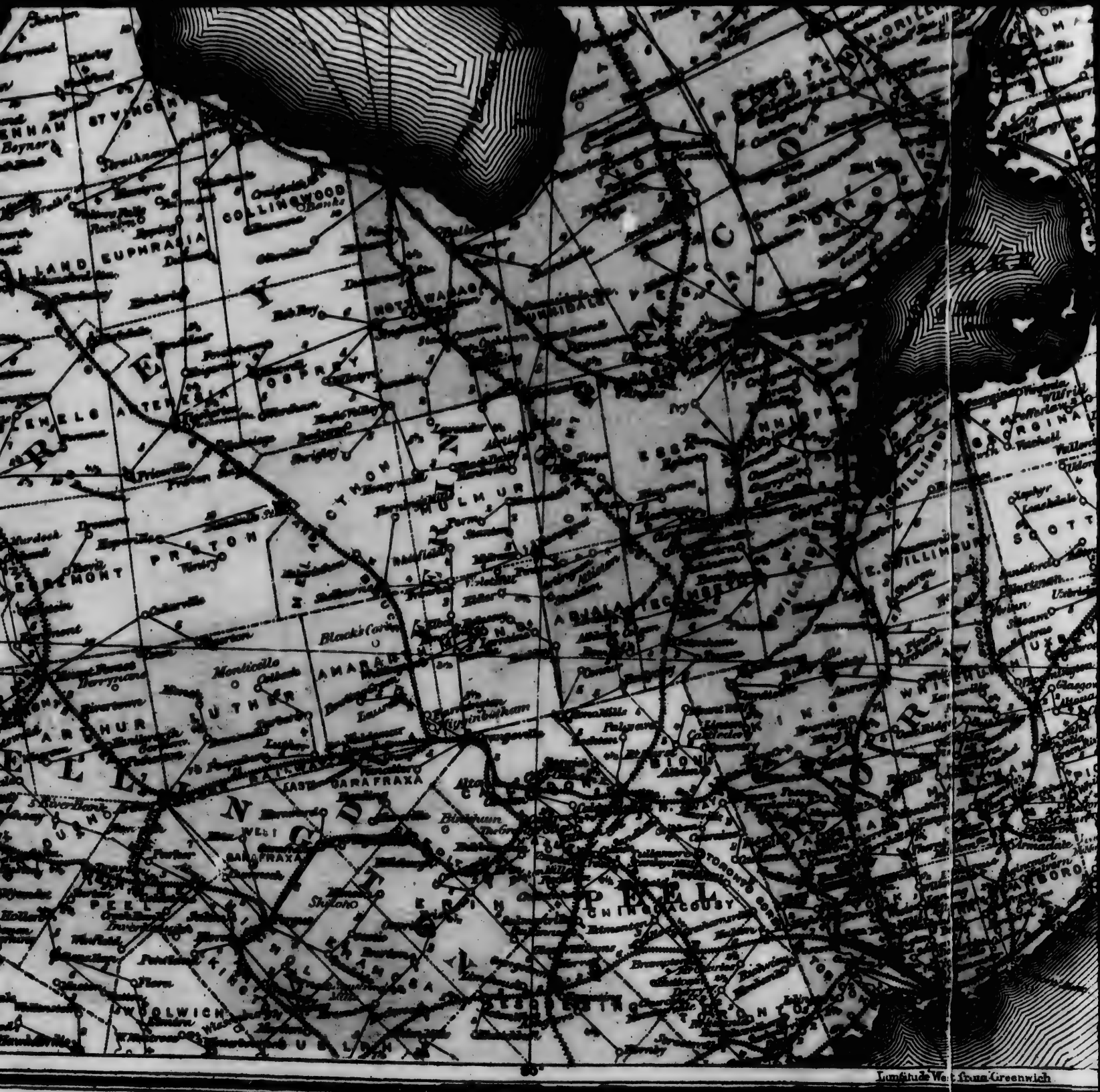
GEORGIAN
ST EDMUND
LINDSAY
ASTHOR
ALBERNARLE
Pike Bay
RAILWAY

GEORGIAN BAY
MANITOULIN
PARRY SOUND
WALLBRIDGE
BROWN
WILSON
WILLS
MACKENZIE
FERRIE
LOUNT
MAGRATH
HARRISON
BURTON
CHAPMAN
STRONG
SHAWANAGA
BURPEE
HAGERMAN
ARMOUR
CARLING
FERGUSON
M.HELLAR
SPENCE
PERRY
M.D.OUGALL
CHRISTIE
MONTEITH
M.MURRICH
GARDWELL
COMER
MACAULAY
WOOD
DRAPE
MUSKOKA
MATCHEDASH
ORILLIA

NIPISSING DISTRICT
PAXTON
BUTT
STRONG
CHAPMAN
PROUDFOOT
ARMOUR
RYERSON
McCRANEY
BETHUNE
PERRY
FINLAYSON
SINCLAIR
McMURRICH
MONTEITH
CARDWELL
STISTED
CHAFFEY
FRANKLIN
McCLINTOCK
LIVINGSTONE
LAWRENCE
CLYDE
SABINE
MURCHISON
EYRE
HAVELOCK
BRUTON
SHERBORNE
HARBURN
GUILFORD
RIDOUT
MACAULAY
MONCK
STANHOPE
DUDLEY
HARCOURT
HINDON
OAKLEY
DRAPER
MINDEN
DYSART
MONMOUTH
CARDIFF
ANSON
LONGFORD
MUSKOKA
RYDE
GLAMORGAN
SNOWDEN
DIGBY
DALTON
GALWAY
CAVENDISH
ANSTRUTHER
CHANDOS
MATCHEDASH
WOOD
RAMA
Bracebridge
Haliburton
Mount Irwin


78°
77°
DISTRICT
RICHARDS
BURNS
WALCOTT
ALICE
MURCHISON
ROBINSON
SHERWOOD
HARVEY
ALGONA
SABINE
LYELL
HUGHES
RADCLIFFE
RUDENELL
BRATTAN
McCLURE
WICKLOW
BANGOR
LYNDOCH
GRIFFITH
CARLOW
RAGLAN
HERSCHEL
MONTEAGLE
HARCOURT
MAYO
ASHBY
DENBIGH
FARADAY
BUNGANNON
CARDIFF
LIMERICK
CASHEL
EFFINGHAM
ABINGER
MILLER
BARRIE
WOLLASTON
THE RIDGE
GRIMSTHORPE
ANGLESEA
TUDOR
LAKE
METHUEN
KALADAR
KENNEBEC
ZEVIR
Bancroft
Hermon
Harlowe
Flavna

SYDENHAM
Boyner
ST VINCENT
SUTHERLAND
EUPHRASIA
INGARDINE
BRANTINGHAM
KENELLA
GORMANBY
BELMONT
GARRICK
INLOCH
CULROSS
ASHFIELD
TURNBERRY
ONKAPARINGA
ARTHUR
HAWANSHEAD
MORRIS
WALLACE
PELHAM
ULLETT
KILLOP


COLLINGWOOD
EUPHRASIA
PRESTON
Blacks Corners
Monticello
ARTHUR
LUTHER
EAST GARAFRAXA
GARAFRAXA
Shiloh
ERIN
CHINGUACOUSY
TORONTO GORE
Longitude West from Greenwich

HARVEY
PETERBORO
DUMMER
SCOTT
DARLINGTON
CLARKE
NEW
DOMINIO
— COUN
BRUCE, GREY
ONTARIO, VICT
DURHAM, PETE
& DISTRISTS OF M
— ON
Longitude West from Greenwich

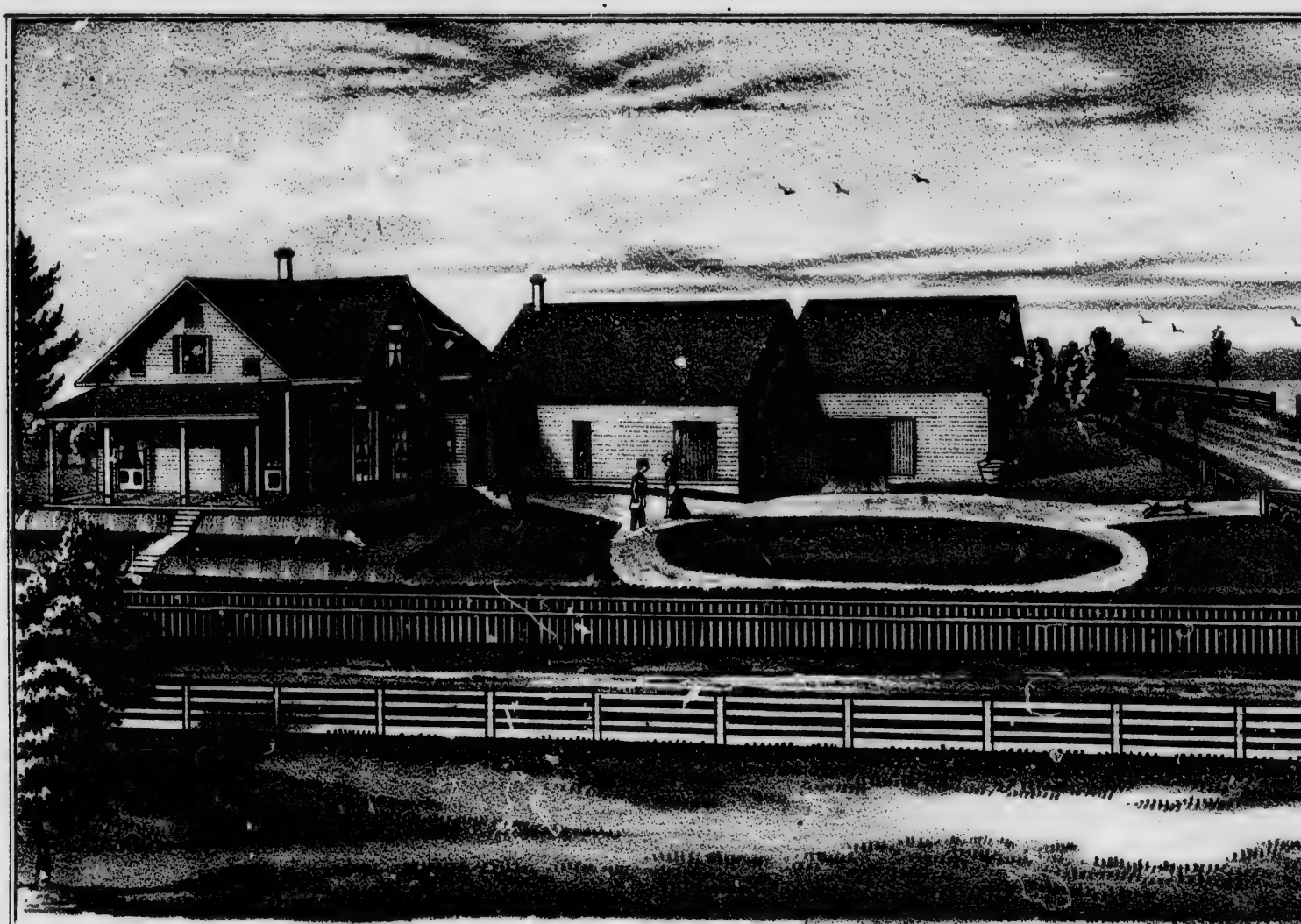
NEW ATLAS
OF THE
MINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —

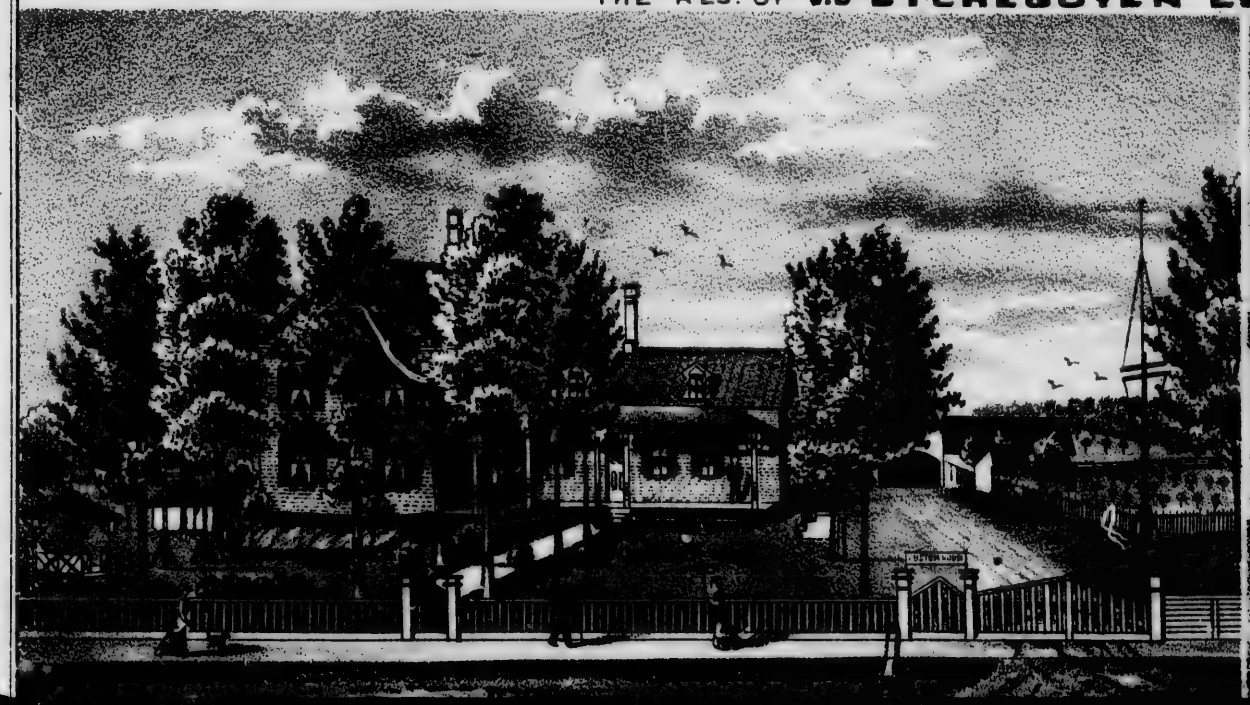
BRUCE, GREY, SIMCOE, YORK,
ONTARIO, VICTORIA, NORTHUMBERLAND
DURHAM, PETERBOROUGH, HASTINGS,
& DISTRISTS OF MUSKOKA, PARRY SOUND,

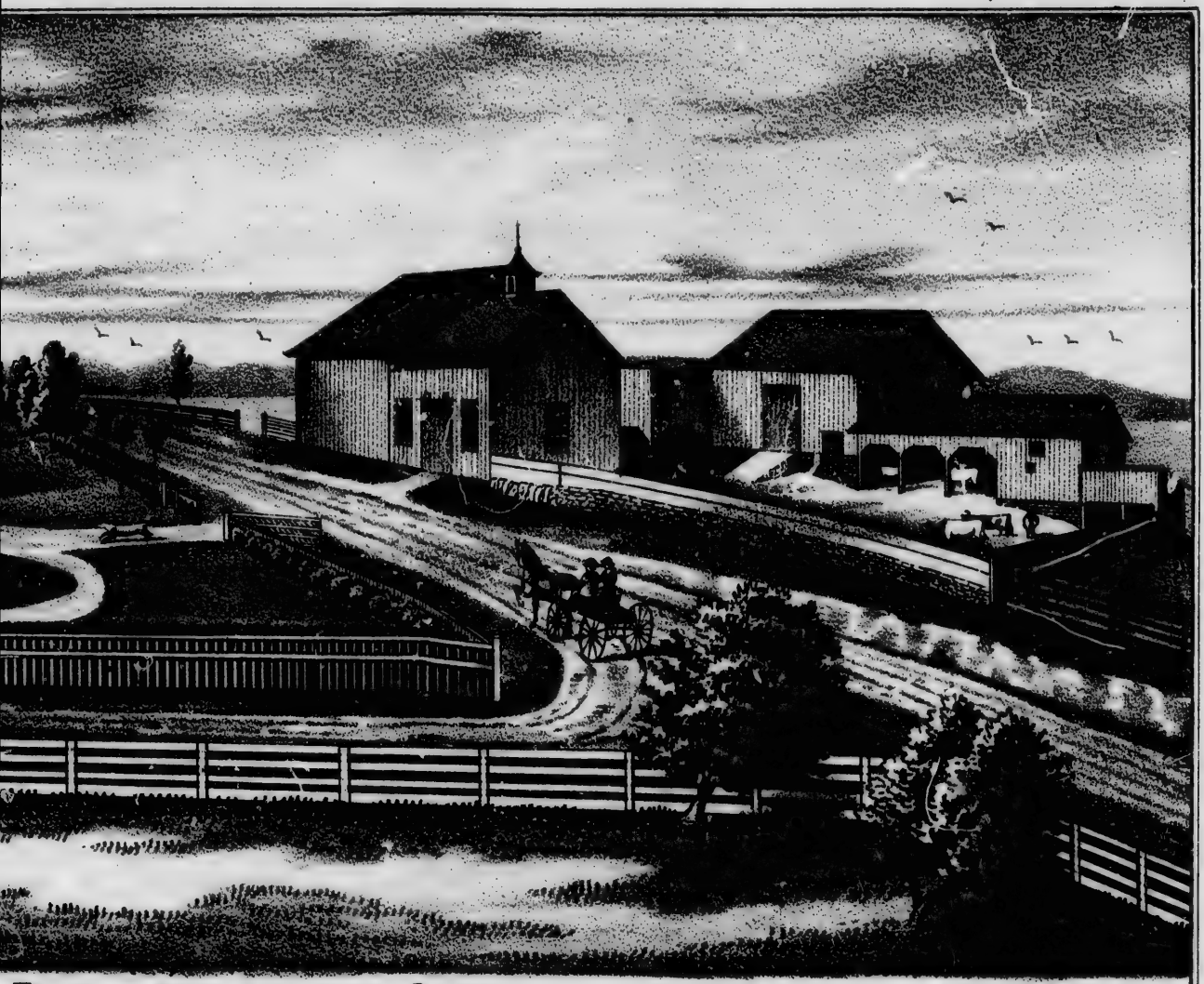
— ONTARIO —

Scale, 10 Miles per Inch.

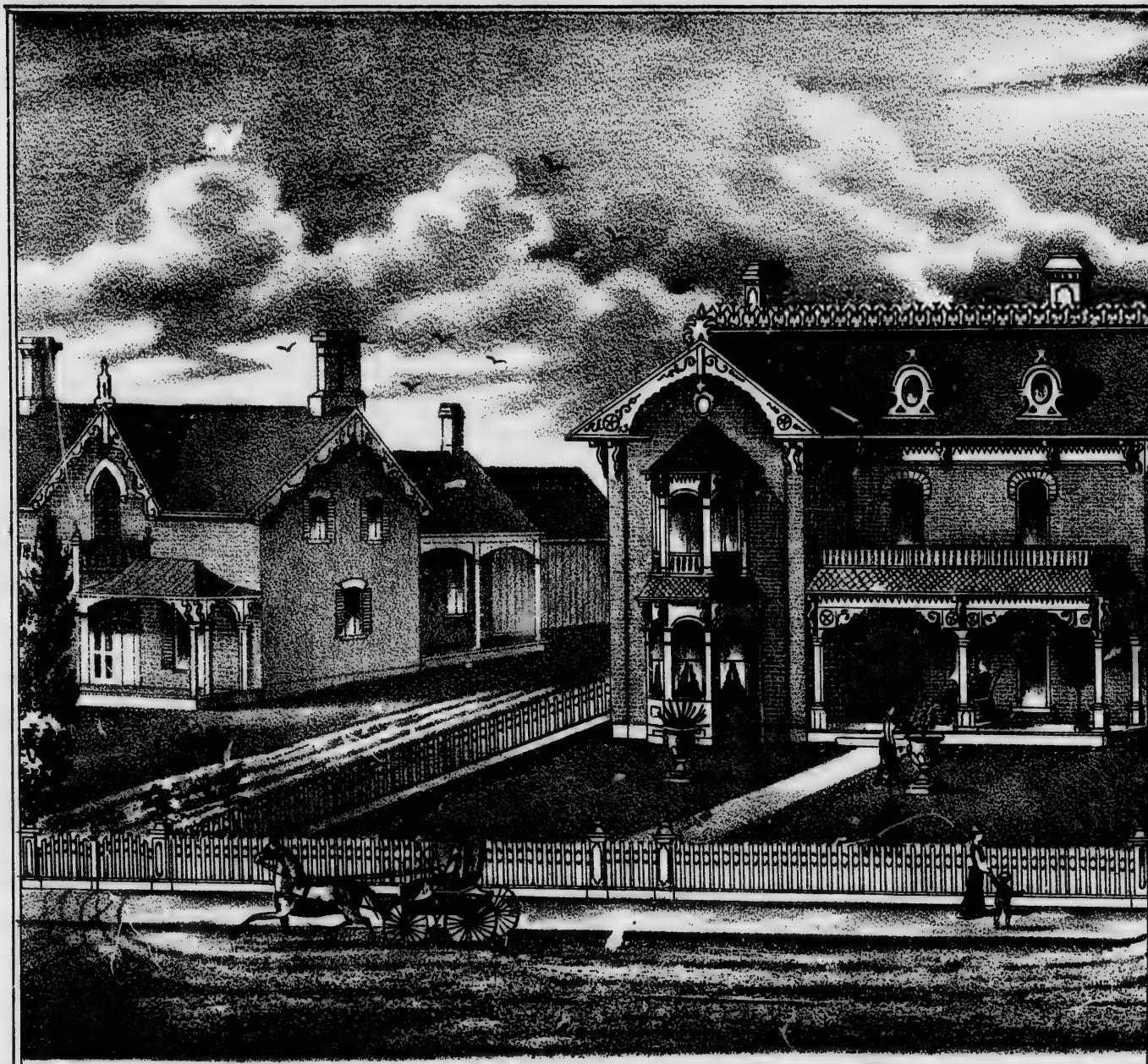


THE RES. OF V.D' ETCHEGOYEN ESQ. STANST

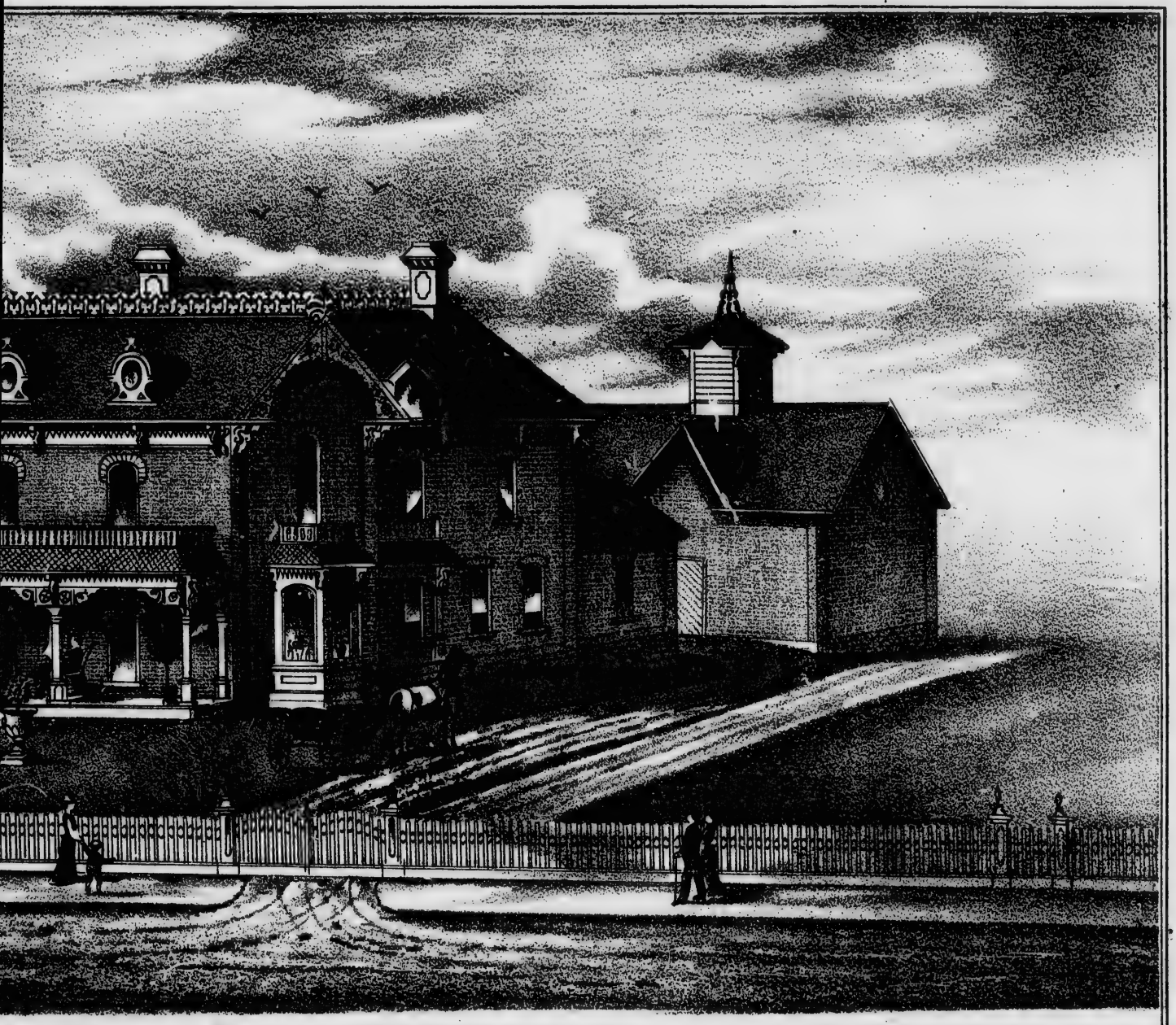




ESQ. STANSTEAD TP., QUE



RES. OF CHAS, PEMBERTON, E

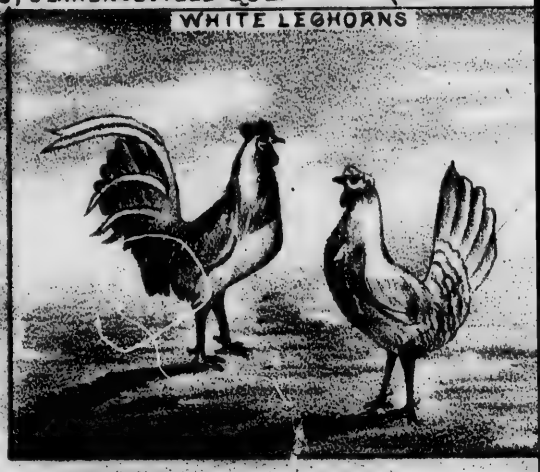


EMBERTON, ESQ, KINCARDINE, ONT.

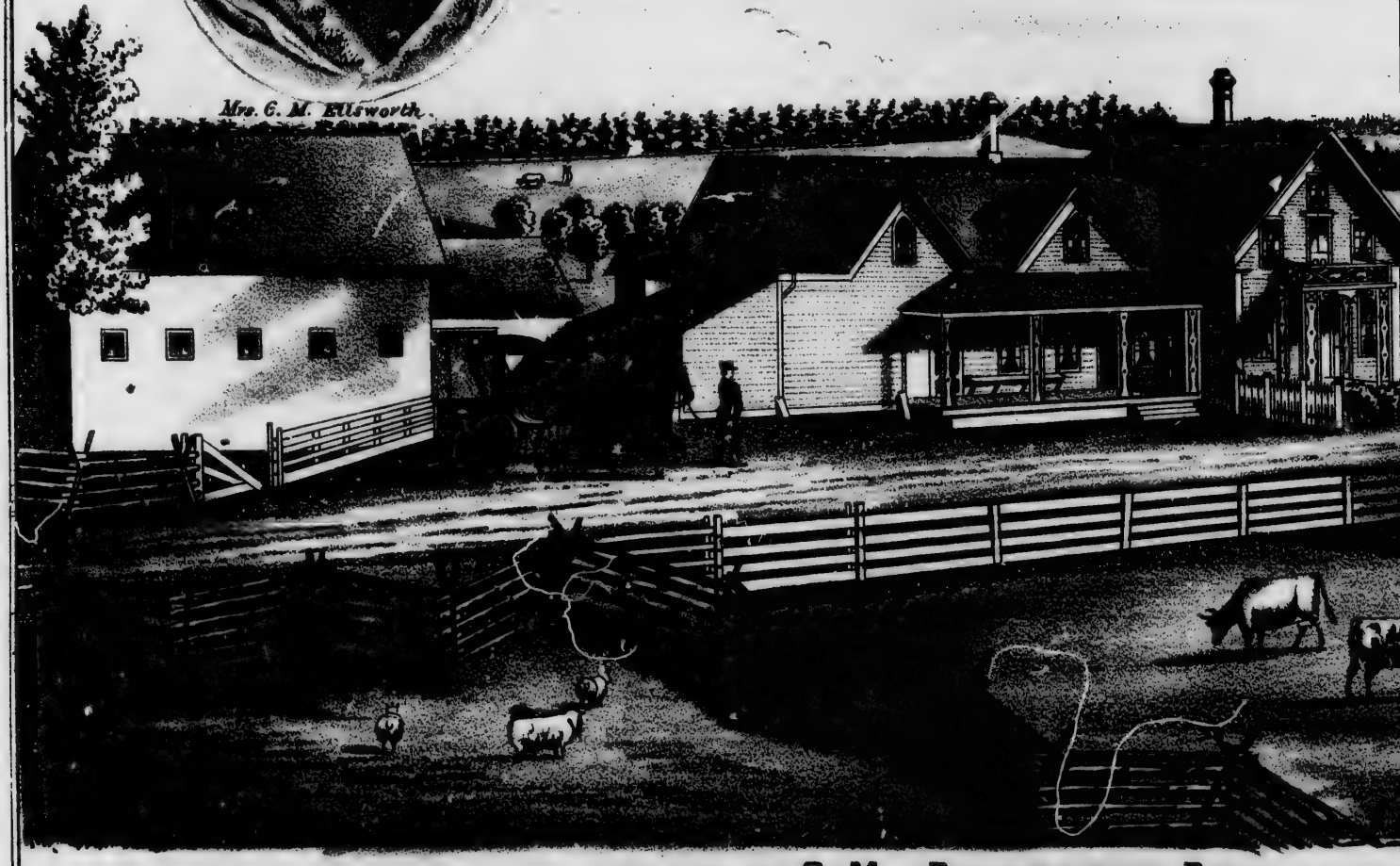
RES. OF Wm MEAD PATTISON ESQ., COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, CLARENCEVILLE QUE.

RES. OF Wm

WHITE LEGHORNS



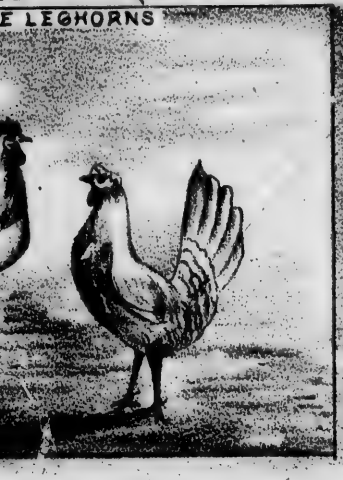
Mrs. G. M. Ellsworth.



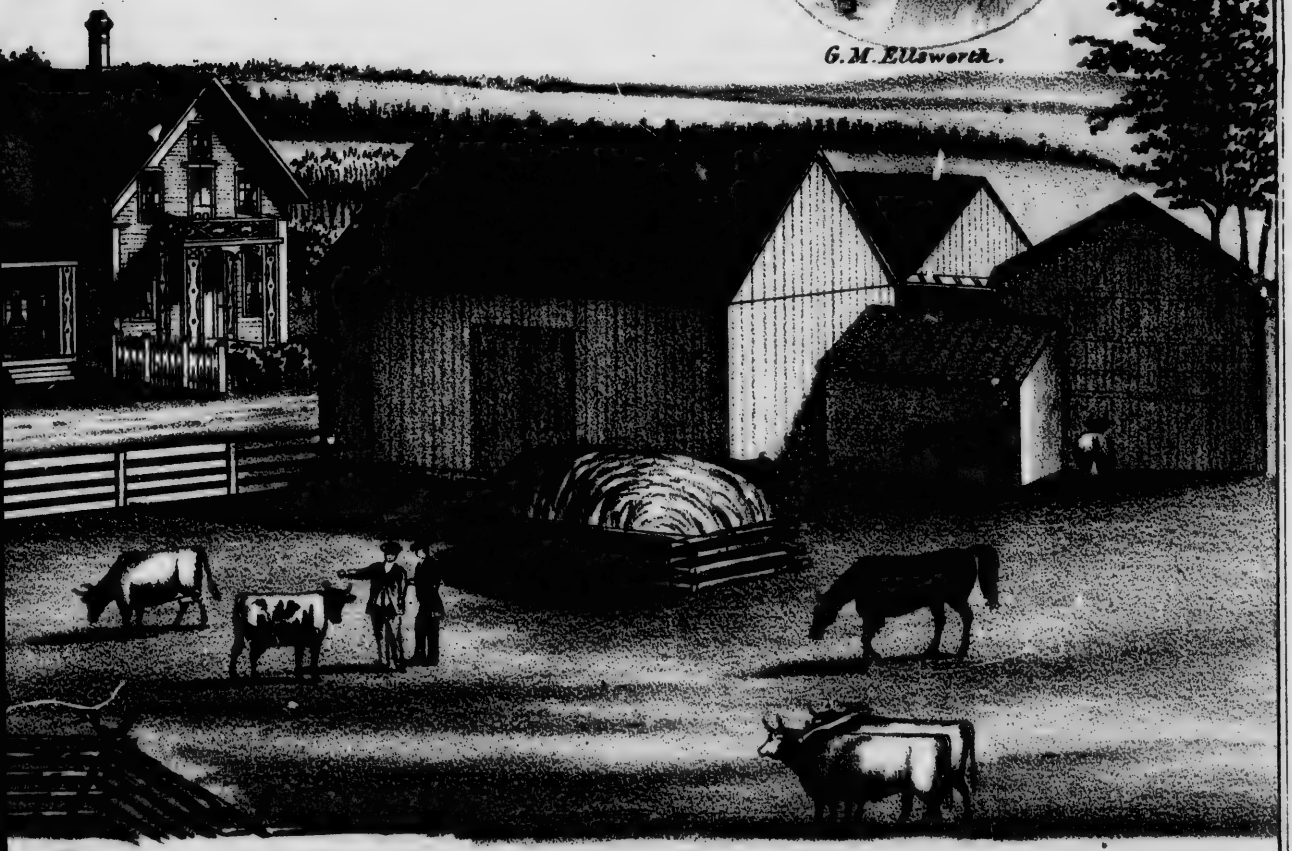
THE RES. OF G. M. ELLSWORTH ESQ., HATLE

UE. RES. OF WM T. KNIGHT ESQ., SMITH'S MILLS, STANSTEAD CO., QUE.

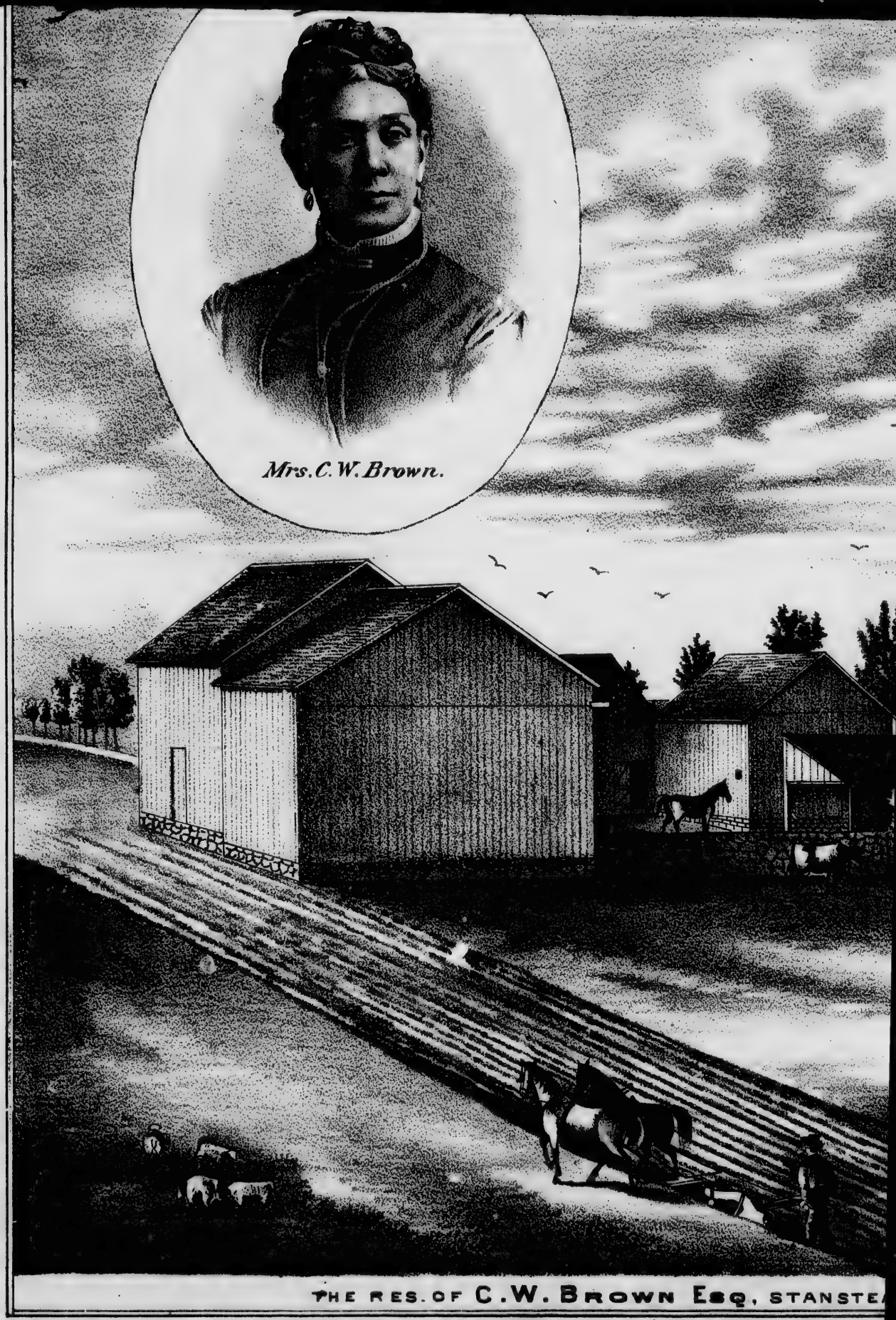
E LEGHORNS

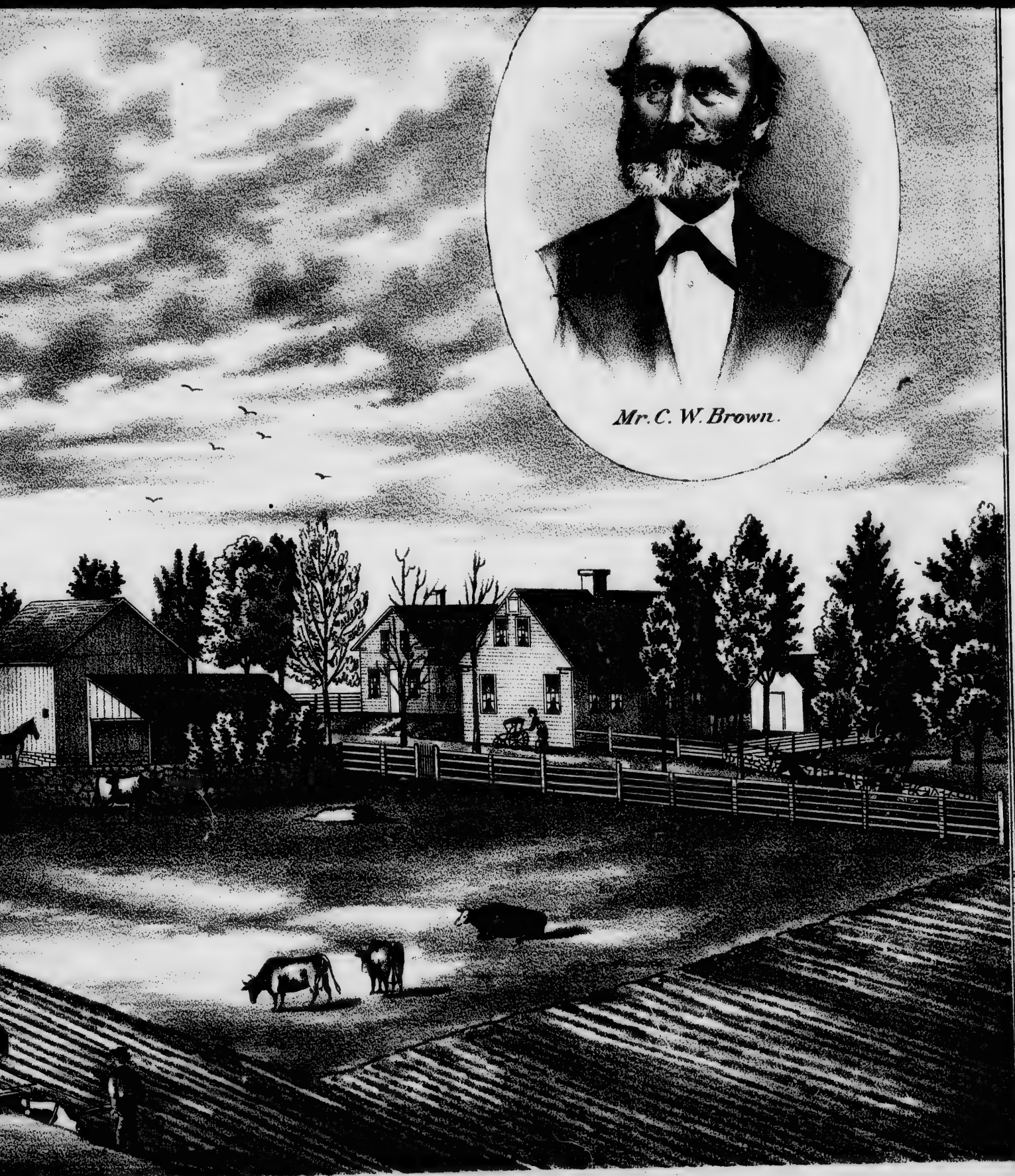


G.M. Ellsworth.



H ESQ., HATLEY TP, STANSTEAD CO., QUE.


Mrs. C. W. Brown.
THE RES. OF C. W. BROWN ESQ., STANSTE

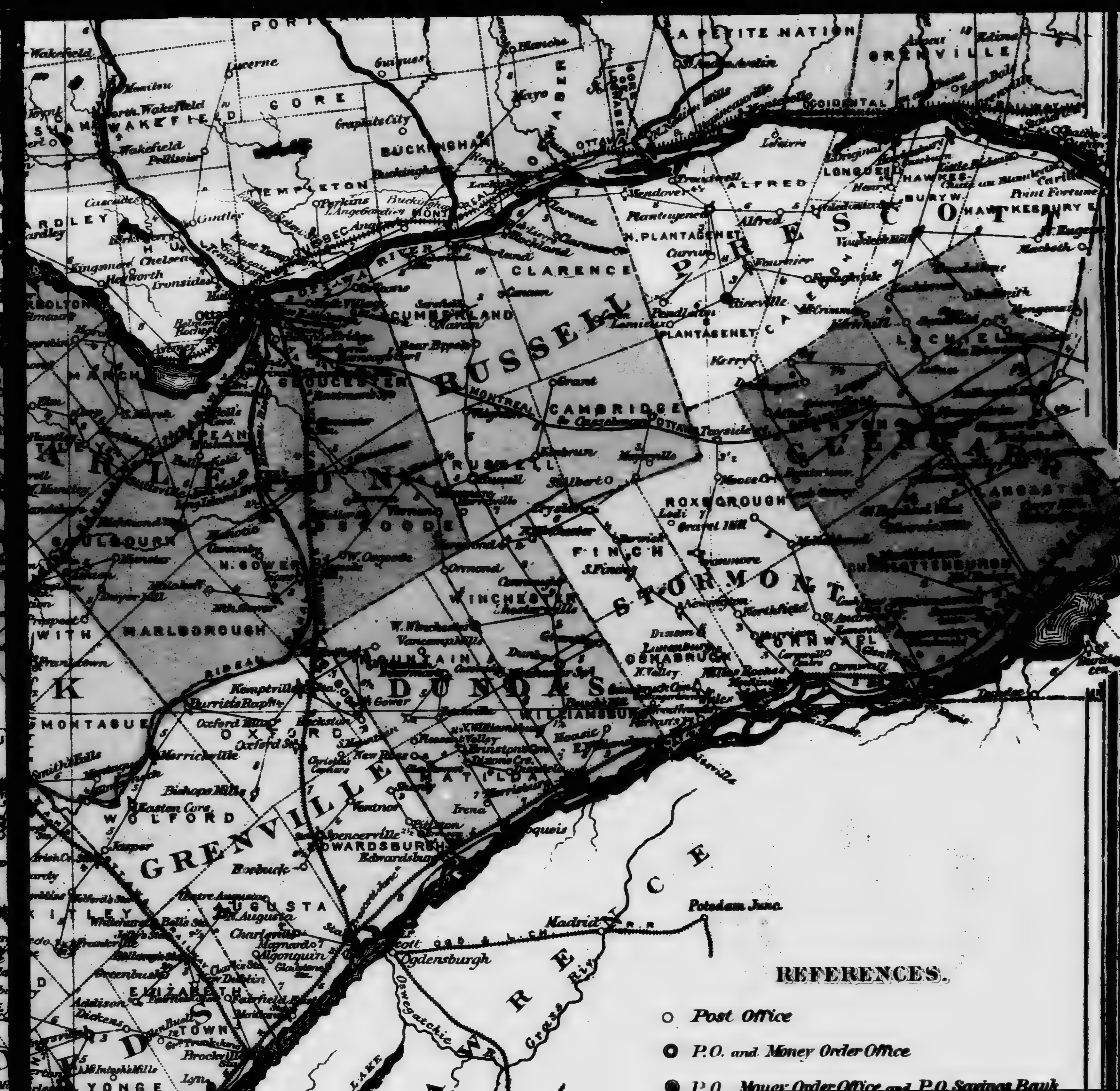


Esq., STANSTEAD TP., STANSTEAD CO., P.Q. CON 8, LOT 17.

PRINTED BY ROLPH, SMITH & Co TORONTO

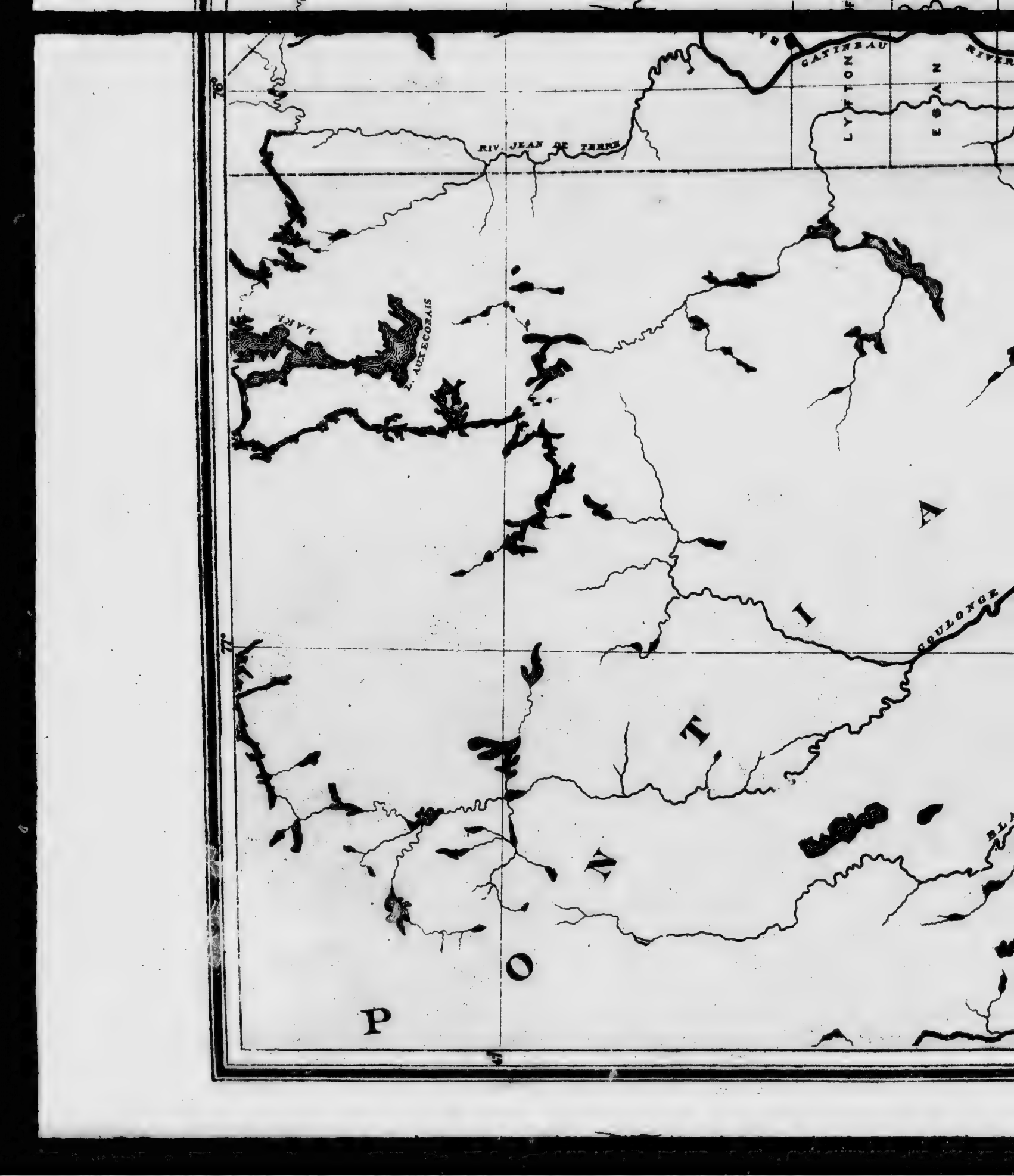
76°
Longitude West from Greenwich
75°
40
GATINEAU RIV
L. M
ASK TONG
LAKE PISCATING
SYCOTTE
CAMPBELL
AUMOND
River Joseph
RIVER DU LIE

CAMPBELL
AUMOND
River Joseph
River Desert
KENSINGTON
Maniwaki
BOUTHILLIER
DUDLEY
WABASEE
Mc GILL
Notre Dame du Laus
WELLS
HINCKS
BOWMAN
VILLENEUVE
LATHBURY
HARTWELL
SUFFOLK
PONSONBY
ADDINGTON
AMHERST
CLYDE
BERRY
DENHOLM
PORTLAND
DERRY
MULGRAVE
RIPON
LA PETITE NATION
GRENVILLE
GORE
WAKEFIELD
BUCKINGHAM
TEMPLETON
ALFRED
LONGUEUIL
HAWKESBURY
CLARENCE
CUMBERLAND
PLANTAGENET
N. PLANTAGENET
OTTAWA
RIVER
Lake Nominingue
Lake Notre Dame
Lake Boileau
Lake Simon
Lake Dollard
Lake Sloan
Lake Lemieux
Lake Pemichangan
Lake Deschenes
Lake Desert
Lake Mountain
Lake View
Lake River
Val de Bois
Graphite City
Wakefield
Pellissier
Aylmer
Hull
Ottawa
Rockland
Alfred
Plantagenet
Curran
Fournier
Pendleton
Rinerville
Hawkesbury
Vankleek Hill
Caledonia Springs
Montebello
Papineauville
Thurso
Buckingham
Masson
Cantley
Chelsea
Hemsworth
Ironsides
Templeton
Aylmer
Low
Luskville
Quyon
Shawville
Bryson
Portage du Fort
Fort Coulonge
Mansfield
Pontiac
Clarendon
Litchfield
Bristol
Eardley
Onslow
Bouchette
Blake
Northfield
Bigelow
Riviere du Lievre
Riviere du Nord
Riviere Blanche
Riviere Rouge
Riviere Ouareau
Riviere Desert
Riviere Gatineau
Riviere Lievre
Riviere Ottawa
Riviere Noire
Riviere Coulonge
Riviere Bonnechere
Riviere Petite Nation
Riviere Rouge
Riviere Rideau
Riviere Mississippi
Riviere Madawaska
Riviere Jocko
Riviere Indian
Riviere Calumet
Riviere Quinze
Riviere Dumoine
Riviere Kipawa
Riviere Kinojevis
Riviere Blanche
Riviere Noire
Riviere Coulonge
Riviere Bonnechere
Riviere Petite Nation
Riviere Rouge
Riviere Rideau
Riviere Mississippi
Riviere Madawaska
Riviere Jocko
Riviere Indian
Riviere Calumet
Riviere Quinze
Riviere Dumoine
Riviere Kipawa
Riviere Kinojevis

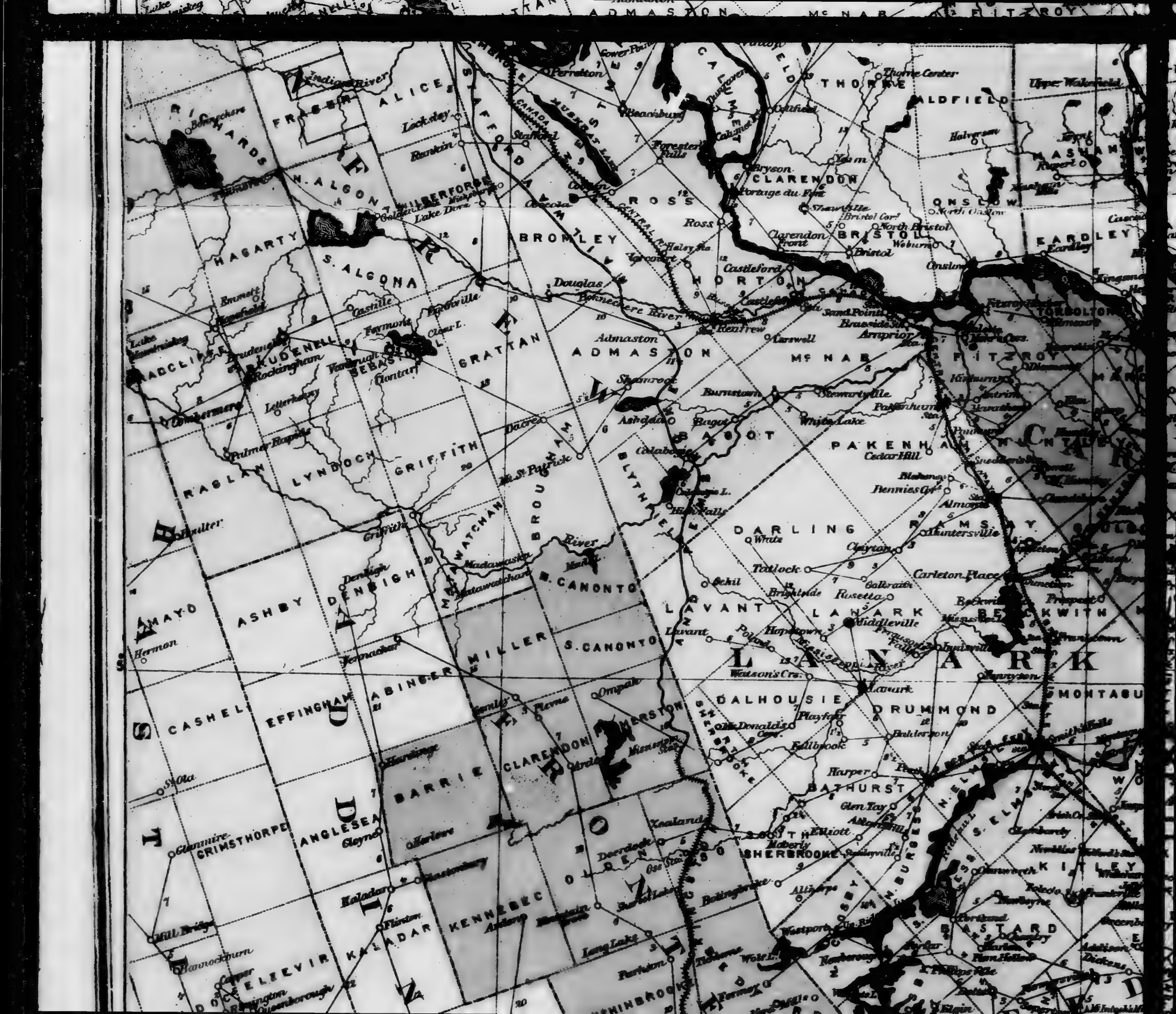


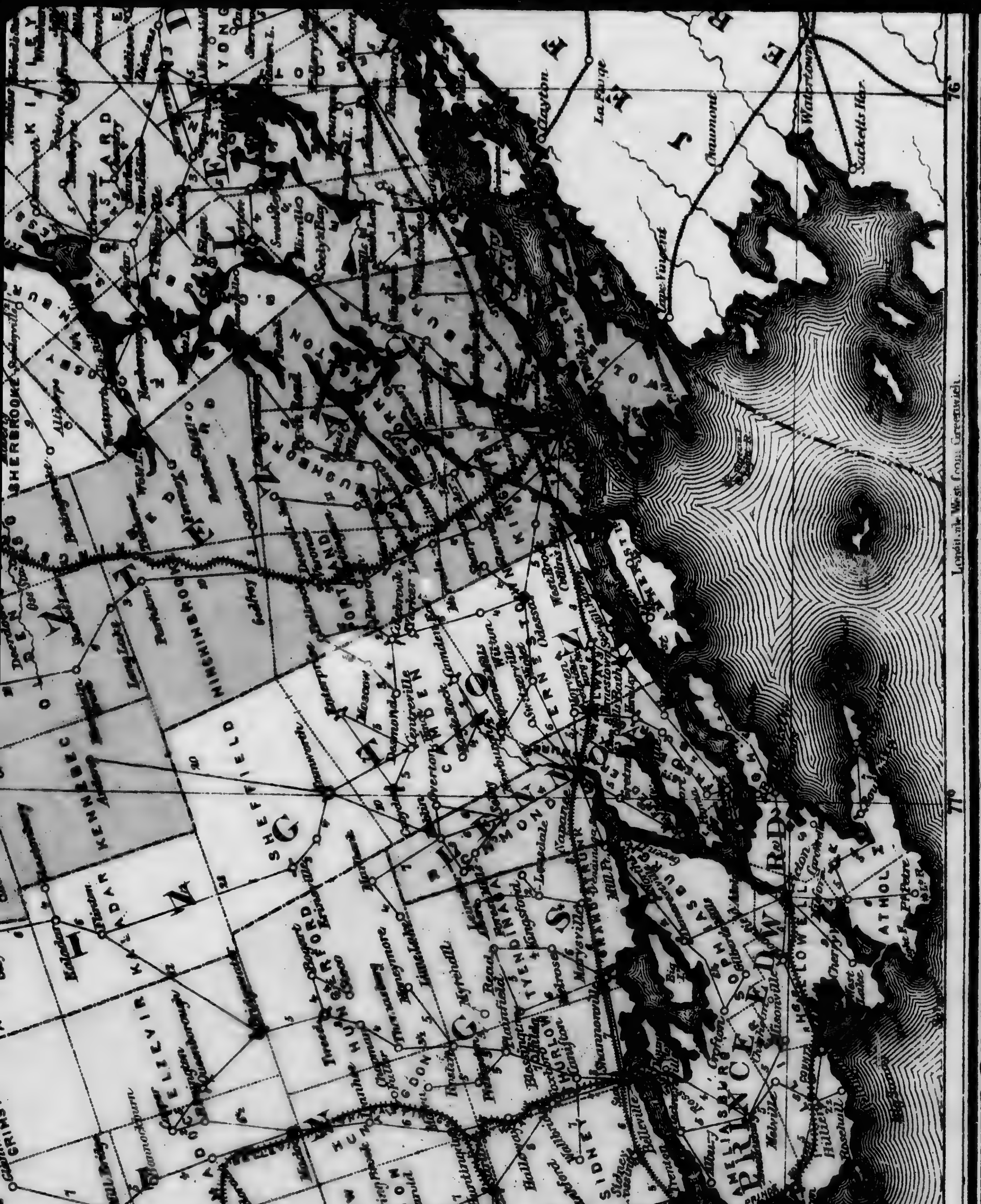
RUSSELL
PRESCOTT
STORMONT
DUNDAS
GRENVILLE
GLENGARRY
CARLETON
CLARENCE
CUMBERLAND
CAMBRIDGE
ALFRED
N. PLANTAGENET
PLANTAGENET
LOCHIEL
LONGUEUIL
HAWKESBURY
ROXBOROUGH
FINCH
WINCHESTER
OSNABRUCK
CORNWALL
CHARLOTTENBURGH
MOUNTAIN
MATILDA
WILLIAMSBURGH
EDWARDSBURGH
OXFORD
WOLFORD
MONTAGUE
AUGUSTA
KITLEY
ELIZABETH TOWN
YONGE
OSGOODE
GLOUCESTER
NEPEAN
MARCH
GOULBOURN
N. GOWER
MARLBOROUGH
BUCKINGHAM
TEMPLETON
GORE
WAKEFIELD
HULL
PORTLAND
LA PETITE NATION
GRENVILLE
OCCIDENTAL
OTTAWA RIVER
Ogdensburgh
Potsdam Junc.
Madrid
Oswegatchie
REFERENCES.
Post Office
P.O. and Money Order Office
P.O. Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank

REFERENCES.
Post Office
P.O. and Money Order Office
P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
Telegraph Station
Port of Entry
Railways completed
Railways in progress
Distances between Towns over Post Roads.
3
10½
NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION of CANADA
— COUNTIES OF —
PRINCE EDWARD, LENNOX, ADDINGTON,
FRONTENAC, LEEDS, LANARK, RENFREW (PART)
GRENVILLE, DUNDAS, STORMONT, GLENGARRY,
CARLETON, RUSSELL, PRESCOTT,
PONTIAC, OTTAWA,
— ONTARIO —
Scale: 10 Miles per Inch
Madrid
Potsdam Junc.
Ogdensburgh
Oswegatchie R.
Grass Riv.
E. DeKalb
Black Lake
St. Lawrence R.
Indian R.
Clayton
Theresa
La Fargeville
Philadelphia
Watertown
Carthage
Brockville
Yonge
Cain town
Sherwood Spgs
Westen L.
Escott
Rockport
Augusta
Charleston
Maynard
Algonquin
Glenstone
Greenbush
Elizabeth
Addison
Dickens
Frankville
Lyn
Mallorytown
Whitehouse
Bells Sta
Frankville
Hallowell Sta
Dorlin
Fairfield
Merrickville
Mt Pleasant Mills
Lansdowne
Delta
Lyndhurst
Wellesley
Morristown
Hammond
Rossmore
Gouverneur
Ellisburg
Rodman
Adams
Henderson
Sackets Har
Belleville
Kingston
Napanee
Gananoque
Prescott
Cornwall
Alexandria
Lancaster
Williamstown
Chesterville
Winchester
Morrisburg
Iroquois
Matilda
Edwardsburg
Augusta
Oxford
Wolford
Kitley
Bastard
Burgess
Crosby
Leeds
Lansdowne
Rear of Yonge
Front of Yonge
Rear of Leeds
Front of Leeds
Rear of Lansdowne
Front of Lansdowne
Rear of Augusta
Front of Augusta
Rear of Matilda
Front of Matilda
Rear of Edwardsburg
Front of Edwardsburg
Rear of Oxford
Front of Oxford
Rear of Wolford
Front of Wolford
Rear of Kitley
Front of Kitley
Rear of Bastard
Front of Bastard
Rear of Burgess
Front of Burgess
Rear of Crosby
Front of Crosby
76°
75°
41

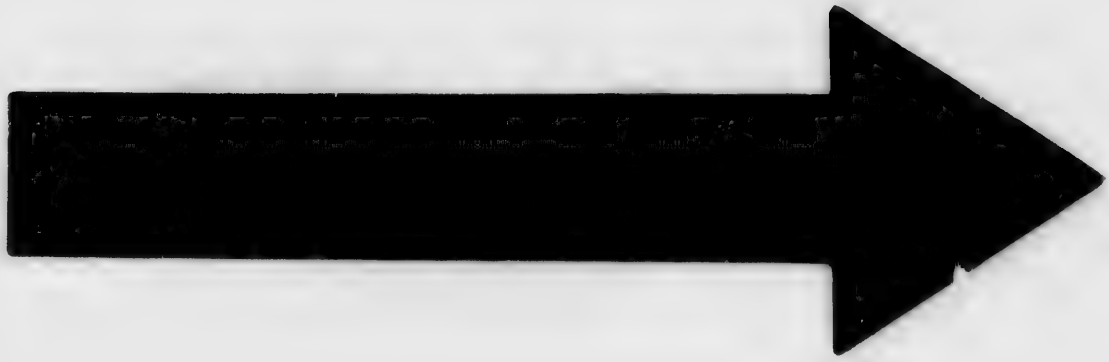

GATINEAU
LYTTON
EOAN
RIV. JEAN DE TERRE
L. AUX ECORAIS
LAKE
COULONGE
A
I
T
N
O
P

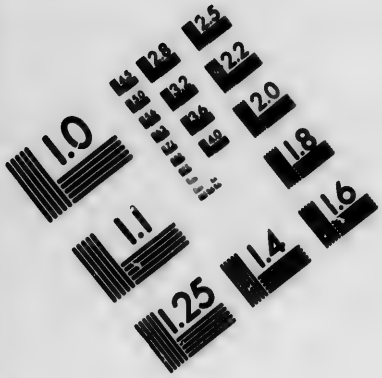
BLACK RIVER
COULONGE RIVER
MALAKOFF
ESHER
SHEEN
Doyle
BRYSON
CONTRACT
CHICHESTER
WALTHAM
MANSFIELD
HUDDERSFIELD
CLAPHAM
ALLEYN
DARYON
BOUCHETTE
MANIWAKI
ESSAN
LYFTON
ALLUMETTE
Petawawa
Pembroke
Westmeath
Perreton
Beachburg
Forester's Falls
Bryson
CLARENDON
Portage du Fort
Shawville
Bristol Corners
North Bristol
Clarendon Centre
Bristol
Wyman
Ross
BROMLEY
Haley Sta.
Castleford
HORTON
Douglas
Renfrew
Arnprior
Admaston
Otter Lake
LESLIE
EAWOOD
Thornby
Thorne Center
THORNE
Upper Wakefield
Halvorsen
Yarm
Low
Lackey
Rankin
Stafford
Indian River
ALICE
FRASER
HAGARTY
S. ALGONA
N. ALGONA
WILBERFORCE
Bonnechere River
Castleford
Sand Point
Braeside
Fitzroy Harbour
TORBOLTON
Carswell
Farmont
Castille
Eganville
Clear L.
Lake Dore
Mickeyville
Golden Lake
Lake Clear
Bennett
Ingefield
Barrysbere
Chalk River
Pt. Alexander
Pt. Coulonge
Otter Lake
Lamford Lake
Arwin
Wright
Low
Upper Wakefield
Thorne Center
Halvorsen
Yarm
Masham
Rupert
Onslow
North Onslow
Earnley
Kingsmere
Fitzroy Harbour
Torbolton
Ellwood
Mohr's Corners
Renfrew
Arnprior
Braeside
Sand Point
Castleford
Douglas
Bonnechere River
Admaston
McNAB
FITZROY


ADMASTON
McNAB
FITZROY
THORNE
CLARENDON
BROMLEY
ROSS
BRISTOL
HORTON
GRATTAN
RADCLIFFE
RUDENELL
SEBASTOPOL
RAGLAN
LYNDOCH
GRIFFITH
BLITHFIELD
BROUGHAM
DARLING
PAKENHAM
RAMSAY
LANARK
LAVANT
DALHOUSIE
DRUMMOND
BATHURST
SHERBROOKE
MONTAGUE
BARRIE
CLARENDON
MILLER
S. CANONTO
ASHBY
DENBIGH
EFFINGHAM
CASHEL
ANGLESEA
GRIMSTHORPE
KENNEBEC
KALADAR
ELEVEN
HAGARTY
S. ALGONA
N. ALGONA
FRASER
ALICE
Renfrew
Arnprior
Admaston
Douglas
Castleford
Bristol
Clarendon Front
Ross
Portage du Fort
Bryson
Forester Falls
Beachburg
Perreton
Stafford
Lackaby
Eganville
Castle
Emmett
Foymount
Cloyne
Griffith
Calabogie
Ashdale
Burnstown
Stewartville
Pakenham
Cedar Hill
Almonte
Carleton Place
Tatlock
Galbraith
Rosetta
Middleville
Watson's Crs.
Lanark
Harper
Glen Tay
Elliott
Maberly
Westport
Newboro
Portland
Kitley
Bastard
Farmersville
Delta
Elgin
Athens
Brockville
Prescott
Smiths Falls
Perth
Almonte
Pembroke
Deep River
Chalk River
Petawawa
Mattawa
Madawaska
Barry's Bay
Killaloe
Wilno
Combermere
Palmer Rapids
Lake Clear
Lake Dore
Golden Lake
Round Lake
Lake Kamaniskeg
Lake Travers
Indian River
Bonnechere River
Mississippi River
Clyde River
Tay River
Rideau Canal
Canada Atlantic Railway
Central Railway
Halsey Jct.
Uxbridge
Whitby
Oshawa
Toronto
Hamilton
Kingston
Ottawa



Longitude West from Greenwich
76
77
Watertown
Clayton
La Farge
Chaumont
Sacketts Har.
Cape Vincent
SHERBROOKE
KENNEBEC
HINCHINBROOK
SHEFFIELD
CAMDEN
ATHOL
ELZEVIR
KALADAR
TYENDINAGA
SIDNEY
AMELIASBURG
Belleville
Trenton
Marysville
Tweed
Napanee





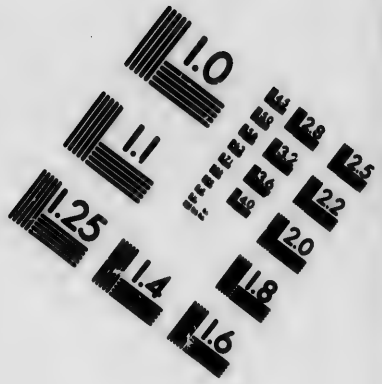
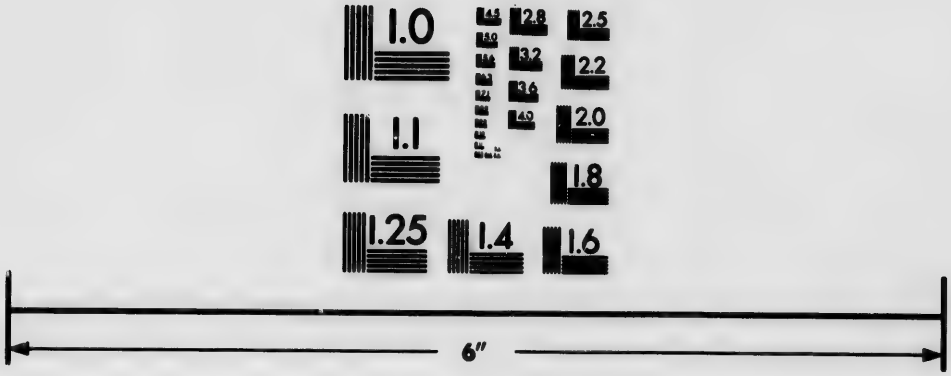


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

David Gairdner,
(DECEASED)
Late Clk. of Kincardine Tp.
ONT.

Charles G
Kincardine Tp-

William Hunt.
Arran Tp. — ONT.
One of the first Municipal Council.

Charles Wickham

Kincardine Tp- ONT.

Luke Gardner

Arran Tp.- ONT.

I. R. Ault, J.P.

Reeve of Osnabruck

Aultsville, Stormont Co.

Joseph Hyndman

Ex-Reeve of Mountain Tp.

Dundas Co.

Iru Fulford,
One of the 1st Settlers of Teeswater,
ONT.

John
Arran Tp

James Reekie.
(DECEASED
Settled in Kincardine Tp, 1854
ONT.
Formerly in British Navy.

Yours Truly
Thomas Beerman
Kilderstie Tp. ONT.

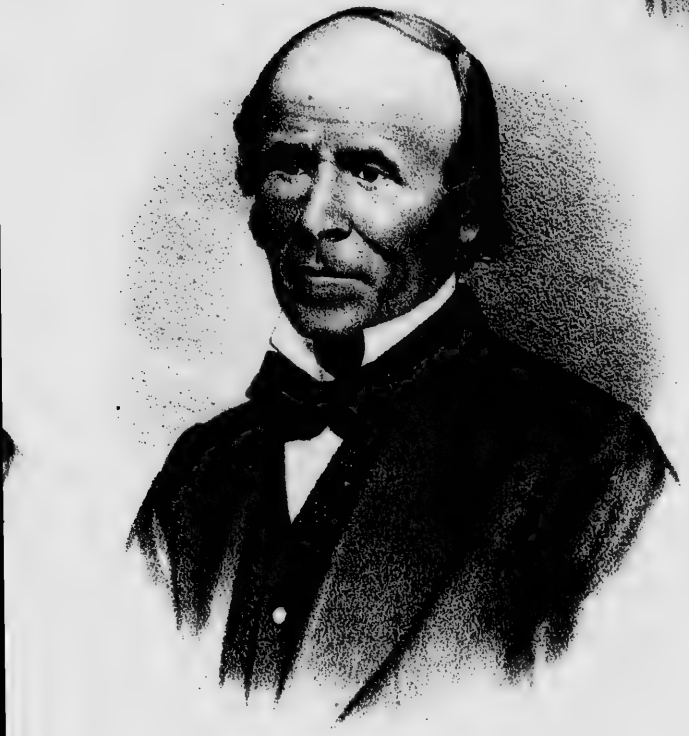
Ex R

John Douglass

Arran Tp.- ONT.

Yours truly
J. B. Go Woods

Hanover, Ont.



William Millar,
Ex Reeve of Kincardine Tp.
ONT.

PRINTED BY ROLPH, SMITH & Co TORONTO.

Andrew Hodge

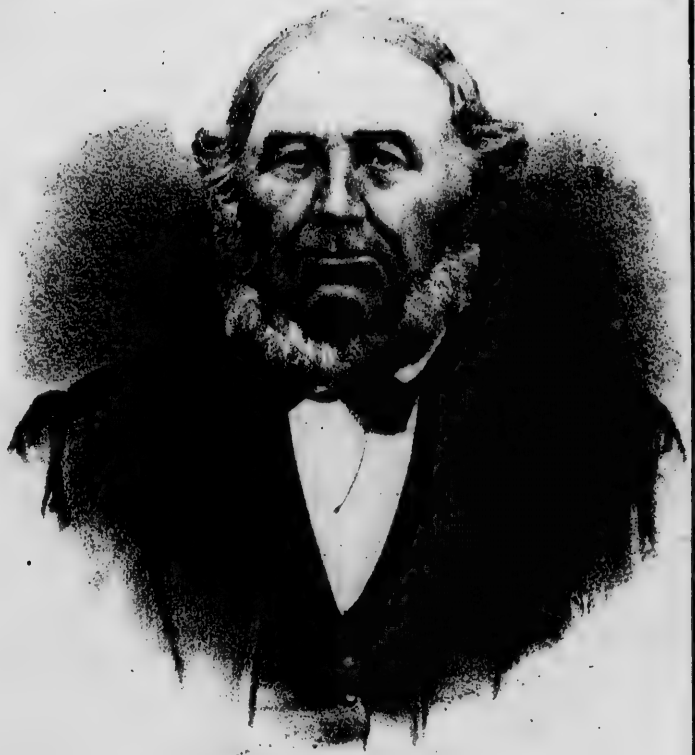
(deceased.) Cornwall.

John L

Osnal

John R. Wood

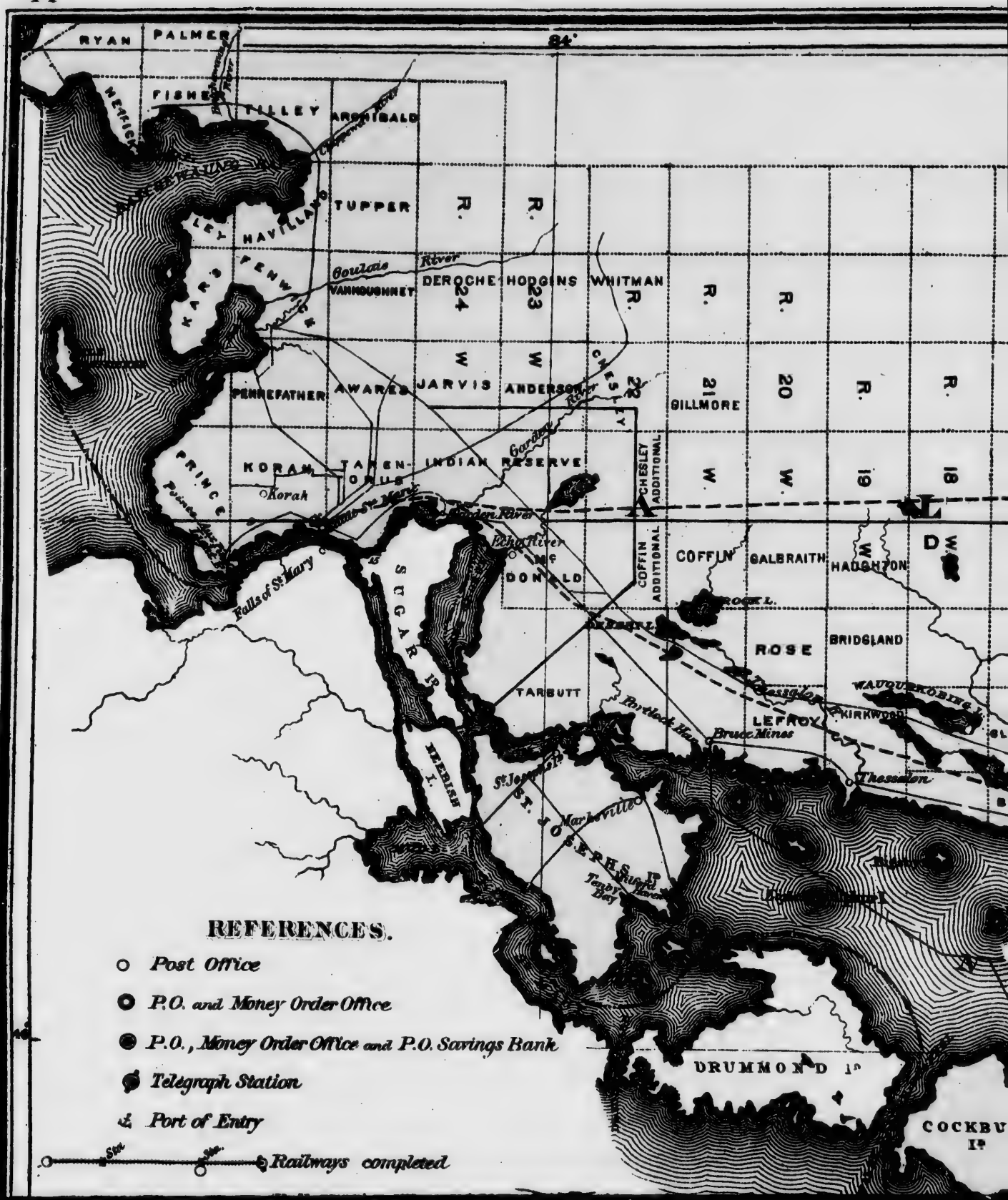
Osnabruck, Stormont Co.

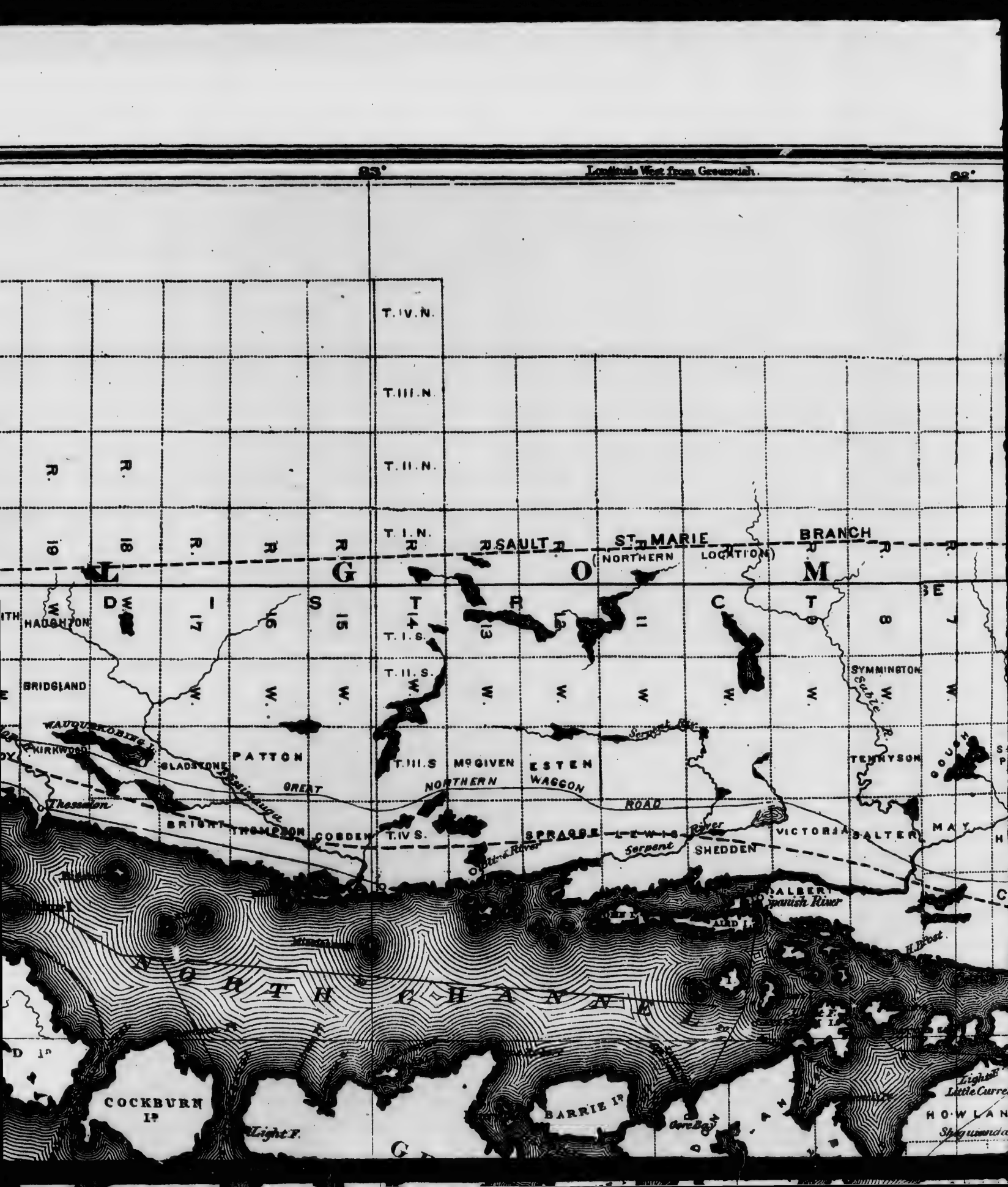


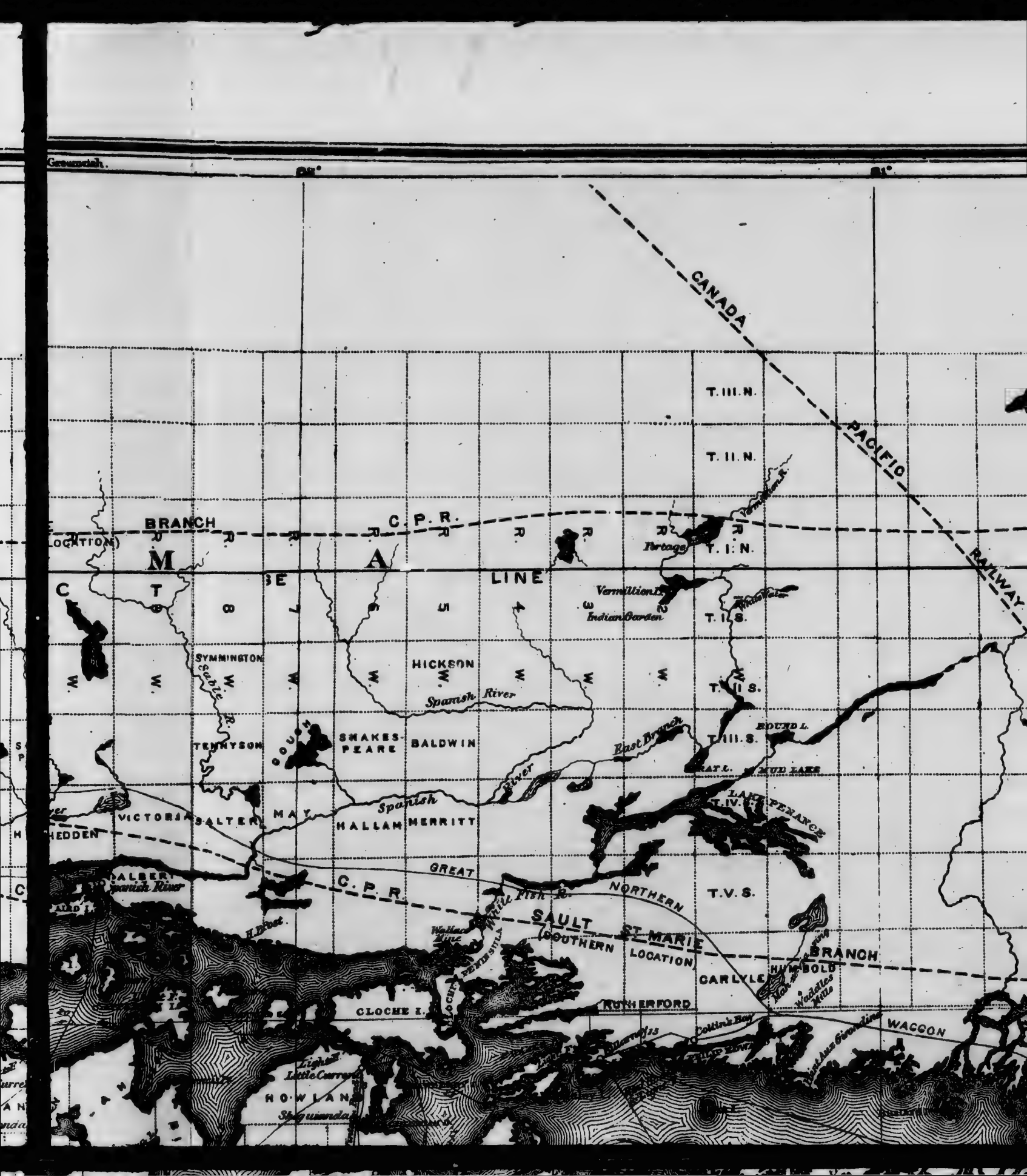
William Binions

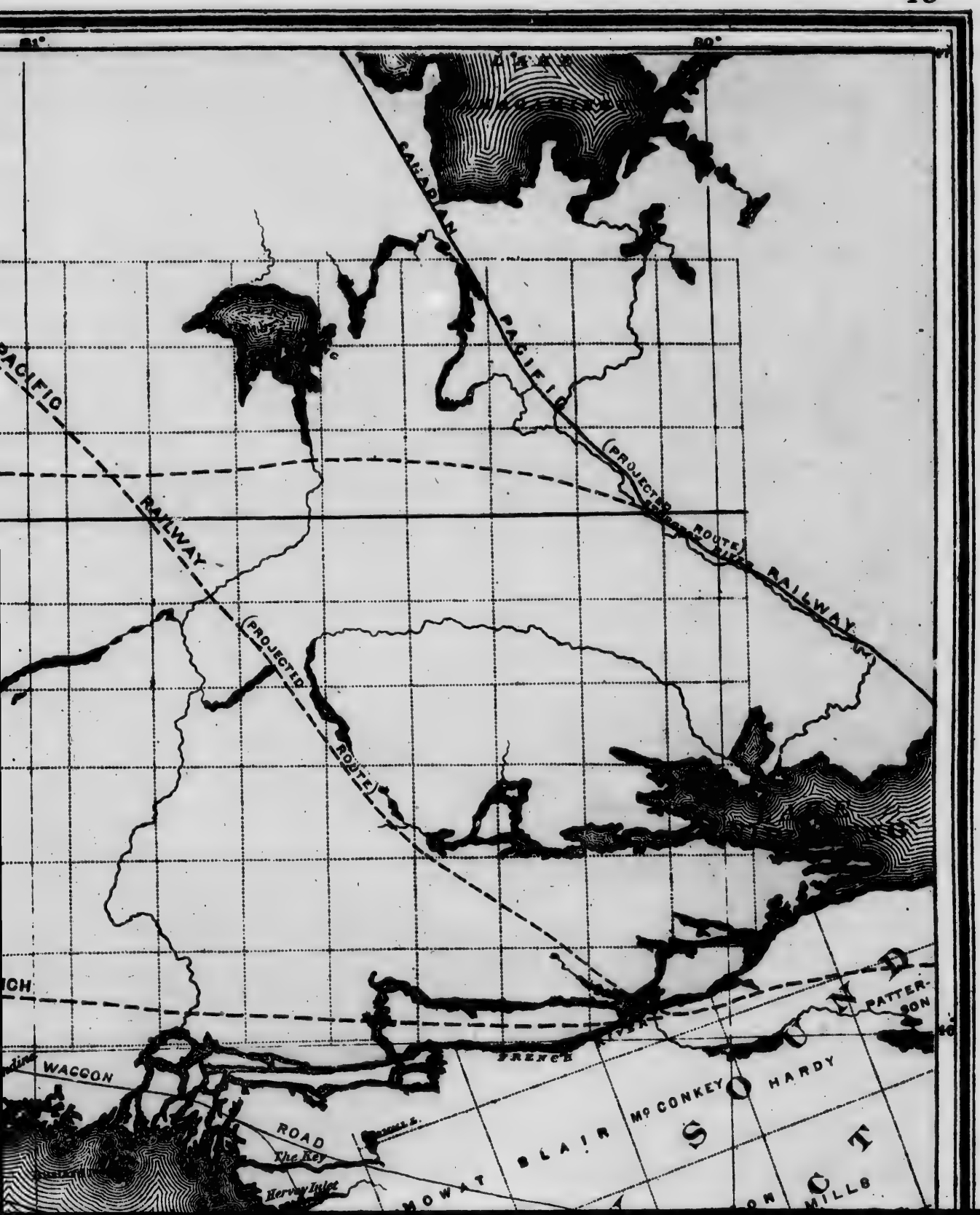
(deceased)

Matilda Tp., Dundas Co.


RYAN
PALMER
FISHER
TILLEY
ARCHIBALD
TUPPER
LE HAVILLAND
PENWARDEN
Goulais River
VANKOUGHNET
DEROCHE
HODGINS
WHITMAN
PENNEFATHER
AWARES
JARVIS
ANDERSON
CHESLEY
GILLMORE
KORAH
TAYENORUS
INDIAN RESERVE
Korah
Garden River
CHESLEY ADDITIONAL
Batchawana
Pt. aux Mains-St. Mary
Echo River
Mc DONALD
COFFIN ADDITIONAL
COFFIN
GALBRAITH
HAUGHTON
Falls of St. Mary
SUGAR Is.
ROSE
BRIDGLAND
TARBUTT
Bruce Mines
LEFROY
KIRKWOOD
WAUQUEKOBING
Thessalon
HEBERT I.
St. Joseph I.
Mark Island
Tenzy Bay
DRUMMOND Is
COCKBU
Is
R. 24 W.
R. 23 W.
R. 22 W.
R. 21 W.
R. 20 W.
R. 19 W.
R. 18 W.
84°
REFERENCES.
Post Office
P.O. and Money Order Office
P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
Telegraph Station
Port of Entry
Railways completed


83°
Longitude West from Greenwich.
82°
T. IV. N.
T. III. N.
T. II. N.
T. I. N.
SAULT
ST. MARIE
BRANCH
(NORTHERN LOCATION)
HOUGHTON
BRIDGLAND
T. I. S.
T. II. S.
T. III. S
T. IV. S.
SYMMINGTON
Sable R.
WAUQUEKOBING I.
KIRKWOOD
GLADSTONE
PATTON
McGIVEN
ESTEN
WAGGON
ROAD
Sergent Riv.
TENNYSON
Thessalon
BRIGHT
THOMPSON
COBDEN
SPRAGUE
LEWIS
River
Serpent
SHEDDEN
VICTORIA
SALTER
MAY
Spanish River
NORTH CHANNEL
COCKBURN I.
BARRIE I.
Light H.
Little Current
HOWLAND


Greenwich.
82°
81°
CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY
T. III. N.
T. II. N.
T. I. N.
T. I. S.
T. II. S.
T. III. S.
T. IV. S.
T. V. S.
C. P. R. BRANCH (LOCATION)
C. P. R. MAIN LINE
Portage
Vermilion L.
White Fish L.
Indian Garden
SYMMINGTON
HICKSON
TENNYSON
SHAKESPEARE
BALDWIN
Spanish River
Sabie R.
South
East Branch
Round L.
Mud Lake
Lake Penance
VICTORIA
SALTER
MAY
HALLAM
MERRITT
HEDDEN
GALBERT
Spanish River
GREAT NORTHERN
C. P. R.
White Fish R.
SAULT ST. MARIE
SOUTHERN LOCATION
BRANCH
Wallace Mine
Pennsylvania
CARLYLE
HUMBOLD
Waddles Mills
RUTHERFORD
CLOCHE I.
Collins Bay
WACCON
Lights
Little Current
HOWLAND
Shequandah


CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
(PROJECTED ROUTE)
PACIFIC RAILWAY
(PROJECTED ROUTE)
RAILWAY
WAGGON ROAD
The Key
Herring Inlet
FRENCH
PATTERSON
McCONKEY
HARDY
BLAIR
MOWAT
SOUTH

⚓ Port of Entry

Railways completed

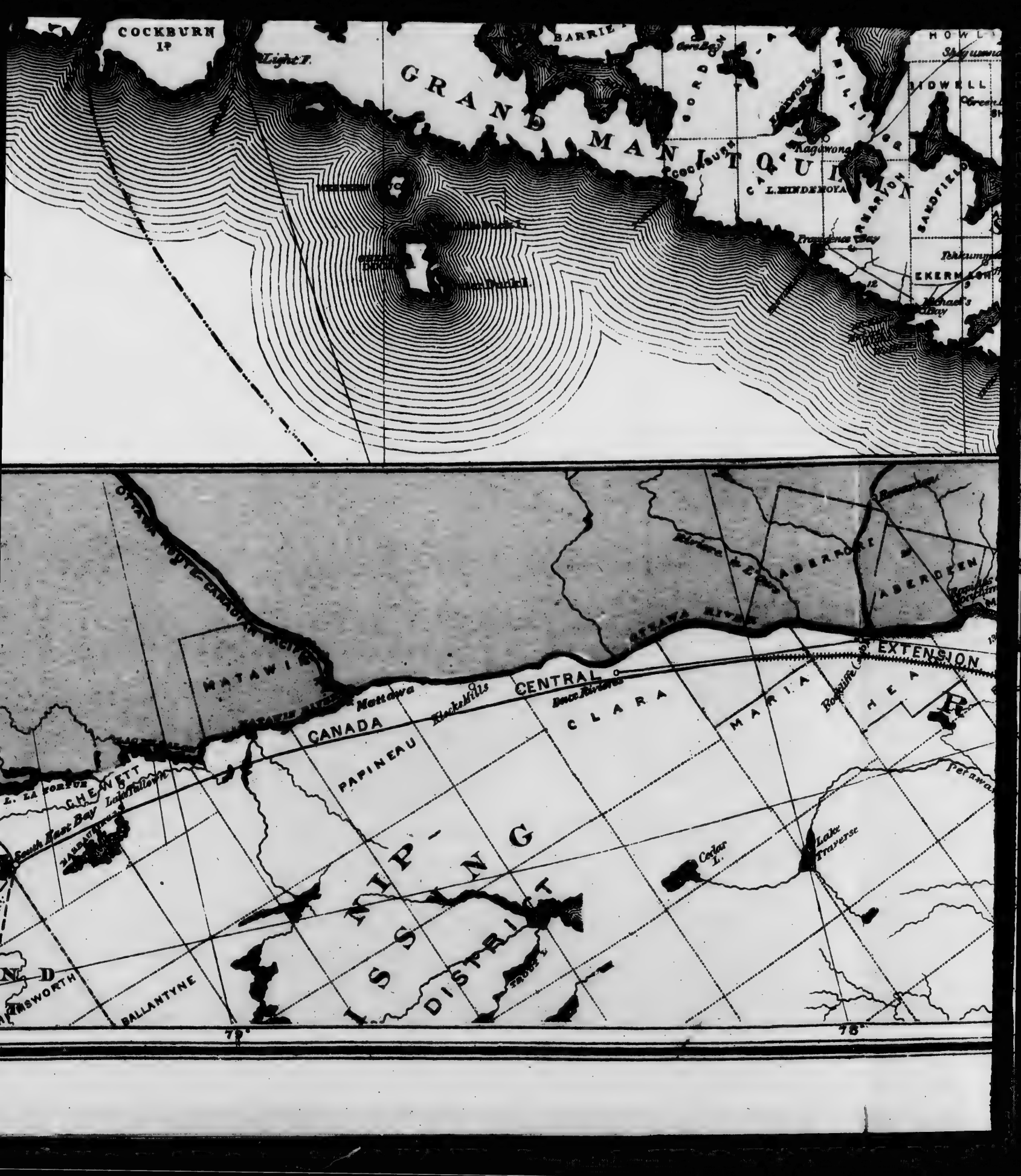
Railways in progress

3 — 10½ — Distances between Towns over Post Roads.

NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

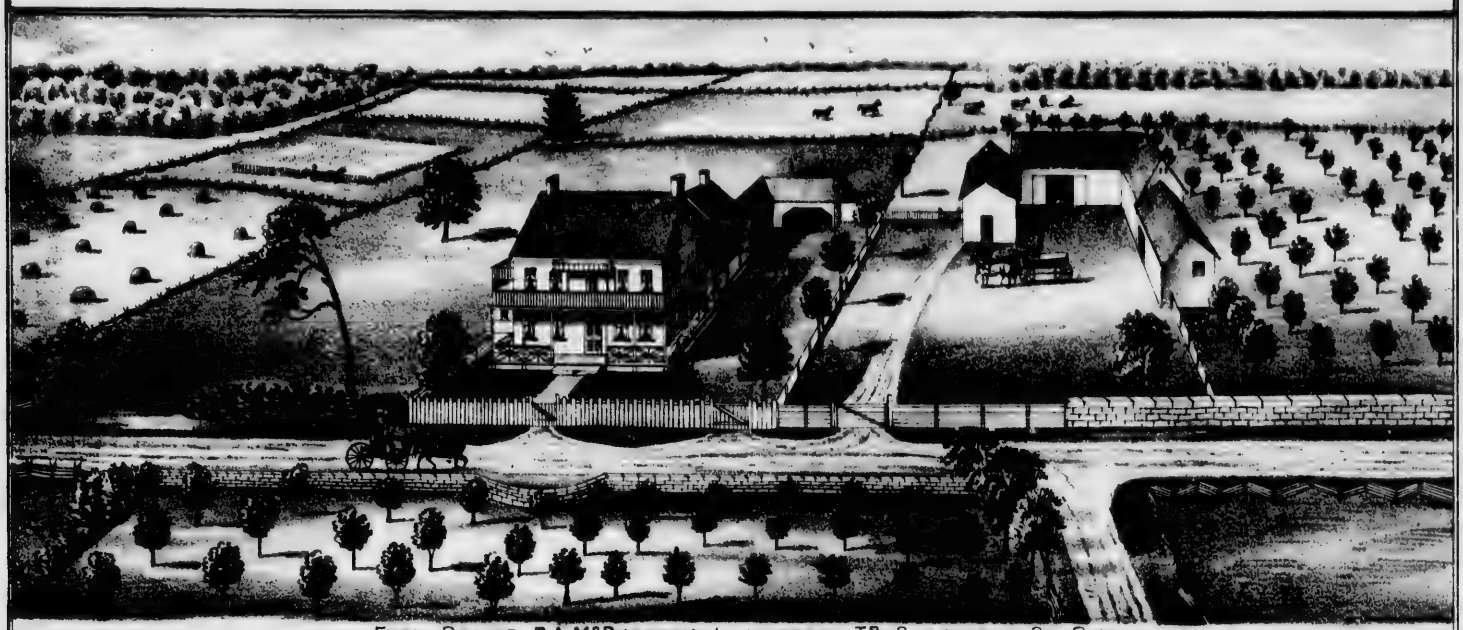
DISTRICTS OF
ALGOMA, PARRY SOUND PART
ALSO PARTS OF
NIPISSING DISTRICT AND RENFREW CO.

Scale: 10 Miles per Inch.

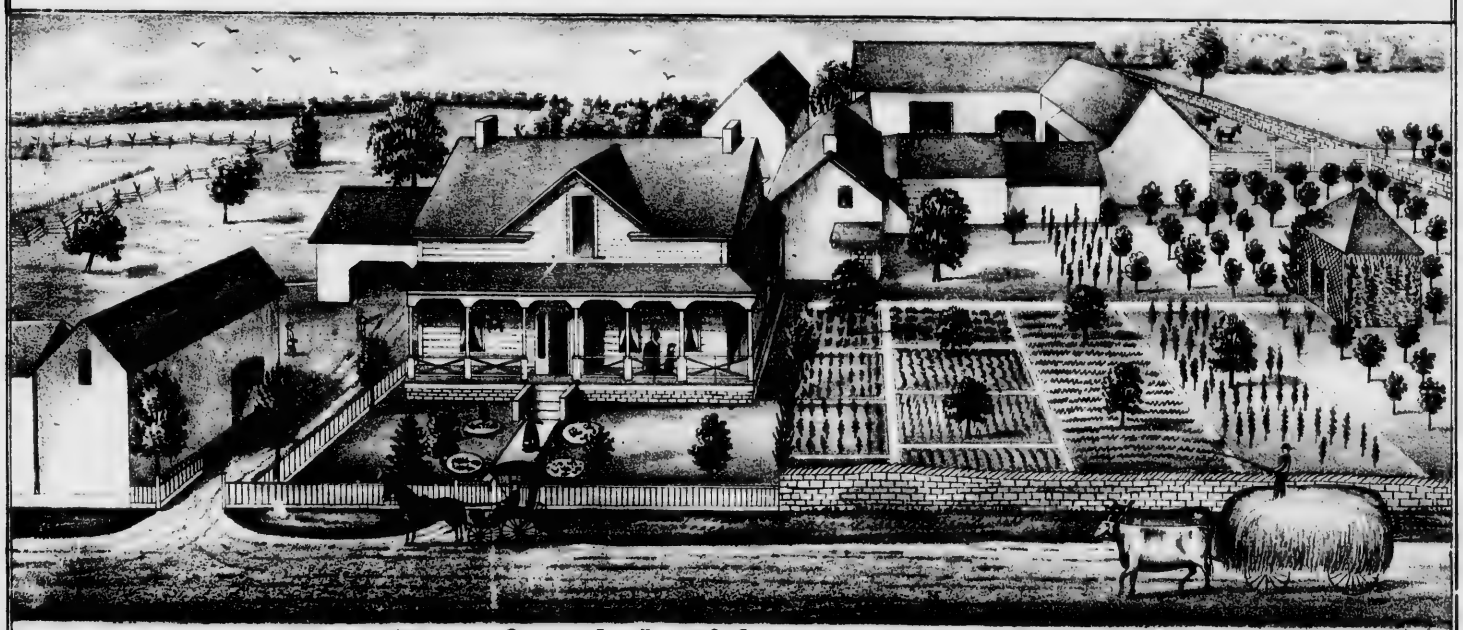

COCKBURN I.
Light F.
BARRIE
GRAND MANITOULIN
Kagawong
L. MINDEMOYA
Providence Bay
EKERMAN
Michael's Bay
HOWLAND
SIDWELL
SANDFIELD
ABERDEEN
ABERDEEN EXTENSION
CANADA CENTRAL
MATAWIN
Mattawa
Rocke Mills
Ince Rivers
Riviere à Pierre
Ottawa River
CANADA PACIFIC
PAPINEAU
CLARA
MARIA
Petawawa
CHEWETT
L. LA FORTUNE
South East Bay
Lauzon
Cedar L.
Lake Traverse
NIPISSING DISTRICT
BALLANTYNE
79°
78°

GEORGIA BAY
Little Current
KOWIANA
Shequiandah
SHEGUIANDAH
Manitowaning
ASSIGINACK
Portion of Island not Ceded
Rattlesnake Harbour
Kagawong
L. MINDEMOYA
SANDFIELD
EKERMALONG
Tehkummah
Providence Bay
Green Bay
Smoky I.
ABERDEEN
MALAKOFF
EXTENSION
RAILWAY
Petawawa River
Lake Traverse
Indian River
Petawawa
Pembroke
Westmeath
Portage
Chapeau
Allumette I.
ALLUMETTE
CHICHESTER
WALTHAM
MANSFIELD
HUDDERSFIELD
Stafford
Ross
Arnprior
Renfrew
Braeburn
Forester's Falls
Lacksley
Rankin
Acceola
Dore
RICHARDS
POMLEY
Longitude West from Greenwich.
78°
77°

ROAD
The Key
Herwy Inlet
MOWAT
BLAIR
WILSON
MILLS
PARRY
DISTRICT
Byng Inlet
WALLBRIDGE
McKENZIE FERRIE
HARRISON
BURTON
CROFT
MAGERMAN
BURPEE
INDIAN RESERVE
SHAWANAGA
Carling
CARLING
FERGUSON
McKELLAR
McDOUGALL
HUDDERSFIELD
CLAPHAM
ALLYN
HINCKS
BOWMAN
VILLENEUVE
DENHOLM
PORTLAND
LESLIE
SAWOOD
THORBURN
CALEDONIA
CLAREVON
BRISTOL
ONSLOW
HARDLEY
WAKEFIELD
TEMPLETON
GORE
Ross
Castleford
HORTON



FARM RES. OF **D.A.McPHERSON** LANCASTER TP. GLENGARRY CO ONT



FARM RES OF **BENJAMIN CLARK** CON. 5, LOT 8, CHARLOTTENBURGH TP, GLENGARRY CO. ONT.

John Little,
(DECEASED)
One of the first Settlers of Brant Tp.
ONT.

A. S. Elliot,
Chesley — ONT.

Duncan Kerr,
of
Brant Tp. ONT.

William Millar. J.P.
of Kincardine Tp.
ONT.

Thomas Todd,
One of the First Settlers in
Brant Tp. ONT.

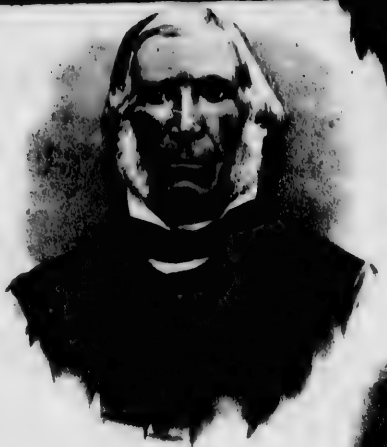
William Johnston
or "King Johnston"
1st Settler in Brant Tp.
ONT.

Christian Hesserjager,
2nd Settler in Hanover
ONT.

Andrew Bingham,
Pioneer of Carrick Tp,
ONT.

Duncan Kerr,
of
Brant Tp. ONT.

Thomas Todd,
One of the First Settlers in
Brant Tp. ONT.



William Johnston
or "King Johnston"
1st Settler in Brant Tp,
ONT.

William Millar, J.P.
of Kincardine Tp
ONT.

Christian Hossenjager,
2nd Settler in Hanover
ONT.

Richard Quinn
DECEASED.
One of the 1st Settlers of Brant Tp,
ONT.

John Grainger,
BRANT Tp, ONT.

Andrew Bingham,
Pioneer of Carrick Tp,
ONT.

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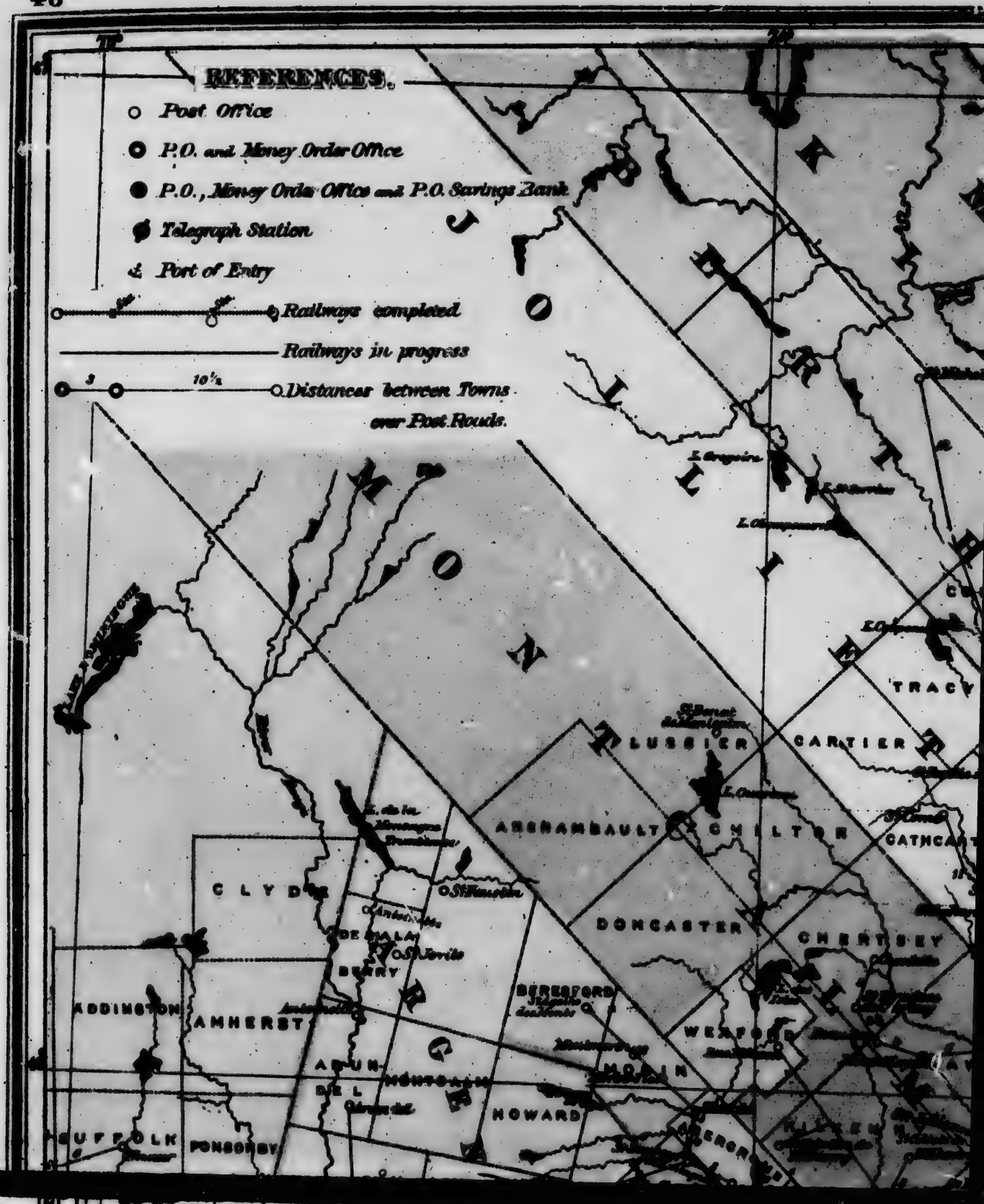
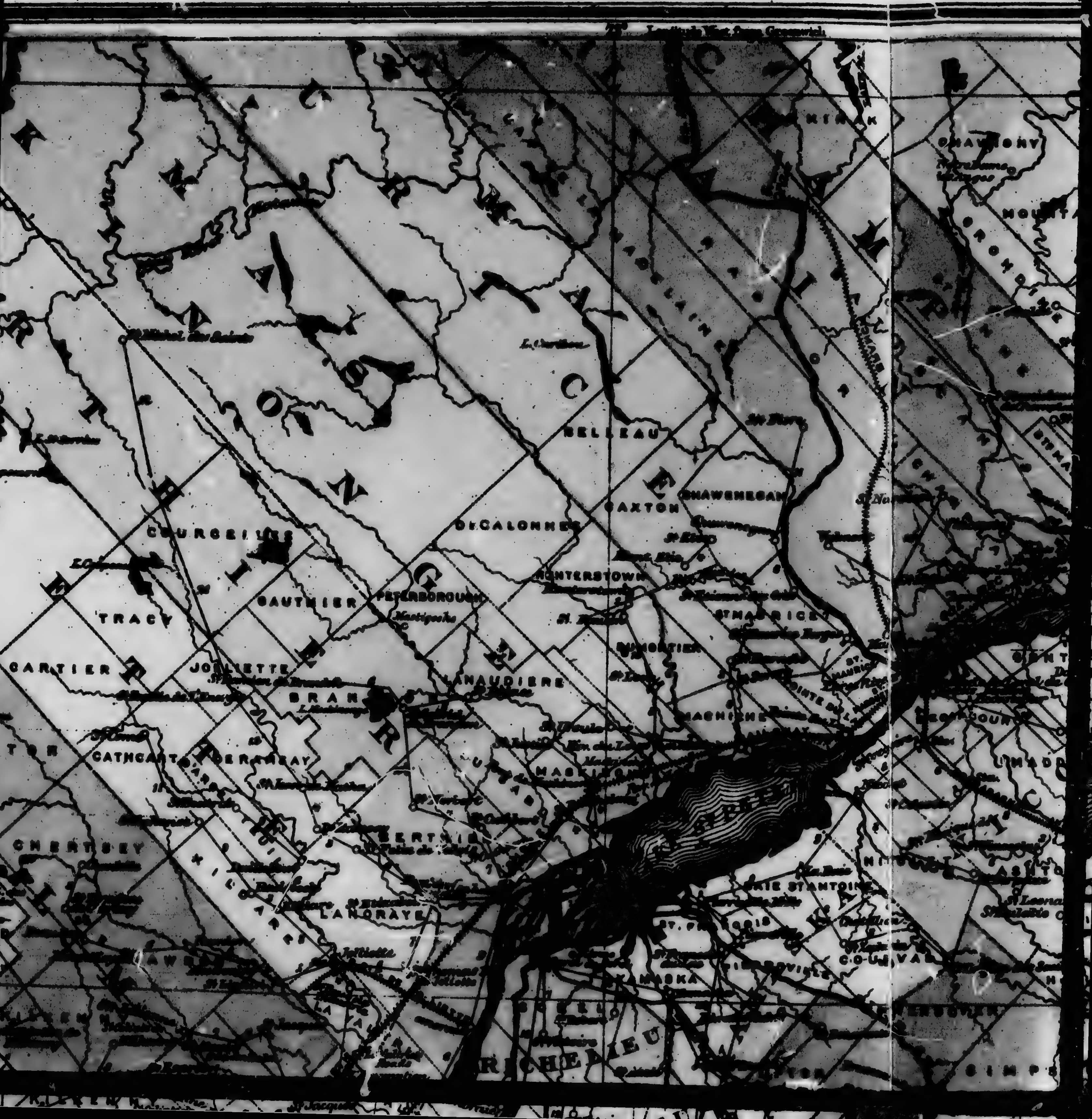
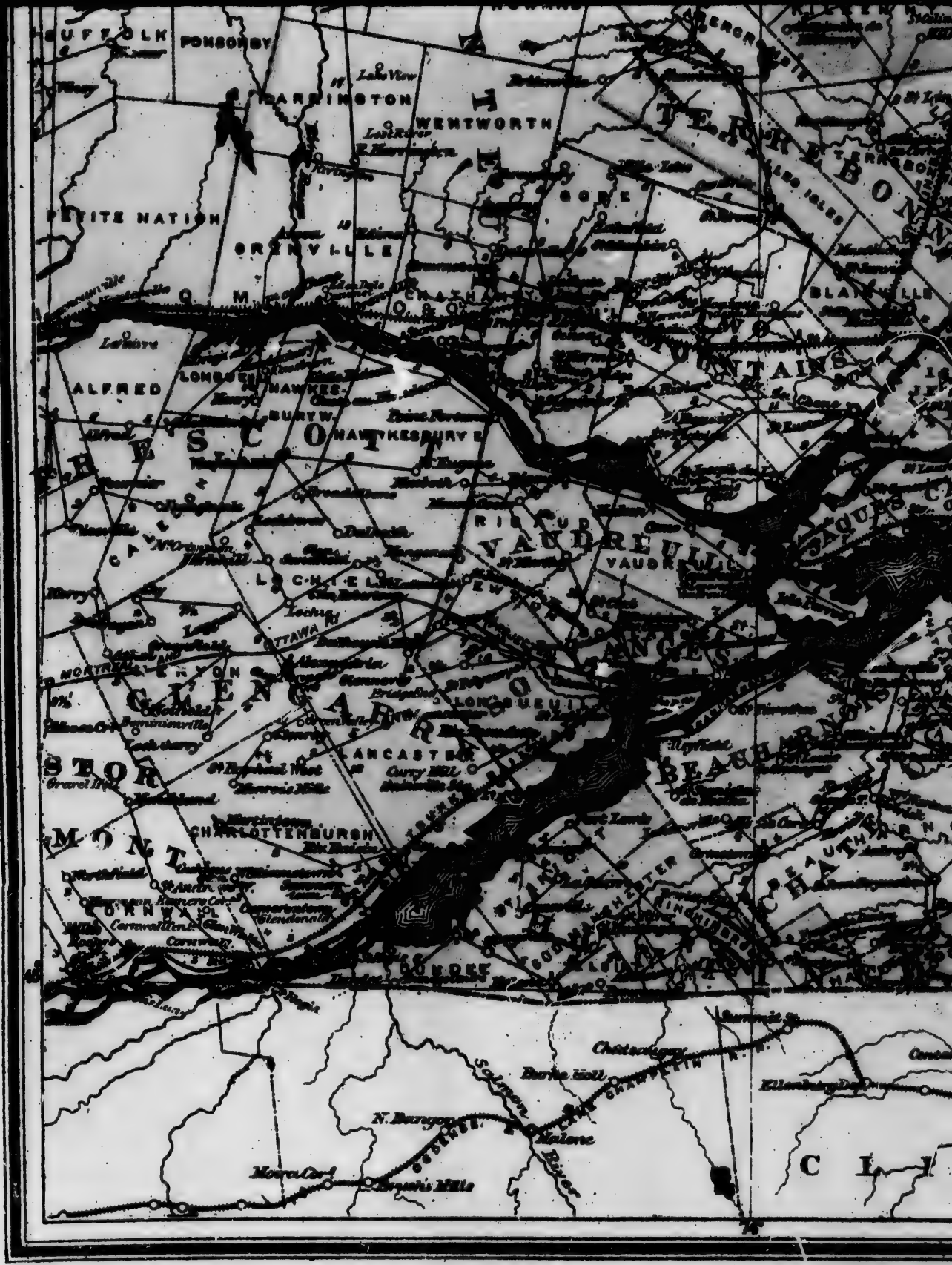

REFERENCES.
Post Office
P.O. and Money Order Office
P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
Telegraph Station
Port of Entry
Railways completed
Railways in progress
3
10½
Distances between Towns over Post Roads.
MONTMORENCI
L. Beauport
L. Charlesbourg
TRACY
PLESSIER
CARTIER
ARGENTEUIL
CHILTON
CATHCART
CLYDE
DONCASTER
CHERTSEY
BERRY
ADDINGTON
AMHERST
BERESFORD
WESTFORD
HOWARD
SUFFOLK
PONSONBY


Longitude West from Greenwich
BELLEAU
SHAWENEGAN
CAXTON
DE CALONNE
HUNTERSTOWN
PETERBOROUGH
GAUTHIER
COURCELLES
TRACY
CARTIER
JOLIETTE
LANAUDIERE
CATHCART
BERTHIER
CHERTSEY
KILDARE
LANORAYE
ST. MAURICE
MACHICHE
MASKINONGE
ST. FRANCOIS
COURVAL
RICHELIEU
CHAMPIGNY
MONTMAGNY
SIMPSON

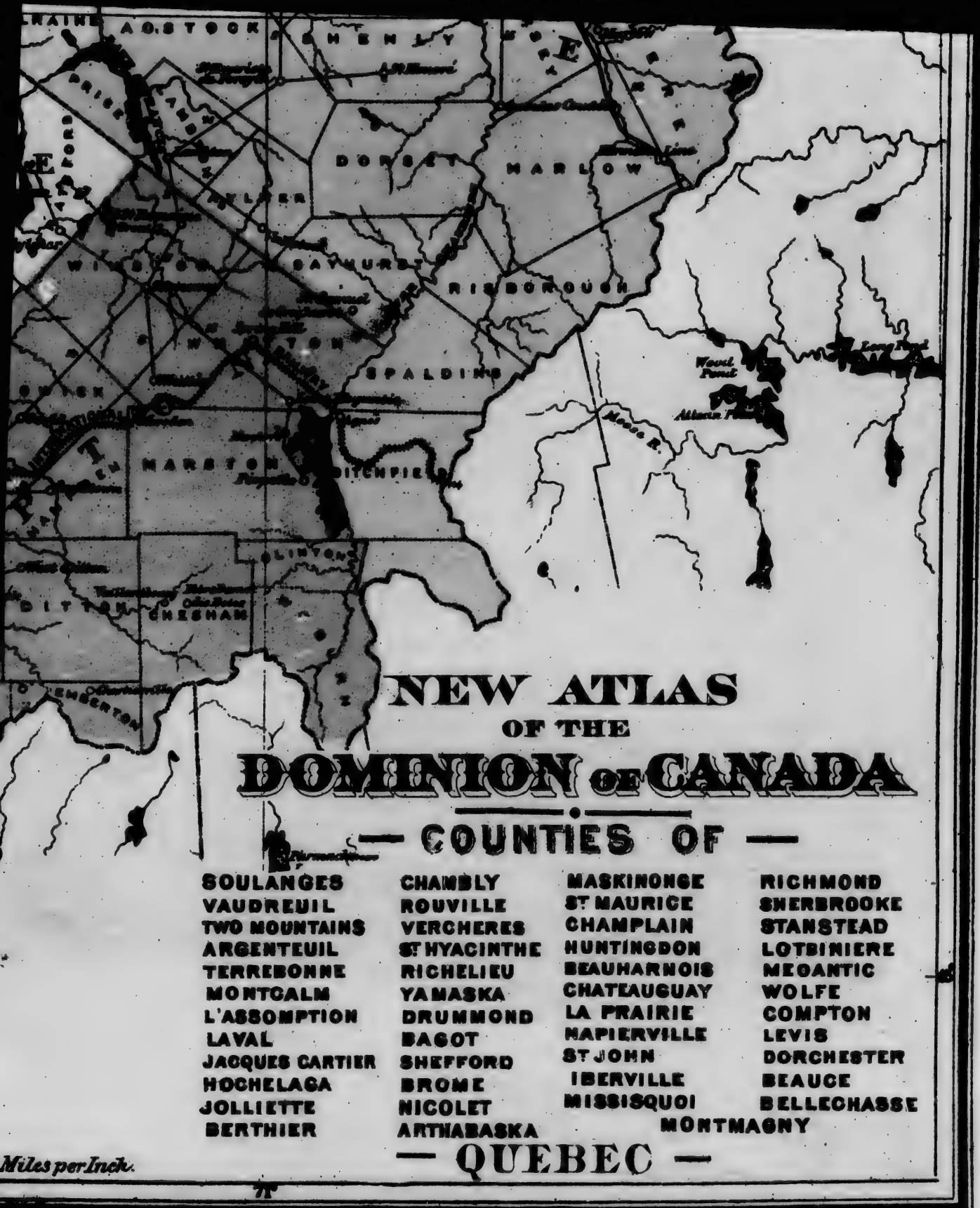
COLBERT
CHAMPIGNY
MONTAUBAN
ALTON
ST MARIE
LIVRARD
GENTILLY
ST CHARLES
ST ROMUALD
LOTBINIÈRE
NELSON
SOMERSET
INVERNESS
STANFOLD
ASHTON
HALIFAX
THETFORD
WOLFESTOWN
SIMPSON
ATHABASKA
COLRAINE
PRICE

ARAGO
PATTON
ARMAGH
MONTMAGNY
MAILLOUX
POLETTE
ROUSSEAU
PANET
STANDON
BELLECHASSE
DAAQUAM
CRANBOURNE
LANGEVIN
WATFORD
NORTH
HUBERT
HENLY
AUG. DE ST MICHEL
ST ETIENNE
ST MARC
ST ANTOINE
ST ALLIER
ST LAURENT
ST CHARLES RIVER
ST EDWARD
ST ROMUALD
ST GEORGE
ST EPHREM DE BEAUCE
ST HONORÉ
ST PRUDENT
ST ODILON
ST THEODORE
ST ZACHARIE
ST VICTOR
ST JOSEPH
ST FRANÇOIS
ST MARY
ST PIERRE
ST ILLION
ST GEORGE
ST ANTOINE
ST ALLIER
ST LAURENT
ST CHARLES RIVER
ST EDWARD
ST ROMUALD
ST GEORGE
ST EPHREM DE BEAUCE
ST HONORÉ
ST PRUDENT
ST ODILON
ST THEODORE
ST ZACHARIE
ST VICTOR
ST JOSEPH
ST FRANÇOIS
ST MARY
ST PIERRE
ST ILLION
ST GEORGE


SUFFOLK
PONSONBY
CARRINGTON
WENTWORTH
Lake View
Lost River
TERREBONNE
PETITE NATION
GRENVILLE
GORE
BLAINVILLE
ALFRED
LONGUEUIL
HAWKESBURY
VAUDREUIL
VAUDREUIL
CHATEAUGUAY
LANCASTER
BEAUHARNOIS
CHARLOTTENBURGH
MONTREAL
CORNWALL
DUNDEE
HUNTINGDON
Chateauguay
Burke Mill
N. Burgess
Salmon River
Malone
Morris Creek
Esquire's Mills

RICHELIEU
ST HYACINTHE
SHEFFORD
BROME
CLINTON
FRANKLIN
Longitude West from Greenwich.

WOLFESTOWN
COLRAINE
BARTH
SOUTH HAM
WORTON
WINDSOR
QUDSWELL
RYCHMOND
HEREFORD
SHERBROOKE
STUKELY
ORFORD
HATLEY
COMPTON
GLEN
ORLEANS
Scale. 10 Miles per Inch.



NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION of CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —

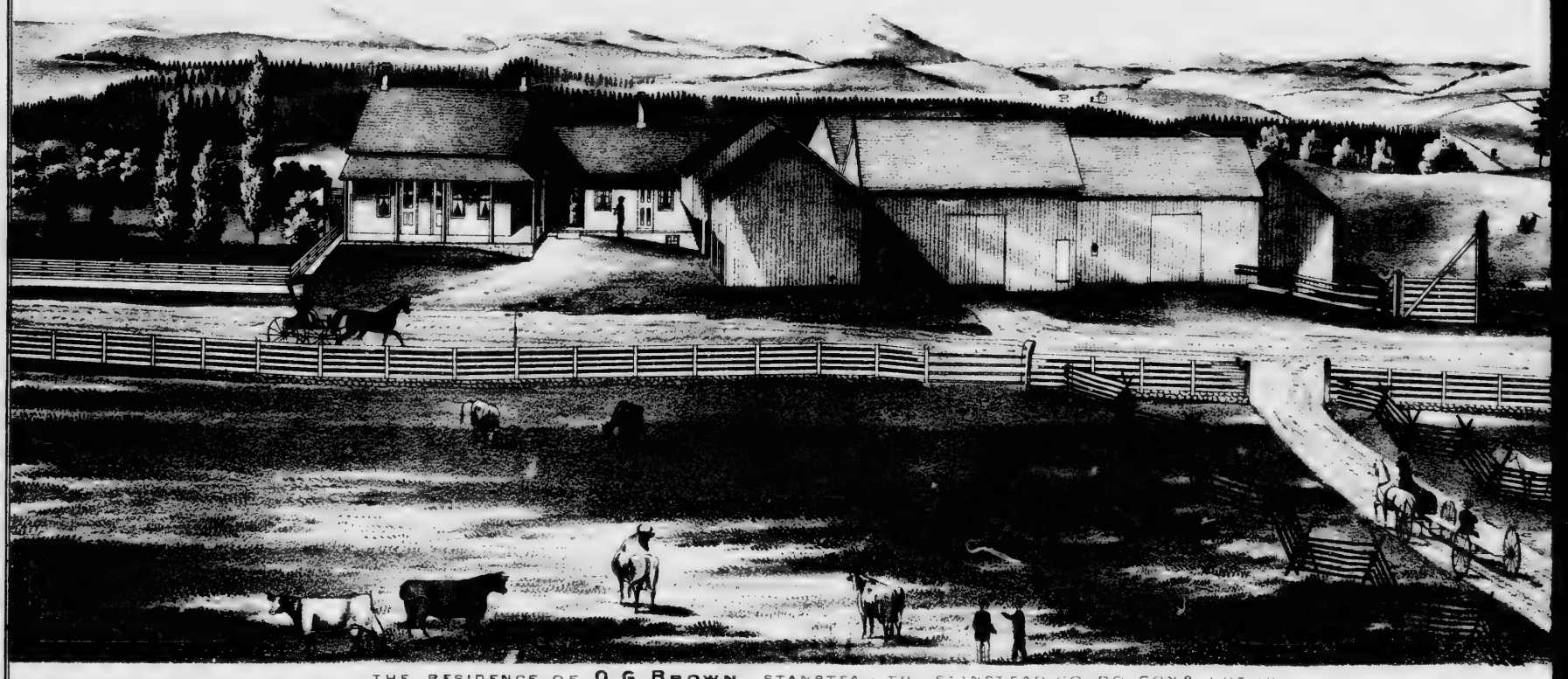
SOULANGES	CHAMBLY	MASKINONGE	RICHMOND
VAUDREUIL	ROUVILLE	St MAURICE	SHERBROOKE
TWO MOUNTAINS	VERCHERES	CHAMPLAIN	STANSTEAD
ARGENTEUIL	St HYACINTHE	HUNTINGDON	LOTBINIERE
TERREBONNE	RICHELIEU	BEAUHARNOIS	MEGANTIC
MONTCALM	YAMASKA	CHATEAUGUAY	WOLFE
L'ASSOMPTION	DRUMMOND	LA PRAIRIE	COMPTON
LAVAL	BAGOT	NAPIERVILLE	LEVIS
JACQUES CARTIER	SHEFFORD	St JOHN	DORCHESTER
HOCHELAGA	BROME	IBERVILLE	BEAUCE
JOLLIETTE	NICOLET	MISSISQUOI	BELLECHASSE
BERTHIER	ARTHABASKA		MONTMAGNY

— QUEBEC —

Miles per Inch.

Mrs. O. G. Brown.

Mr. O. G. Brown.



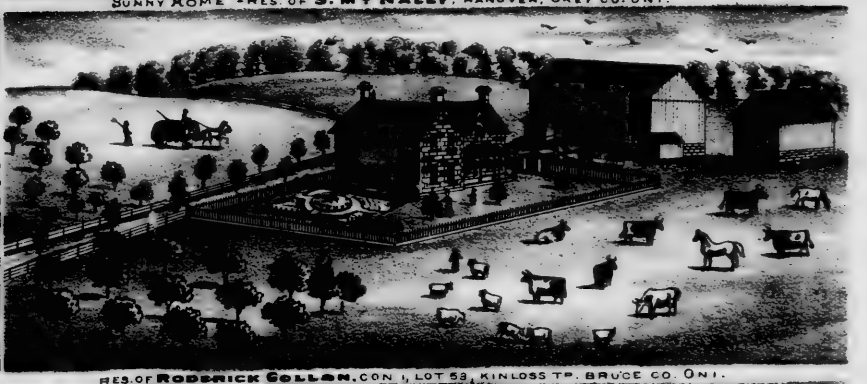
THE RESIDENCE OF **O. G. BROWN**, STANSTEAD TP., STANSTEAD CO., PQ. CON 8, LOT 18

SAW MILL FLOUR MILL RESIDENCE

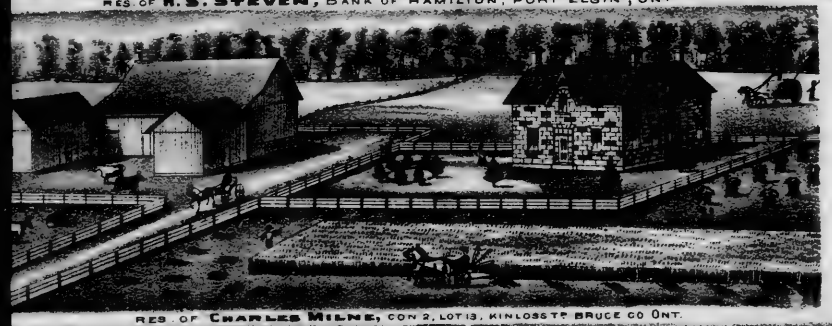
ARRAN VALE MILLS—S. CUMMER PROP^R ARRAN TP. BRUCE CO. ONT

"SUNNY XOME"—RES. OF S. M^C NALLY, HANOVER, GREY CO. ONT.

RES. OF H. S. STEVEN, BANK OF HAMILTON, PORT ELGIN, ONT.



RES. OF RODERICK COLLAN, CON 1, LOT 53, KINLOSS TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.

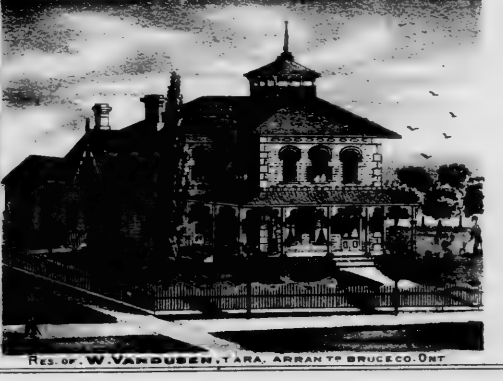


RES. OF CHARLES MILNE, CON 2, LOT 13, KINLOSS TP BRUCE CO ONT.

GENERAL STORE & RES. OF R. PAXTON, P M & CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER IN B.R. &c. KINLOUGH, KINLOSS TP BRUCE CO ONT.

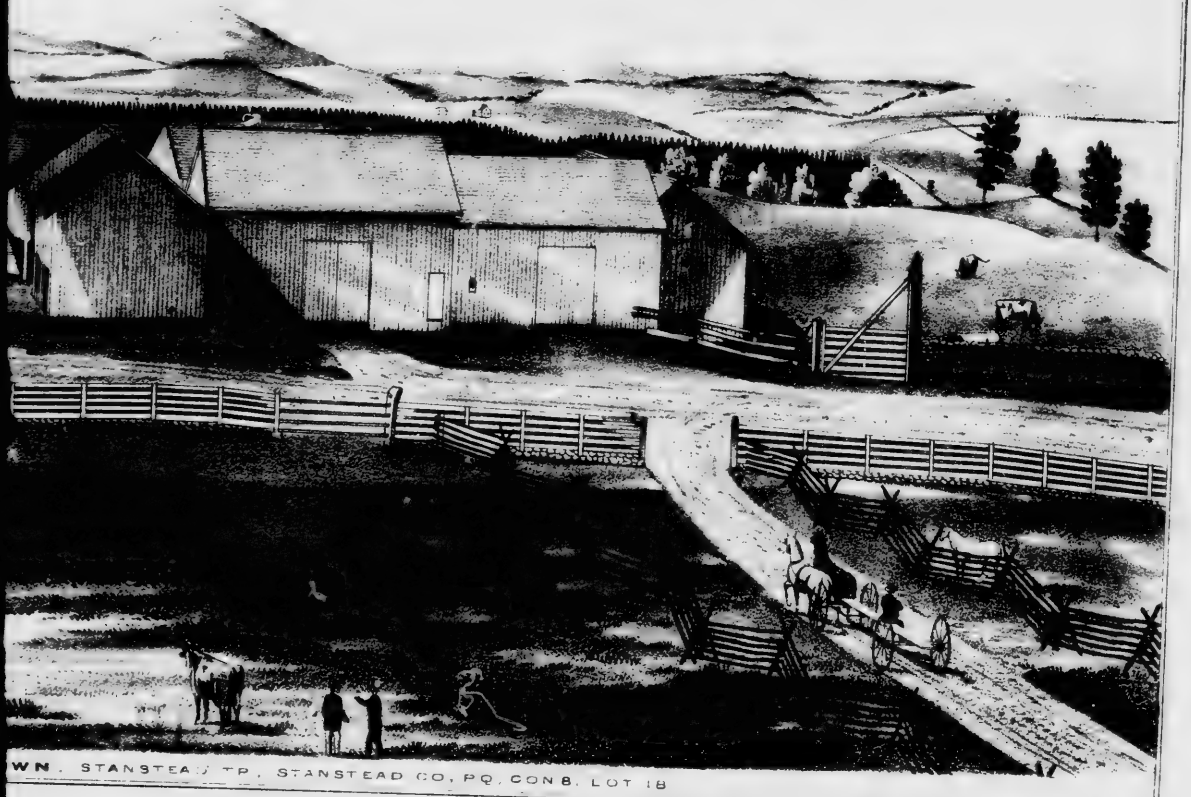
RES. OF J. MURPHY, M D. MILDMAY, ONT.

RES. OF THO^S WILSON, CON. 2, LOT 32, CULROSS TP. BRUCE CO. ONT



RES. OF W. VANDUSEN, TARA, ARRAN TP BRUCE CO. ONT

Mr. O. C. Brown.



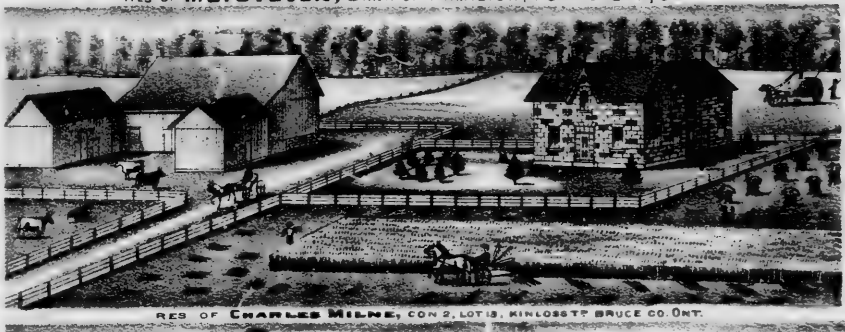
WN. STANSTEAD TP., STANSTEAD CO., PQ., CON 8. LOT 18

ARRAN VALE MILLS - S. CUMMER PROP'R ARRAN TP BRUCE CO ONT

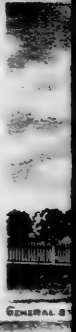
SUNNY H

RES OF **H. S. STEVEN**, BANK OF HAMILTON, PORT ELGIN, ONT

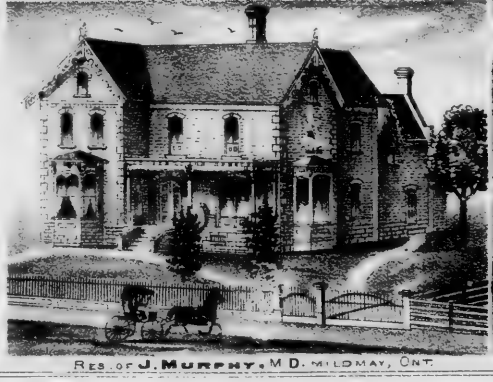
RES OF ROB



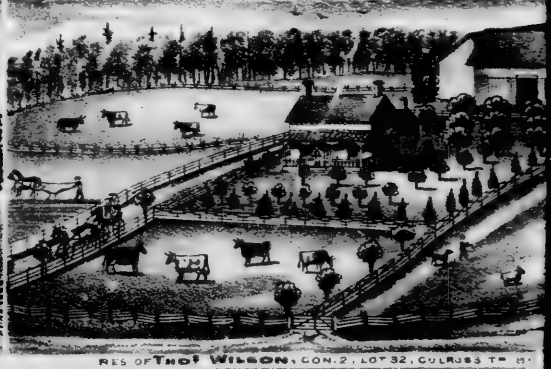
RES OF **CHARLES MILNE**, CON 2, LOT 13, KINLOSS TP BRUCE CO. ONT.



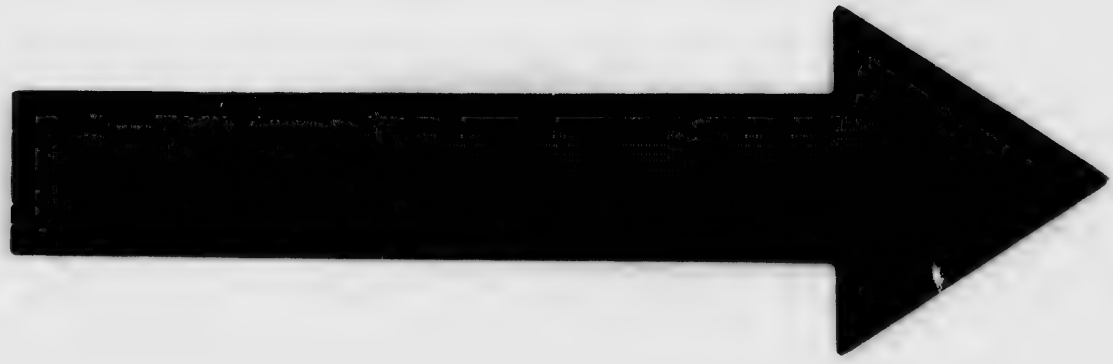
GENERAL S

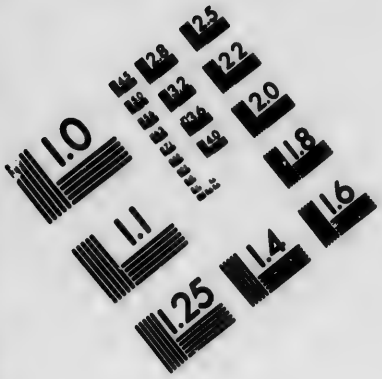


RES. OF **J. MURPHY**, M D. MILDMAY, ONT.



RES OF **THOS WILSON**, CON. 2, LOT 32, CULROSS TP H





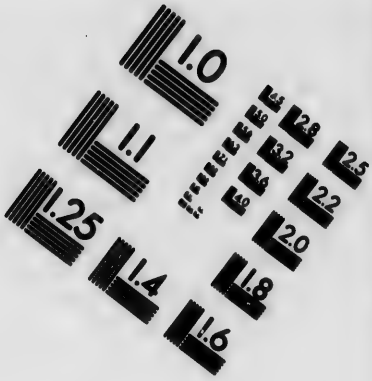
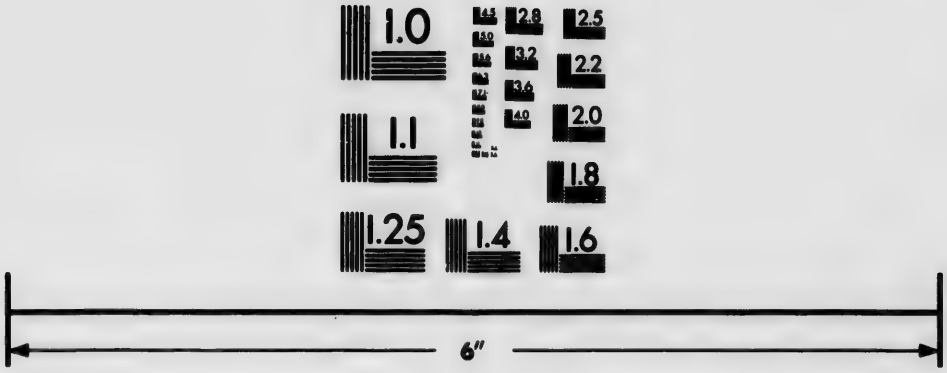
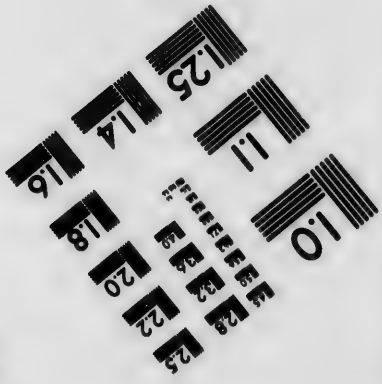


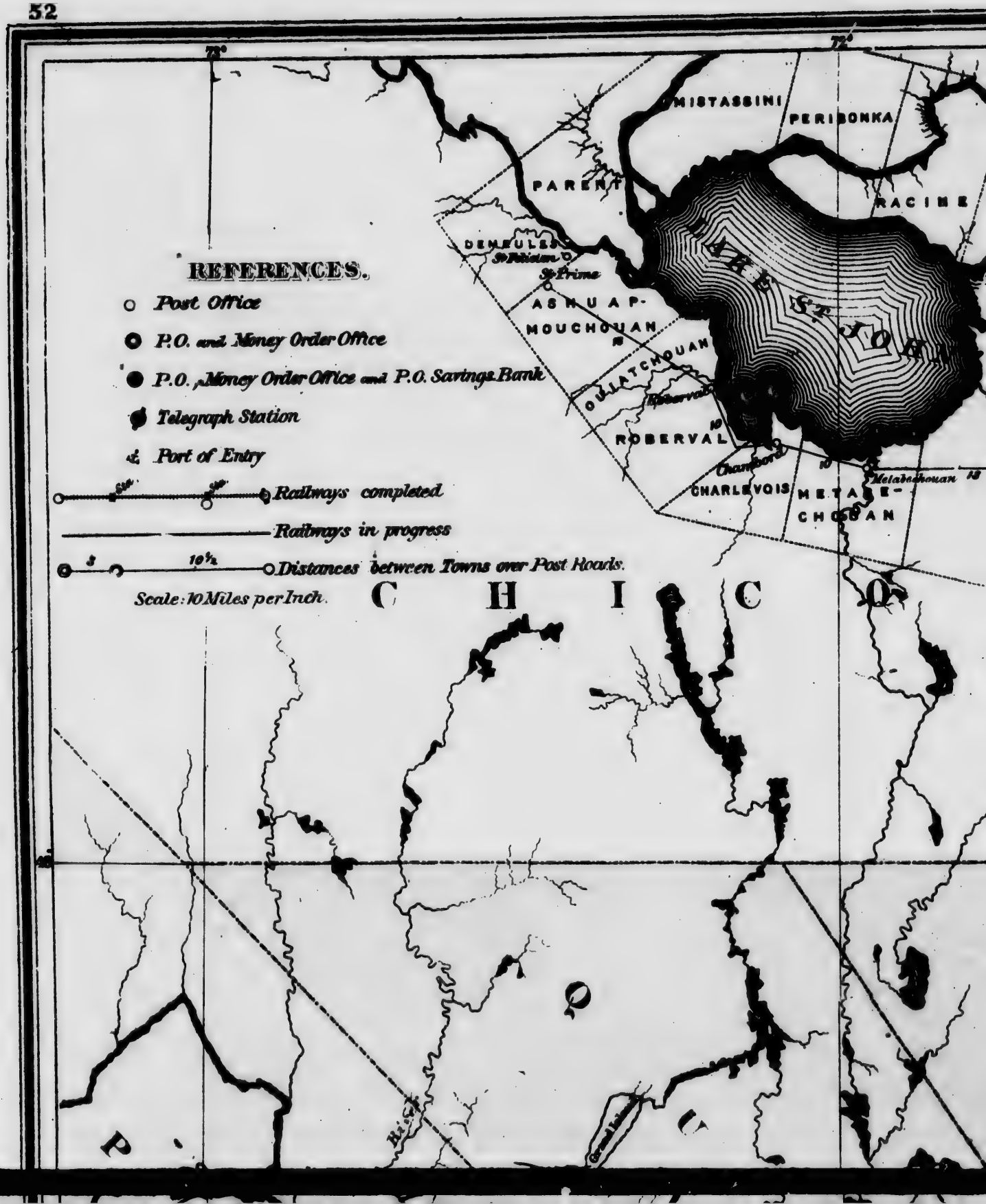
IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)





Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503


72°
MISTASSINI
PERIBONKA
PARENT
RACINE
LAKE ST. JOHN
DEMEULES
St Prime
ASHUAP-
MOUCHOUAN
OUIATCHOUAN
Roberval
ROBERVAL
Chambord
CHARLEVOIS
METABE-
CHOUAN
Metabetchouan
REFERENCES.
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P.O. and Money Order Office
P.O. ,Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
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Port of Entry
Railways completed
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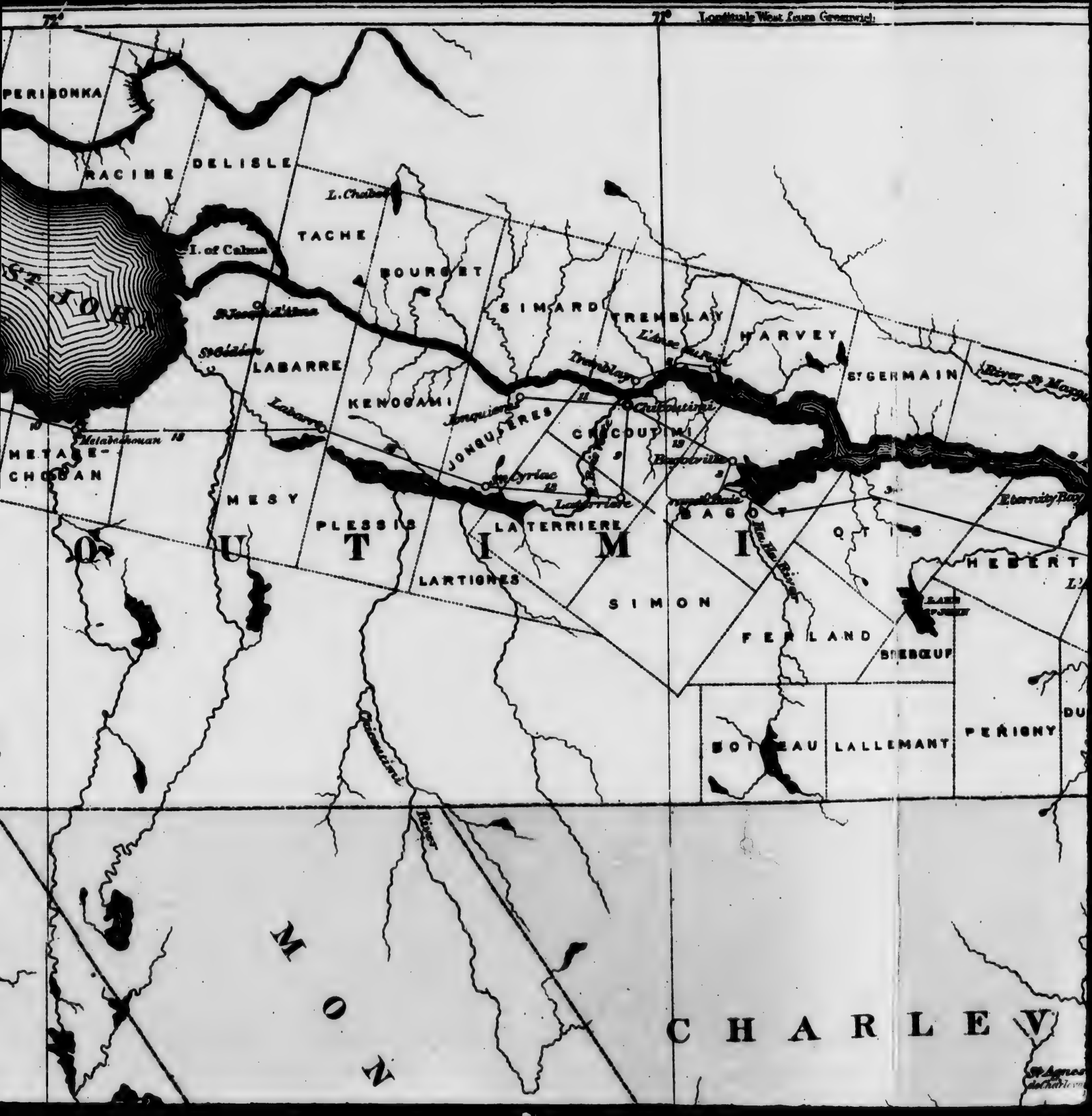
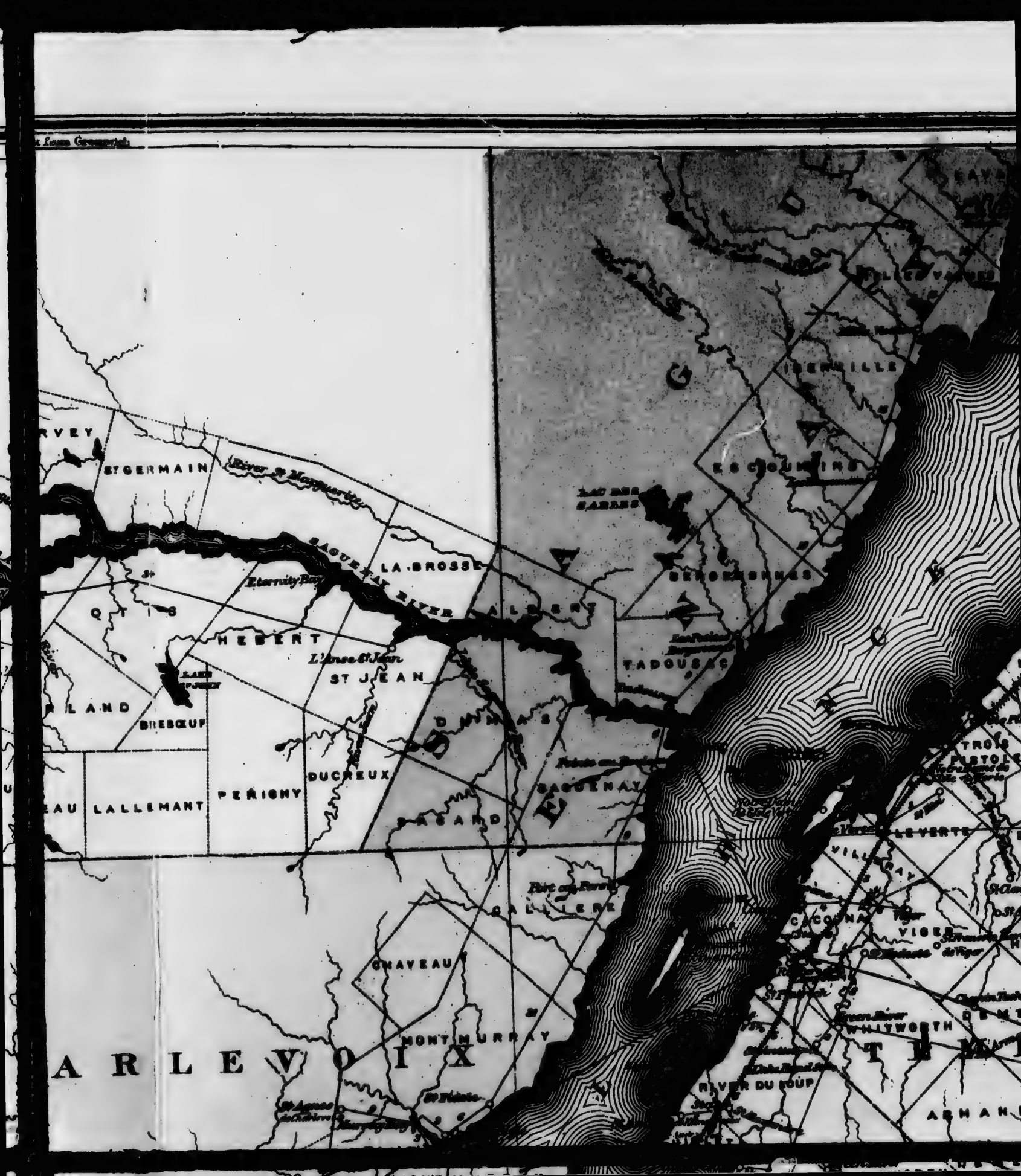
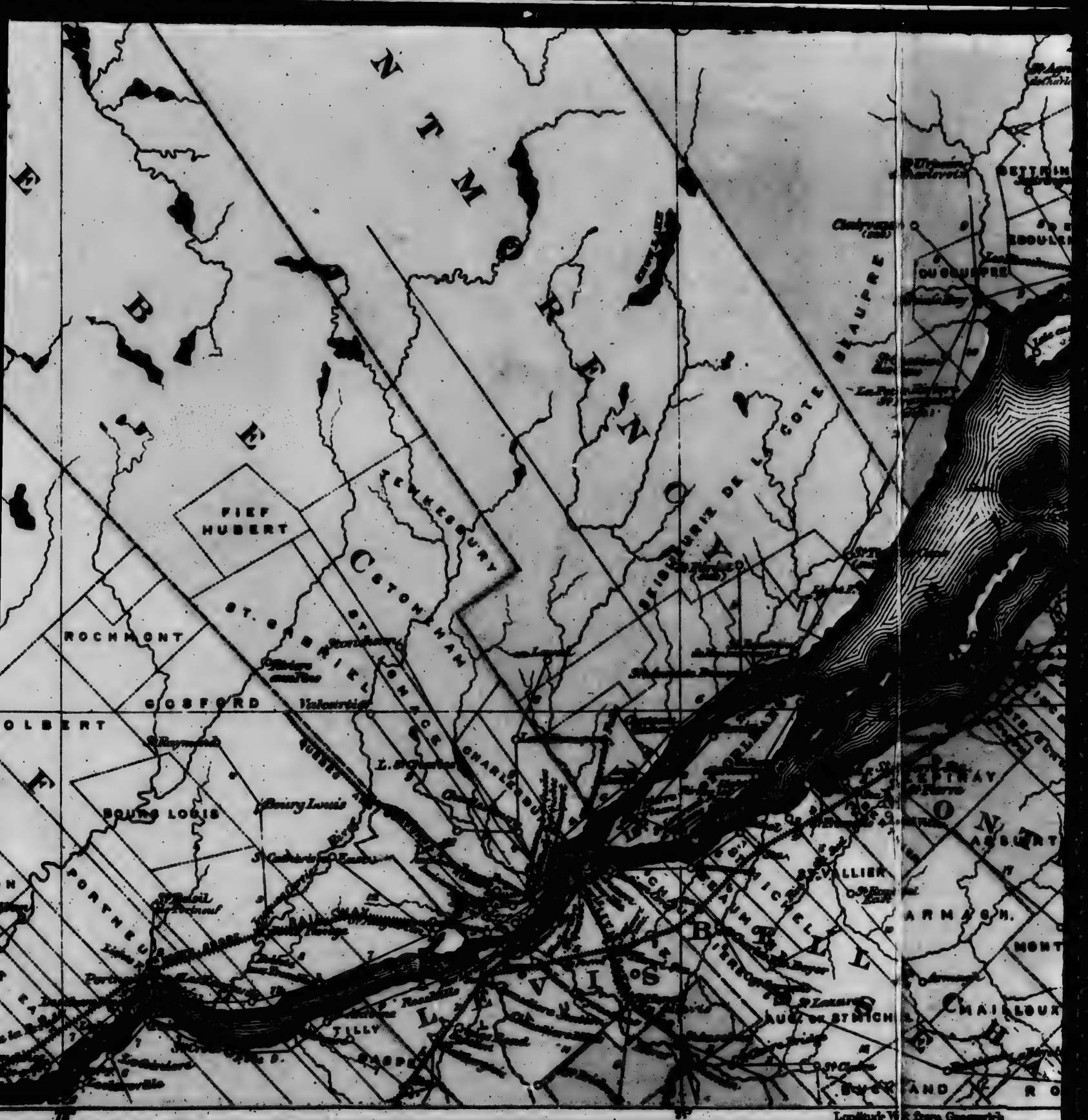
Distances between Towns over Post Roads.
Scale: 10 Miles per Inch.
C H I C O
P.
Q.


72°
71°
Longitude West from Greenwich
PERIBONKA
RACINE
DELISLE
L. Chalco
TACHE
I. of Calms
BOURGET
S. JOHN
St Joachim
St Stanislas
LABARRE
SIMARD
TREMBLAY
L'Anse au Foin
HARVEY
ST GERMAIN
River St Margt
Tremblay
KENOGAMI
Jonquiere
Chicoutimi
Labarre
JONQUIERES
CHICOUTIMI
Metabetchouan
METABE-
CHOUAN
Bagotville
St Cyriac
MESY
PLESSIS
LATERRIERE
Lagorriere
BAGOT
Eternity Bay
QUATIMI
HEBERT
LARTIGUES
SIMON
Ha Ha River
FERLAND
BOILEAU
LALLEMANT
PERIGNY
Peribonka River
MONTCHARLEVOIX


ST GERMAIN
River St Margueritte
SAGUENAY RIVER
LA BROSSE
Eternity Bay
HEBERT
L'Anse St Jean
ST JEAN
BREBOEUF
DUCREUX
PERIGNY
LALLEMANT
CHAVEAU
MONT MURRAY
ARLEVOIX
TADOUSAC
BERGERONNES
ESCOUMINS
IBERVILLE
SAGUENAY
LEVERTE
CACONNA
VIGER
WHITWORTH
RIVER DU LOUP

RIMOUSKI
NEIGETTE
FLEURIAU
DUQUESNE
NICHOLAS RIOUX
CHENIER
BEDARD
BEAUDOT
ROCQUART
TEMISCOUATA
ARMAND

Crooked River
Bonaventure River
Lake Edward
Lac L'Assomption
Batiscan River
Ste Maurice River
POLETTE
KIMAK
CHAMPIGNY
COLBERT
ROCHMONT
MONTAUBAN
ALTON
LA VALTRIE
BELLEAU
CHAWINIGAN
St Flore
St Narcisse
STE MARIE
PORTNEUF


FIEF HUBERT
ROCHMONT
GOSBERT
POINTE LOUIS
PORTNEUF
TILLY
CHARLESBOURG
BEAUMONT
ST. VALLIER
CHAMPLAIN
MONT
CHAILOUX
ARMAGH.
AUG. DE ST. RICH
Longitude West from Greenwich

MONT MURRAY
RIVIER DU LOUP
BAIE MURRAY
PETTINGUOTON
DU SQUIPPE
ROULEMENTS
PARKER
BUNGAY'S
PENNEGAMOOK
CHABOT
PAINCHAUD
CHAPAIS
LAFONTAIN
SARTIGAN
ARAGO
PATTON
LEVERRIER
MONTMAGNY
CHAMOUR
POLETTE
Long Lake
Umsaskis L.
Longitude West from Greenwich

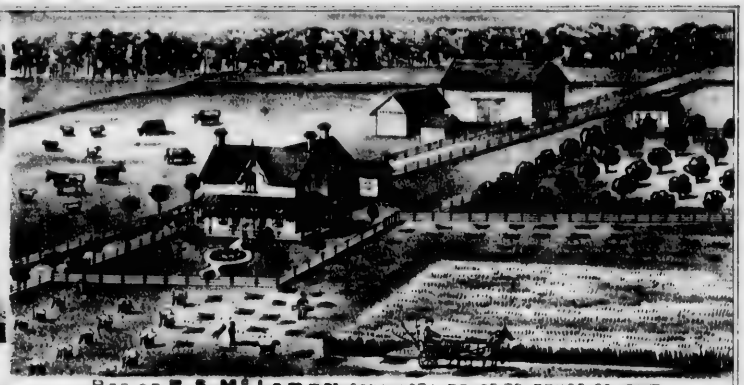
NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —

PORTNEUF, QUEBEC, MONTMORENCY,
CHARLEVOIX, CHICOUTIMI, SAGUENAY,
L'ISLET, KAMOURASKA, TEMISCOUATA,

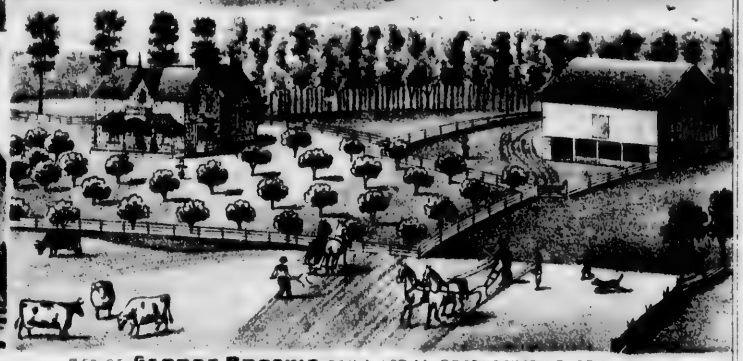
— QUEBEC —

RES OF **ROB^T GOWANLOCK**, CON 9, LOT 56, BRANT TP BRUCE CO ONT



RES OF **P. S. M^C LAREN**, CON 1, LOT 1, BRUCE TP BRUCE CO ONT

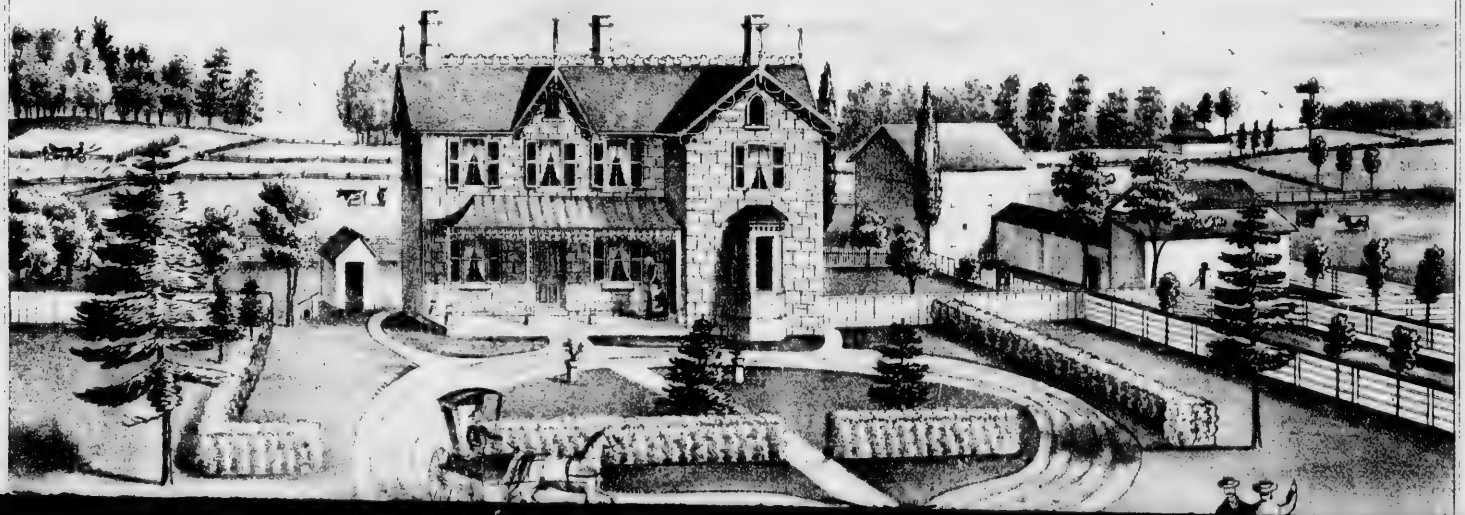
BLACK HORSE HOTEL - **J. POLLOCK**, PROP^R BLACK HORSE, KINLOSS TP BRUCE CO ONT

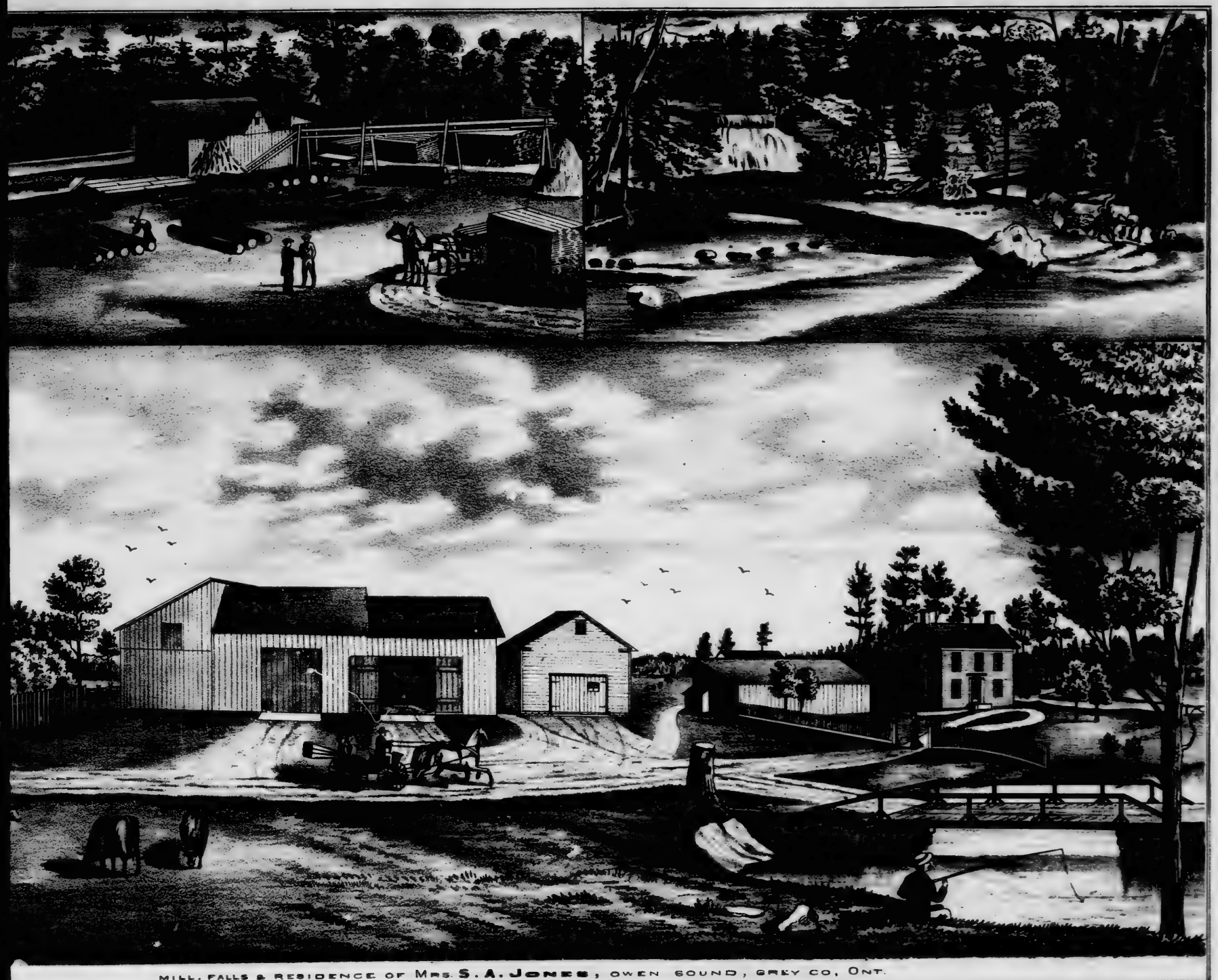


RES OF **GEORGE BROCKIE** CON A, LOT 44, GREENOCK TP BRUCE CO ONT

RES. AND MILL OF **SIMON CORRIGAN**, CON II, LOT 11, KINLOSS, BRUCE CO ONT

COPELANDS HOTEL, LUCKNOW, ONT — THE ONLY FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN TOWN. PROPERTY FOR SALE





MILL, FALLS & RESIDENCE OF MRS. S. A. JONES, OWEN SOUND, GREY CO, ONT.

RES. AND MILL OF **SIMON CORRIGAN**, CON II, LOT II, MINLOSS, BRUCE CO. ONT

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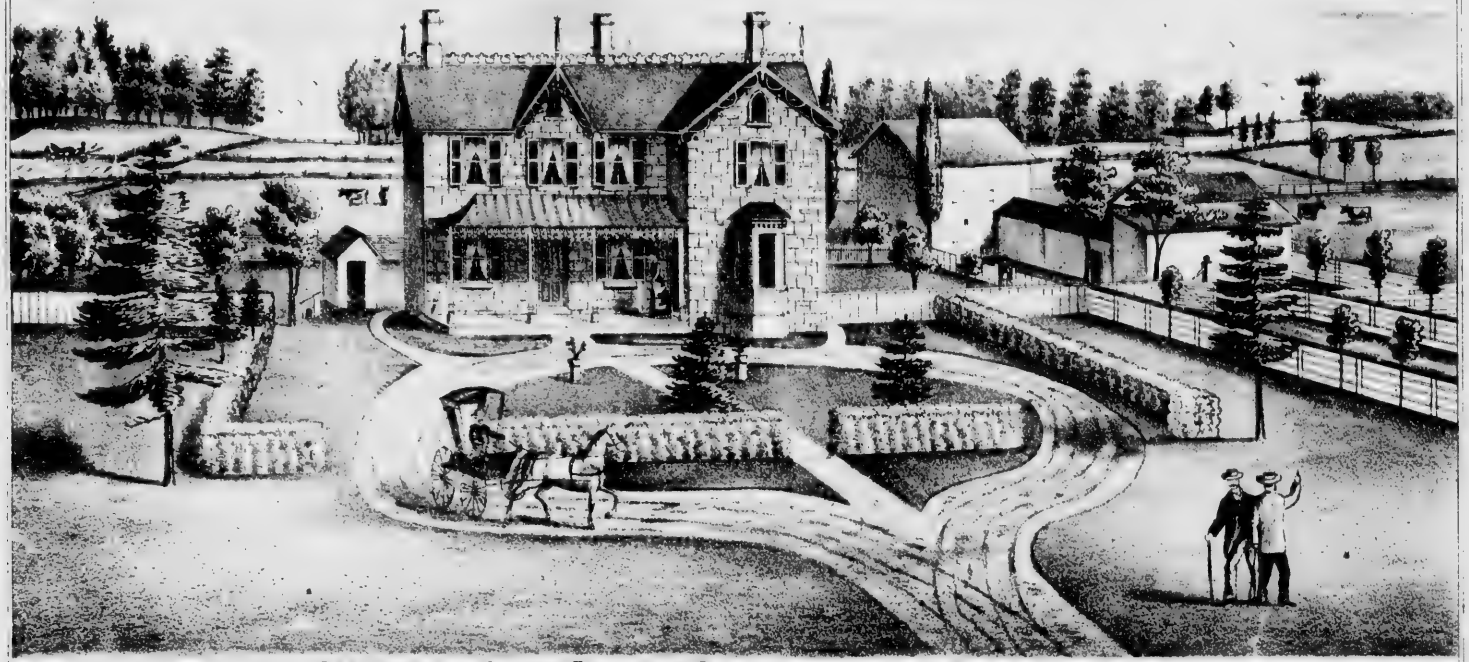
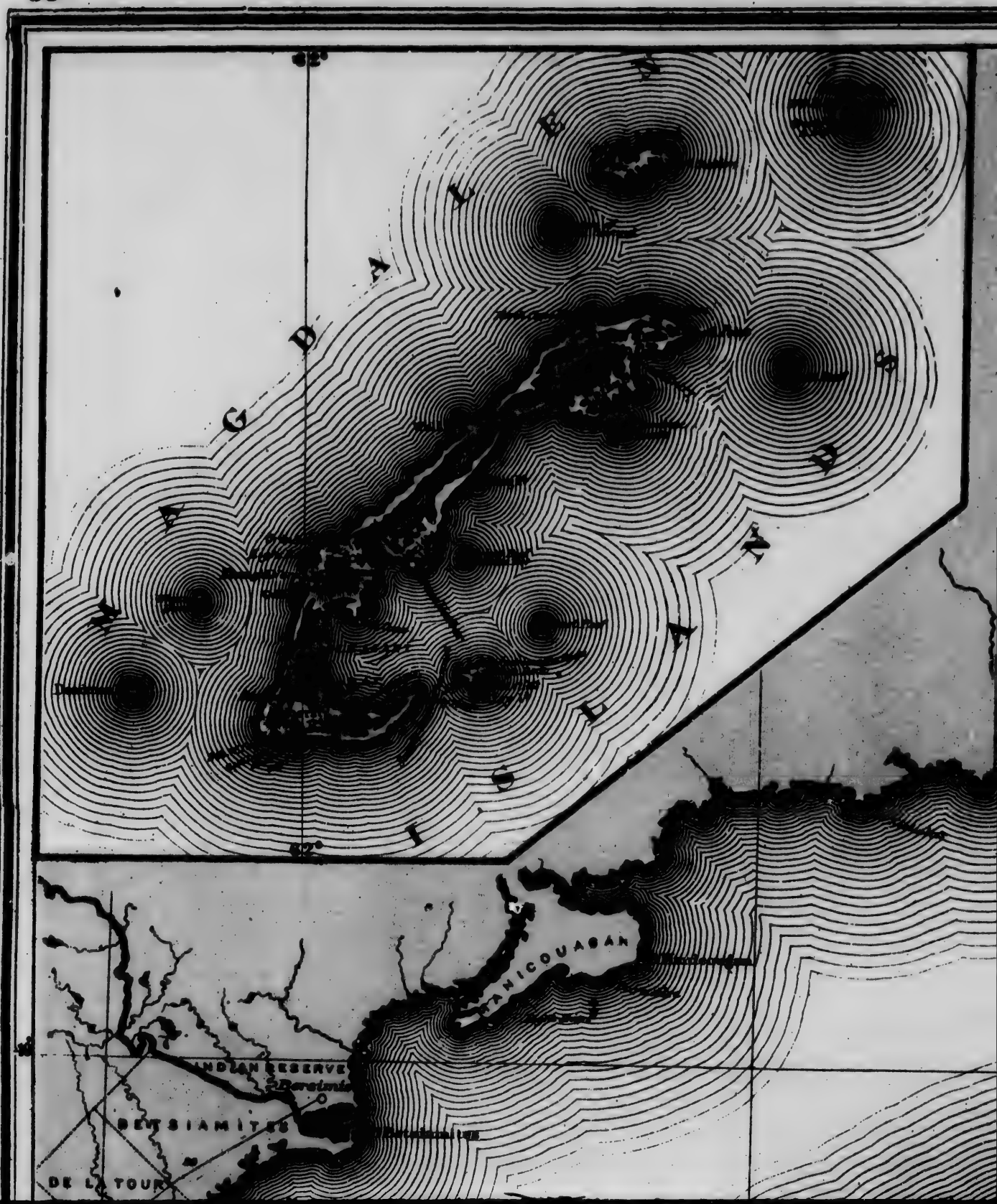
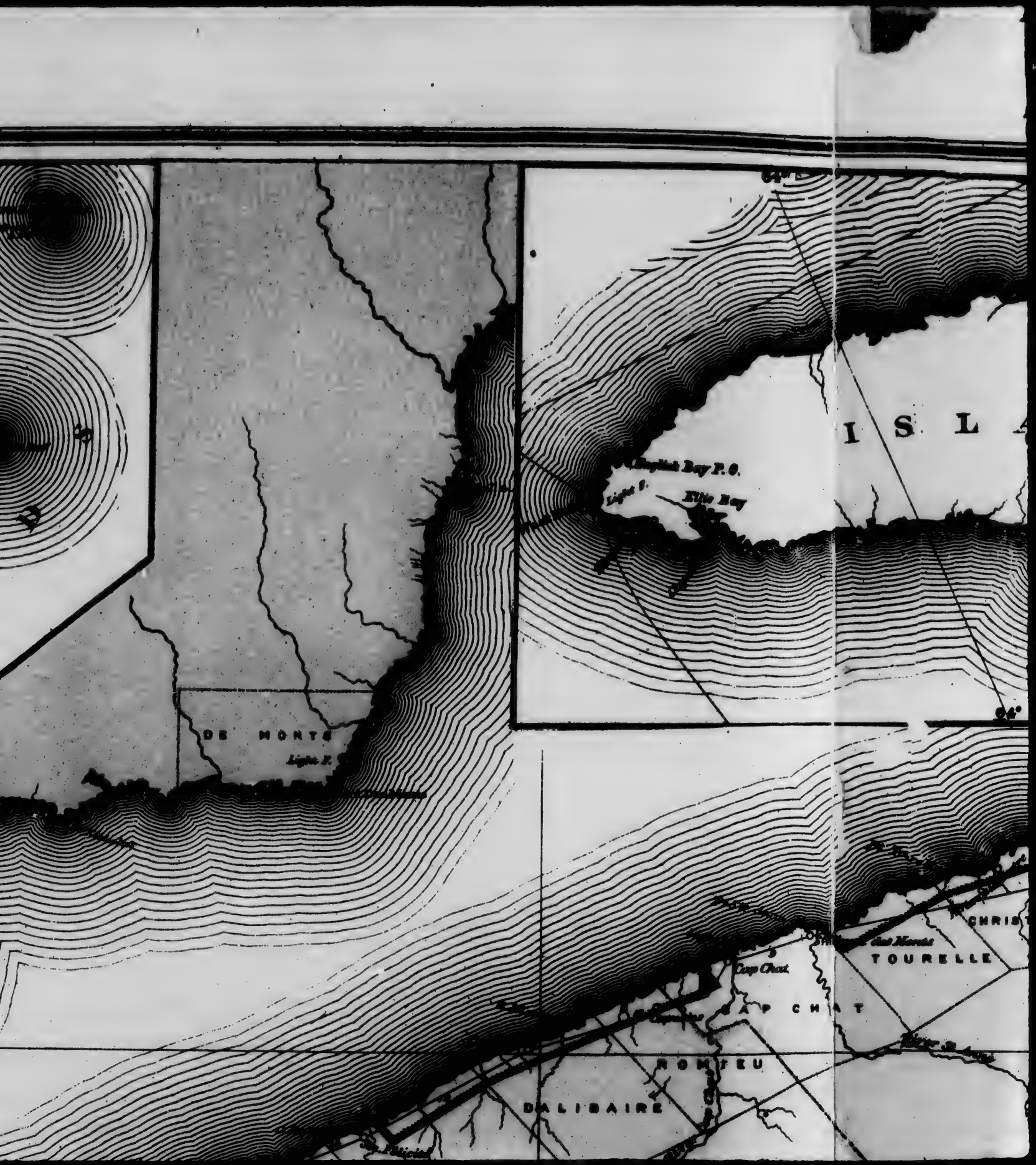
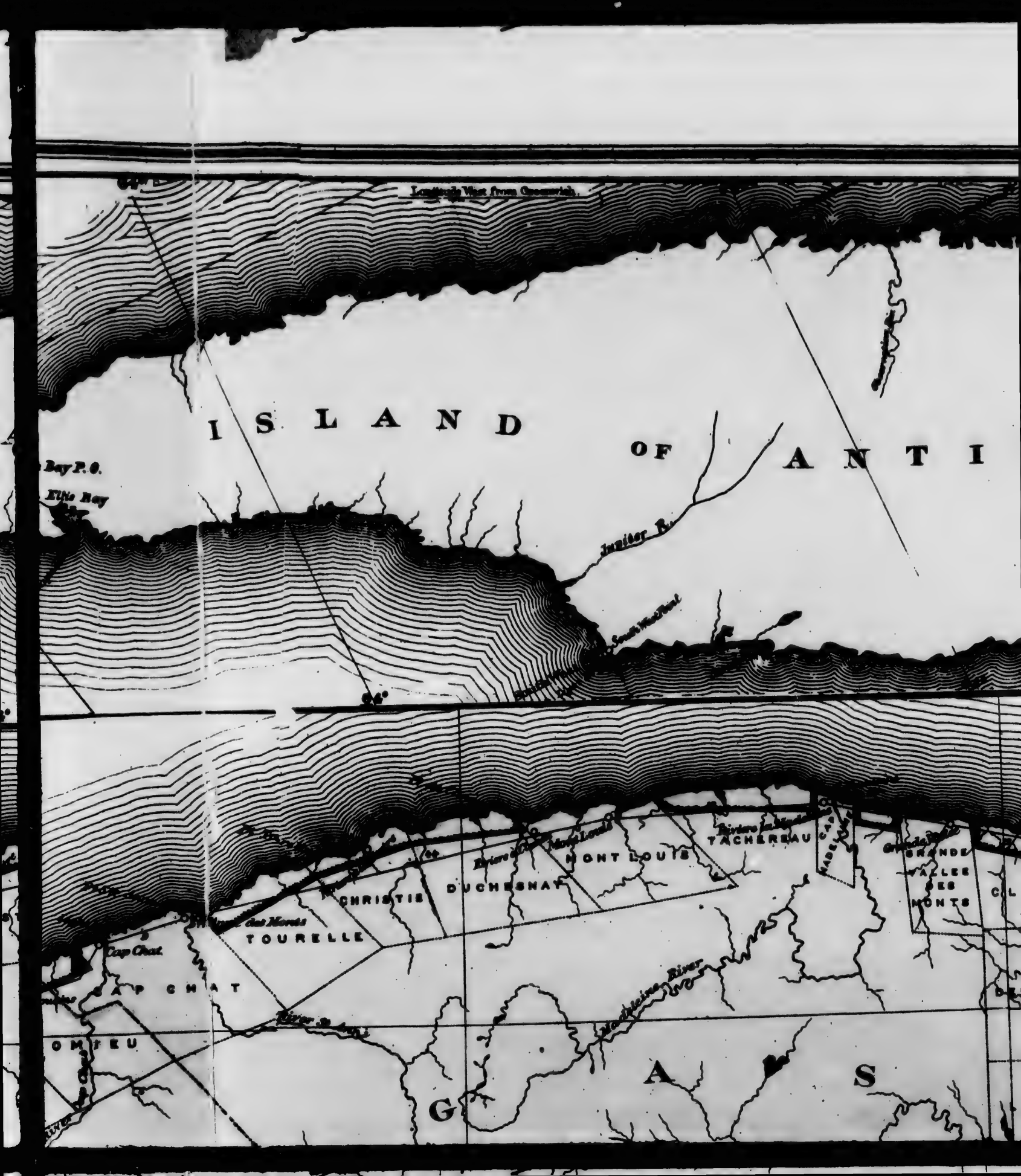


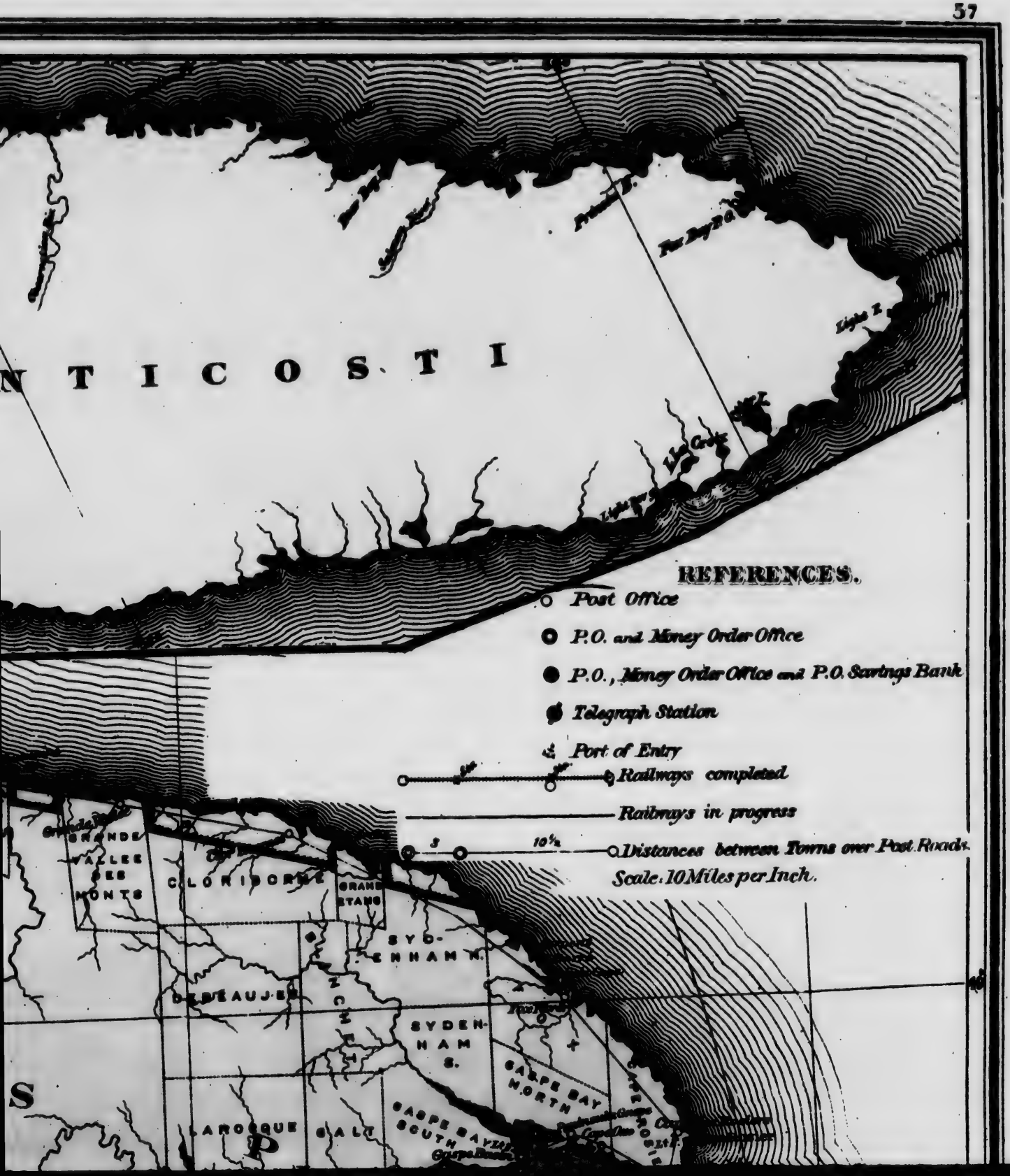
RES. OF **JAMES FLEMING ESQ.** [illegible] ONT

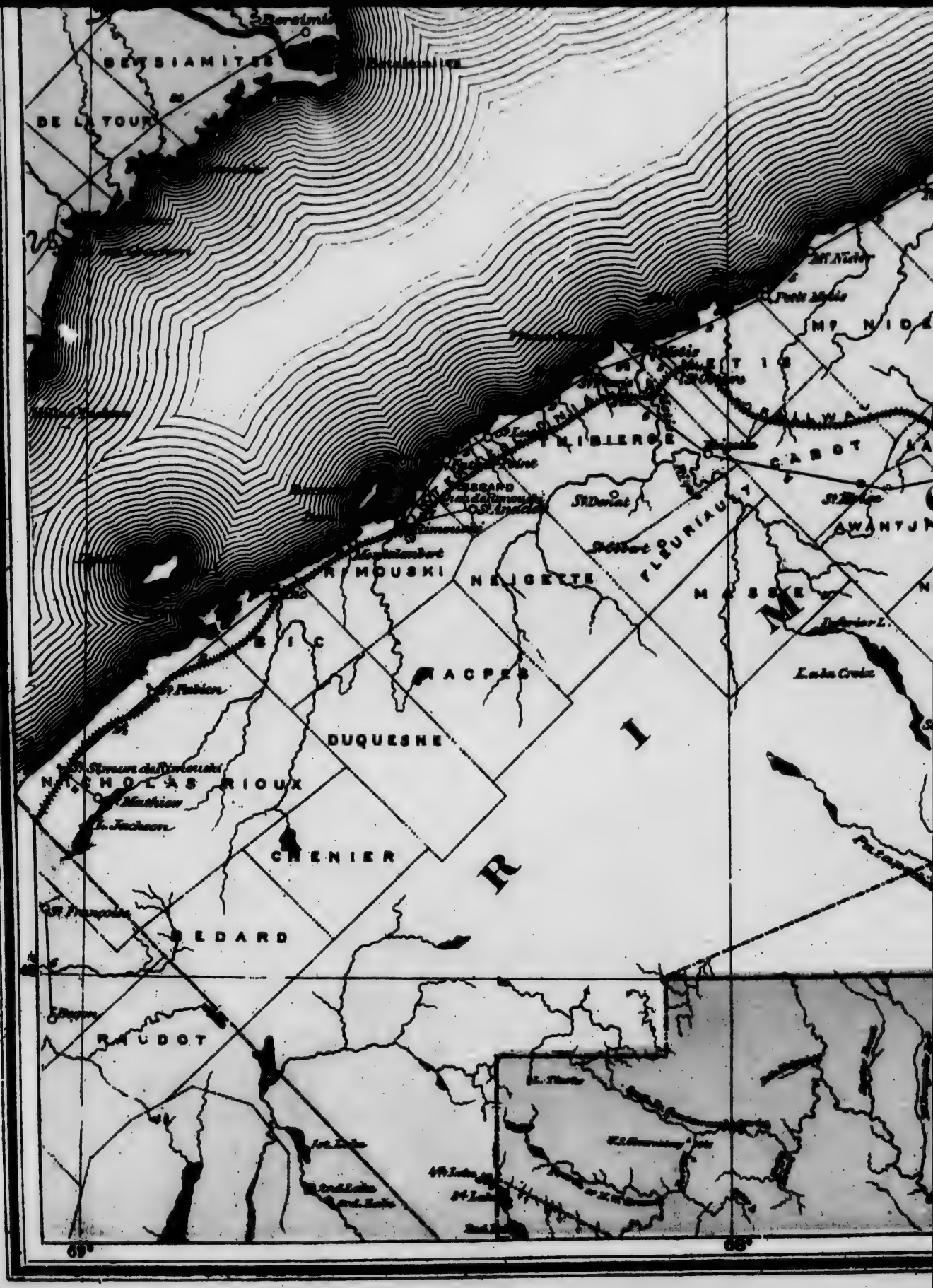
MILL, FALLS & RESIDENCE OF MRS S. A. JONES, OWEN


MAGDALEN ISLANDS
ANICOUAGAN
BETSIAMITES
DE LA TOUR


I S L
DE MONTS
TOURELLE
CAP CHAT
ROMIEU
DALIBAIRE

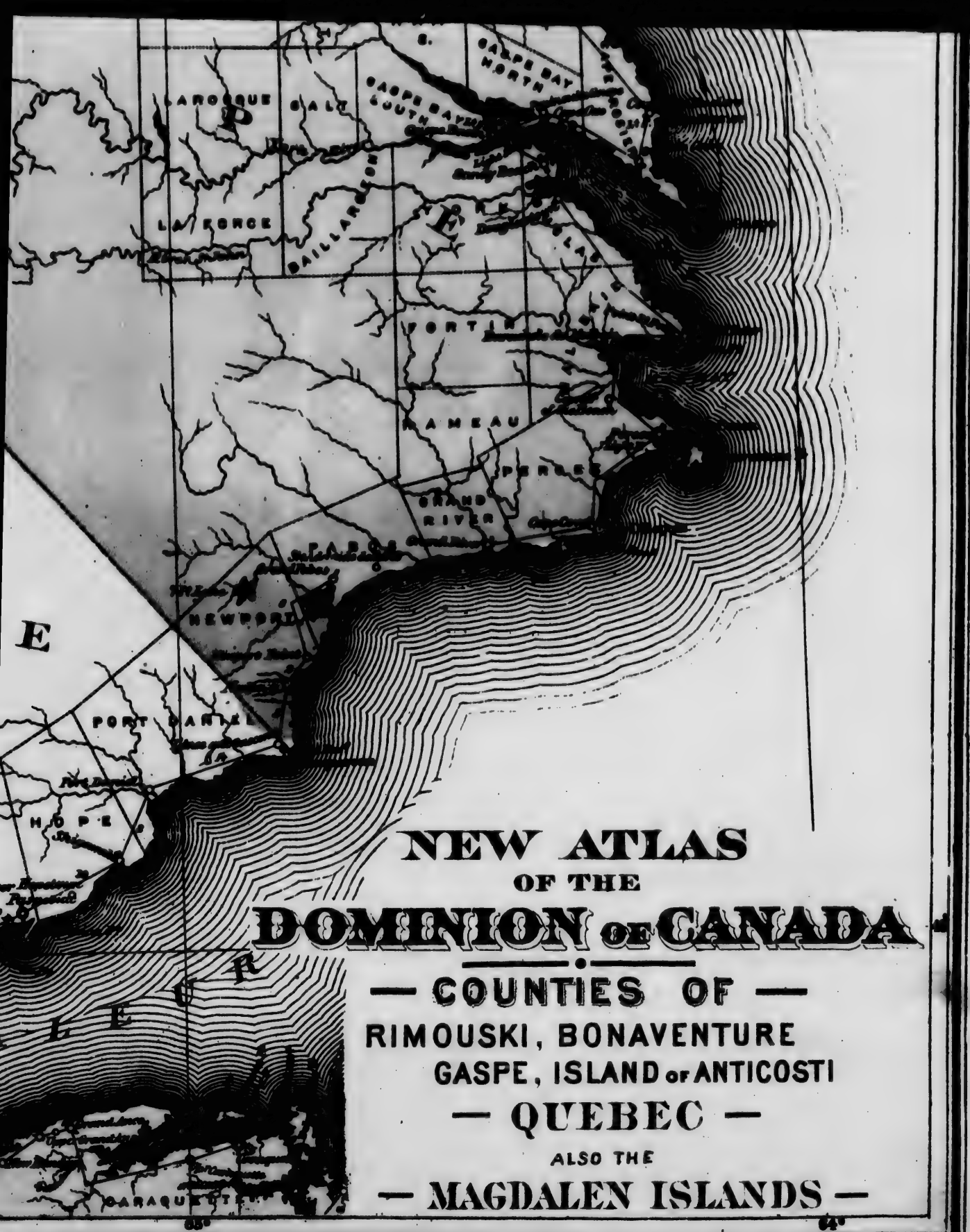

Longitude West from Greenwich
ISLAND OF ANTI
Bay P. O.
Ellis Bay
Jupiter R.
South West Point
Rivière du Nord
MONT LOUIS
TACHEREAU
CAP MADELEINE
GRANDE VALLEE DES MONTS
CHRISTIE
DUCHESNAY
TOURELLE
Cap Chat
CAP CHAT
Madeleine River
OMTEU
G A S


N T I C O S T I
REFERENCES.
Post Office
P.O. and Money Order Office
P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
Telegraph Station
Port of Entry
Railways completed
Railways in progress
5
10½
Distances between Towns over Post Roads.
Scale. 10 Miles per Inch.
GRANDE VALLEE DES MONTS
CLONIDORME
GRAND ETANG
SYDENHAM N.
DEBEAUJEU
SYDENHAM S.
GASPE BAY NORTH
GASPE BAY SOUTH
LAROCQUE
BALIE
S
P


BETSIAMITES
DE LA TOUR
MINGAN
MINGANIES
ANTICOSTI
MINGAN
LIBERGE
CABOT
FLEURIAU
RIMOUSKI
NEIGETTE
MASSE
MATANE
DUQUESNE
NICHOLAS RIOUX
CHENIER
BEDARD
RIMOUSKI
RIVIERE DU LOUP
TEMISCOUATA
RIMOUSKI
68°
69°

DALIBAIRE
CHERBOURG
ST. DENIS
MATANE
TESSIER
MATANE
Mt NIDER
SKI
U
CABOT
AWANTJISH
NEMTATE
MONTAGNE LE PAGE
CAUSAPSCAL
Superior L.
Mill Stream
ESTIBOUCHE
MATAPEDIA
PATAPEDIA
ELDON
DALHOUSIE
Oak Pt.
Flatlands
Transmitted West from Greenwich

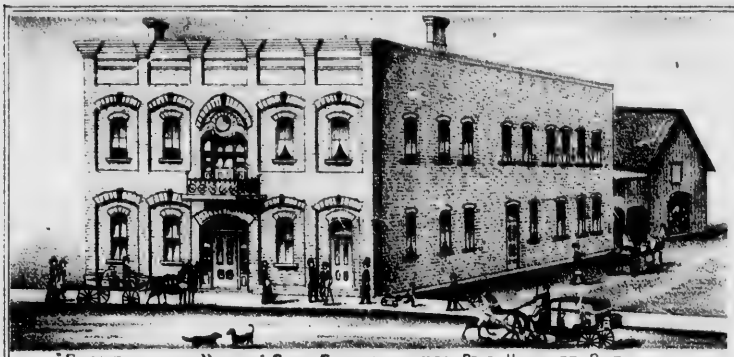
G A S
I
E N T U R E
A
Mount Sutton
L I S E
MARIA
CARLETON
Mont Louis
Fleurant
HAMILTON
COX
HOPE
PORT DA
B A Y C H A L E U R
GOLOGRNE
Transatlantic Wall Trans Greenwich



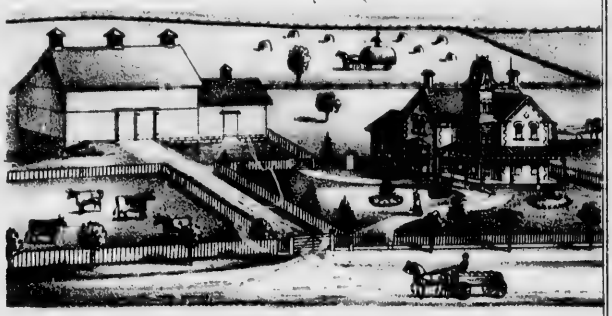
NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —
RIMOUSKI, BONAVENTURE
GASPE, ISLAND of ANTICOSTI
— QUEBEC —
ALSO THE
— MAGDALEN ISLANDS —

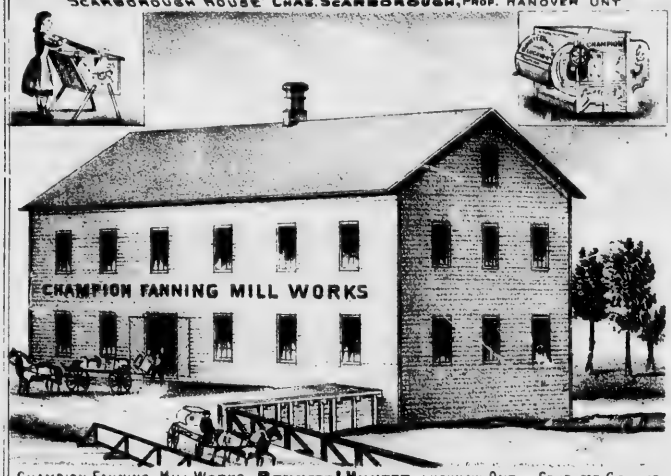
50



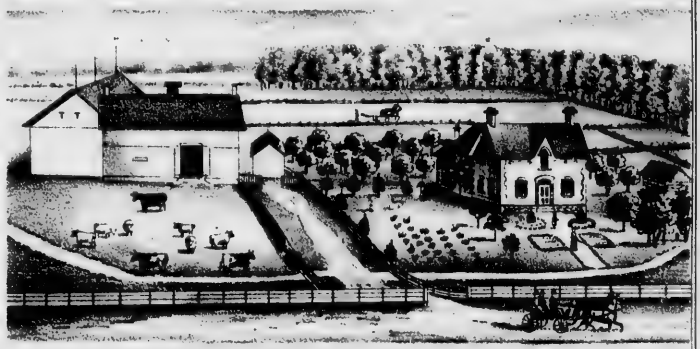
"Scarborough House" Chas. Scarborough, Prop. Hanover Ont



Res of Samuel Hawthorn, Con. S.B.R. Lots, Greenock Tp Bruce Co. Ont



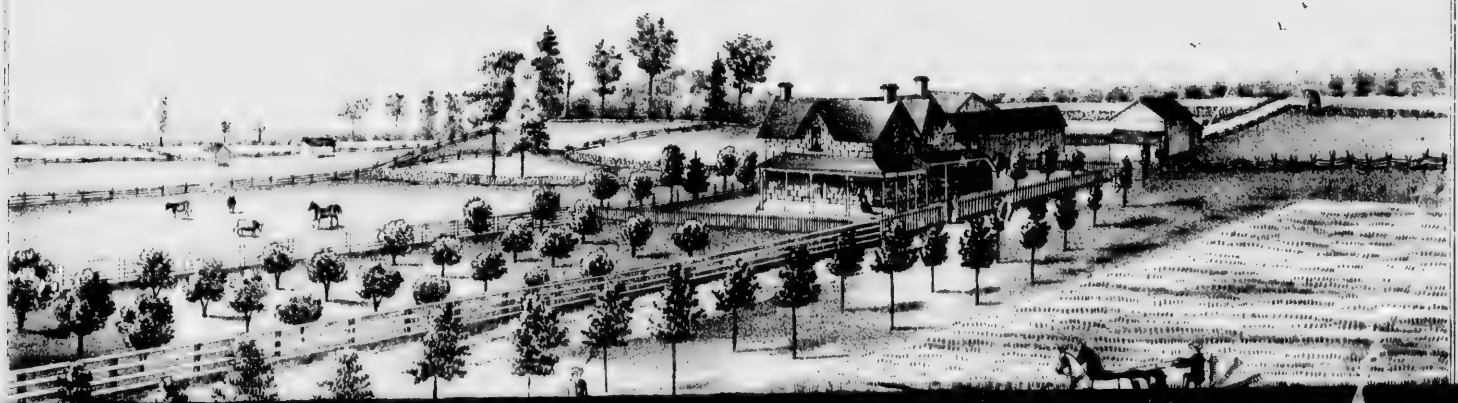
Champion Fanning Mill Works, Bennett & Hunter, Lucknow, Ont. — Send for Circular

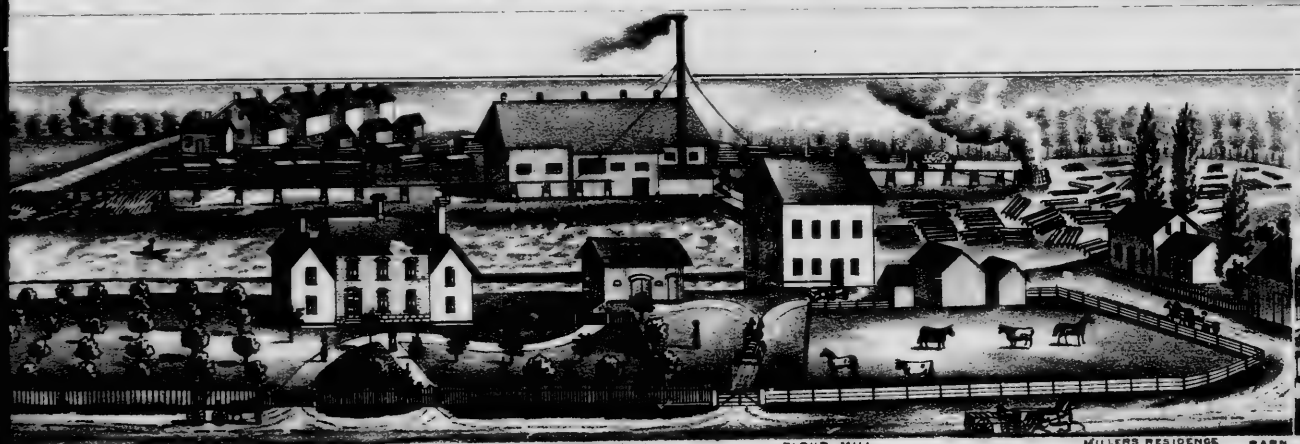


Res. of Thos Tindale, Con 8, Lot 28, Brant Tp Bruce Co. Ont.

Res & Saw Mill of D & D. Ross, Con 1, Lots 25, 26, 27 & 28, Kinloss Tp Bruce Co. Ont

Res of Alexr Mc Kenzie, Con 3, Lot 18, Kinloss Tp, Bruce Co. Ont





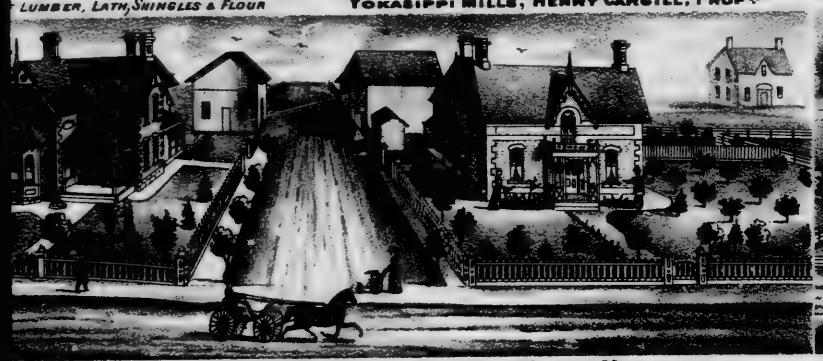
RE TENEMENT HOUSES RESIDENCE LUMBER MILL FLOUR MILL MILLERS RESIDENCE BARN

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES & FLOUR

YOKASIPPI MILLS, HENRY CARGILL, PROP'R

YOKASIPPI. BRUCE COUNTY, ONTARIO.

RES. OF A.S. ELLIOT, CHESLEY, BRUCE CO, ONT.



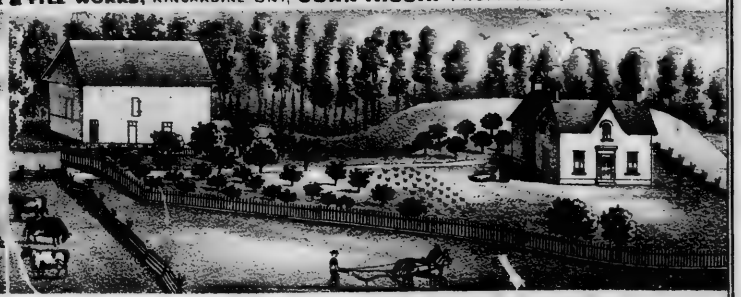
OF J.H. ADAMS HANOVER, GREY CO, ONT

RES. OF JACOB MESSENGER.

RES. OF LUKE GARDNER CON. 8, LOTS 30 & 31, ARRAN TP, BRUCE CO. ONT.

RES. OF HENRY DICK CON 8. LOT 14 ARRAN TP. BRUCE CO, ONT.

RIGGIN BRICK & TILE WORKS, KINCARDINE ONT, JOHN RIGGIN PROPRIETOR.



WM. BROCKIE, CON 16, LOT 1. GREENOCK TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.

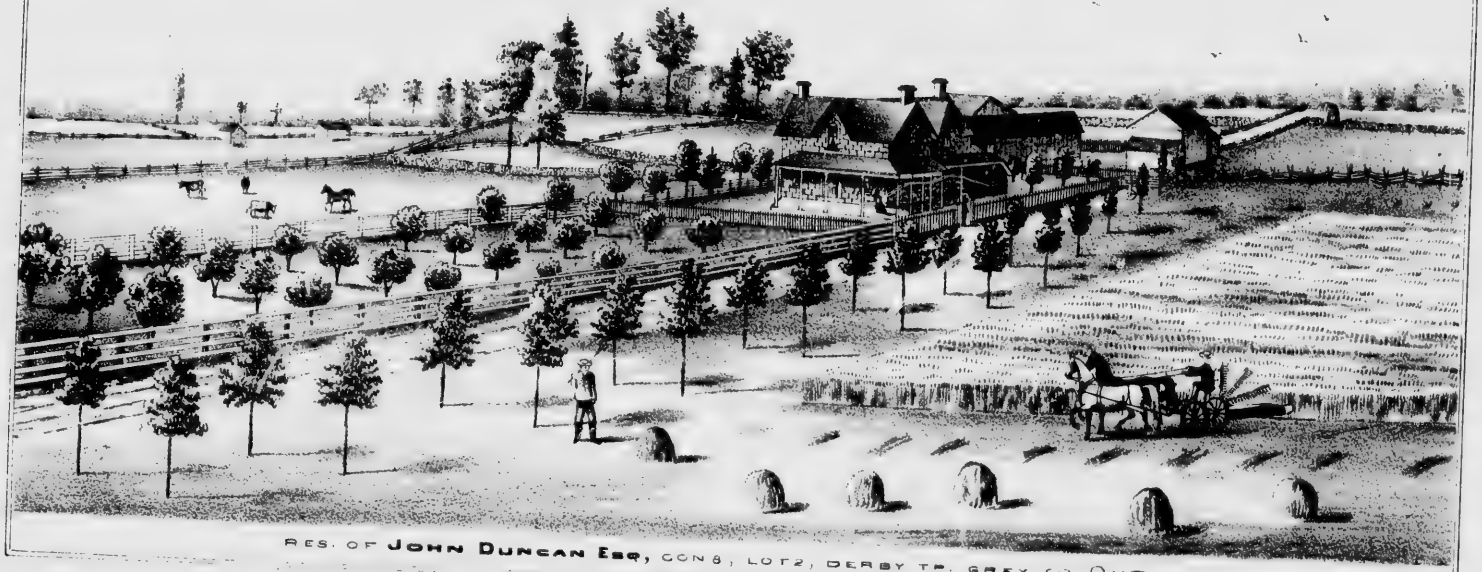
ROB'T SCOTT'S GRAIN WAREHOUSE, PAISLEY, BRUCE CO. ONT.

RES. OF LEWIS LAMB, CON A. LOT 37, GREENOCK TP. BRUCE CO.

CHAMPION FANNING MILL WORKS, BENNETT & HUNTER, LUCKNOW, ONT. — SEND FOR CIRCULAR —

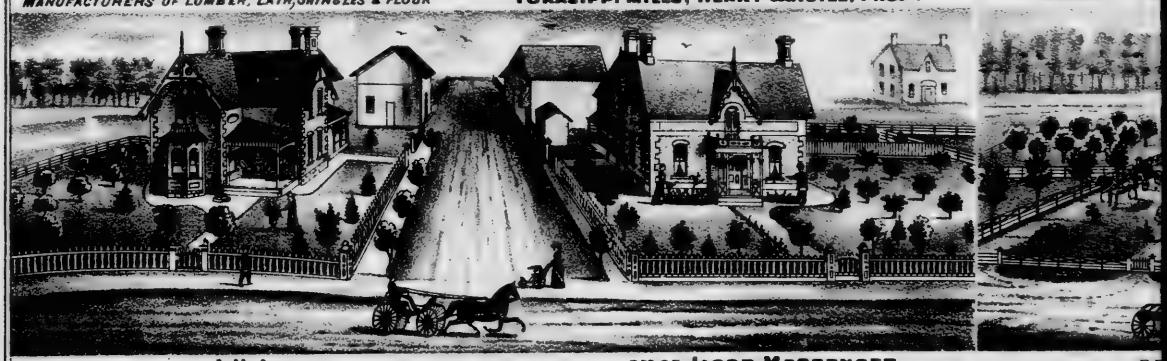
RES. & SAW MILL OF D & D. ROSS, CON 1, LOTS 25, 26, 27 & 28, KINLOSS TP BRUCE CO. ONT.

RES. OF ALEXR MCKENZIE, CON 3, LOT 18, KINLOSS TP, BRUCE CO. ONT

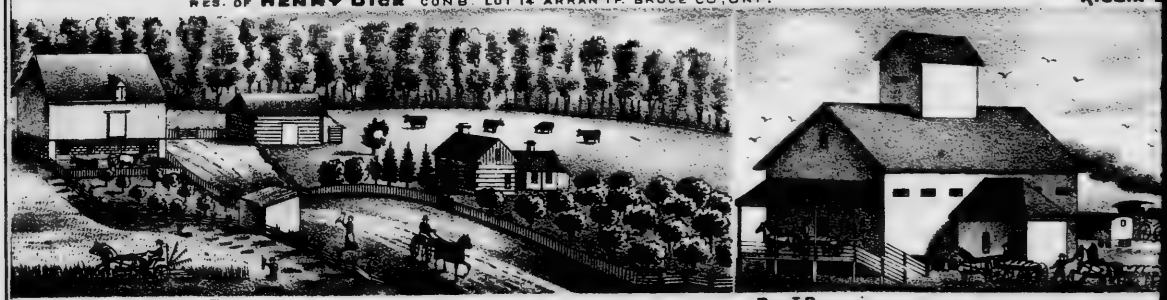


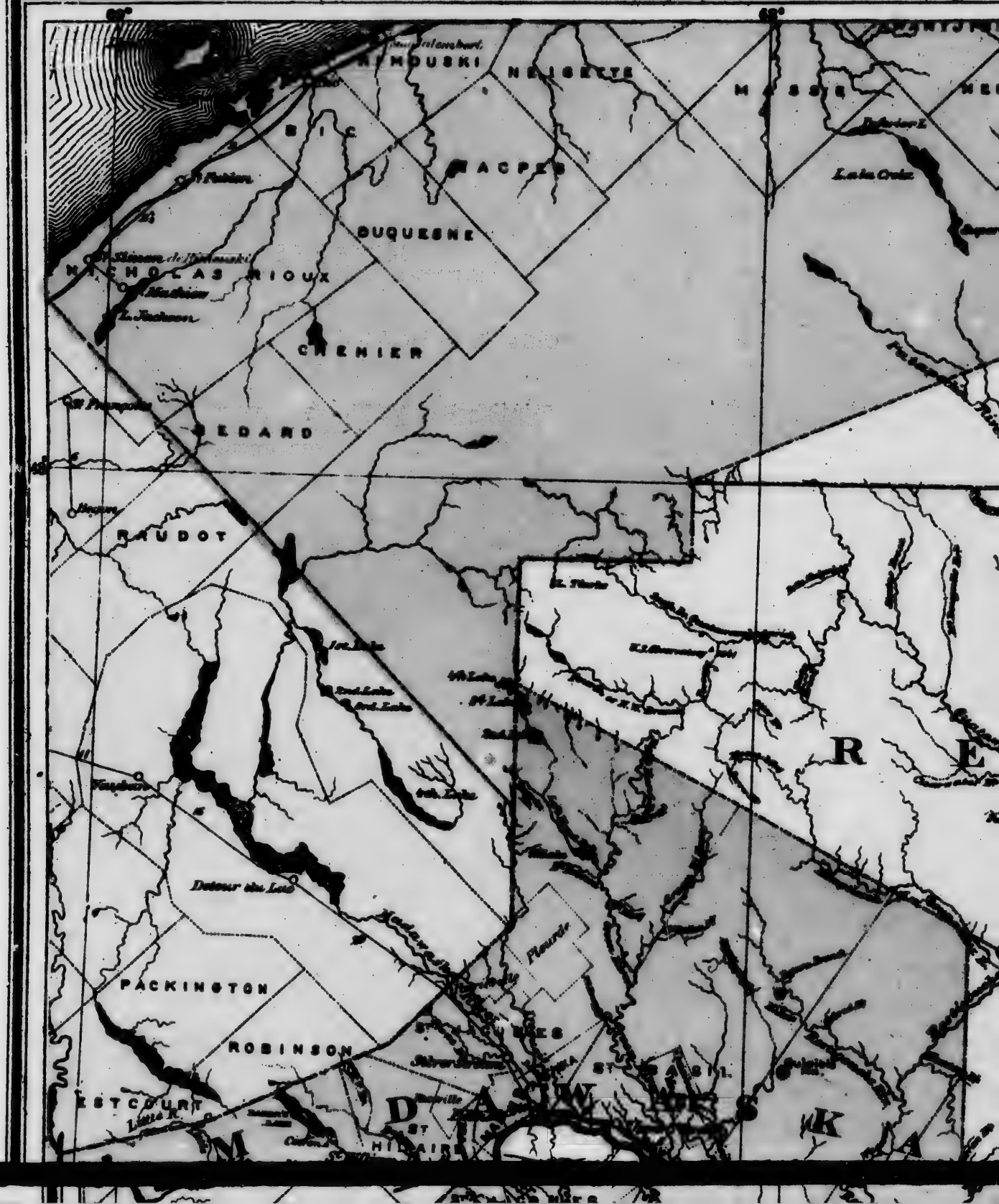
RES. OF JOHN DUNCAN ESQ, CON 8, LOT 2, DERBY TP. GREY CO. ONT

CARGILL'S GENERAL STORE
TENEMENT HOUSES
RESIDENCE
LUMBER MILL
FLOUR MILL
MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES & FLOUR
YOKASIPPI MILLS, HENRY CARGILL, PROP'R
YOKASIPPI. BR


RESIDENCE OF J. H. ADAMS
HANOVER, GREY CO, ONT
RES. OF JACOB MESSENGER.
RE

RES. OF HENRY DICK CON 8 LOT 14 ARRAN TP. BRUCE CO, ONT.
RIGGIN


RES OF WM. BROCKIE, CON 18, LOT 1, GREENOCK TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.
ROB'T SCOTT'S GRAIN WAREHOUSE, PAISLEY, BRUCE CO


RIMOUSKI
NEIGETTE
BIC
RACPEE
DUQUESNE
NICHOLAS RIOUX
CHENIER
BEDARD
RAUDOT
PACKINGTON
ROBINSON
ESTCOURT
ST HILAIRE
Lake Ontario

67° Longitude West from Greenwich
MEMTAYE
MOMMI LE PAGE
Lake Onie
Superior L.
Mount Scott
Nouvelle
Fleurant
MANN
CHESTICOUCHE
Cross Point
Dundee
MATAPEDIA
PATAPEDIA
DALHOUSIE
ADDINGTON
COLBORNE
Mir Athol
RESTIGOUCHE
Blue Hill
Water L.

66°
65°
E N T U R E
Bonaventure
RICHMOND
MARIA
NOUVELLE
CARLETON
Nouvelle
Carleton
Maria
Maria Capes
Shoolbred
New Richmond
Blackcape
St. Charles Caplin
HAMILTON
COX
HOPE
PORT DANIEL
Port Daniel
Shigawake
Hopetown
Bonaventure River
New Carlisle
Paspebiac
B A Y
C H A L E U
COLBORNE
DALHOUSIE
U C H E
BATHURST
CARAQUETTE
SAUMAREZ

65°
64°
NEWPORT
PORT DANIEL
Port Daniel
HOPE
Shipperton
Mispec Point
SHIPPEGAN
CARAQUET
MIRAMICHI
MARE

NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —

MADAWASKA, RESTIGOUCHE
VICTORIA, NORTHUMBERLAND.
GLOUCESTER, KENT.

— NEW BRUNSWICK —

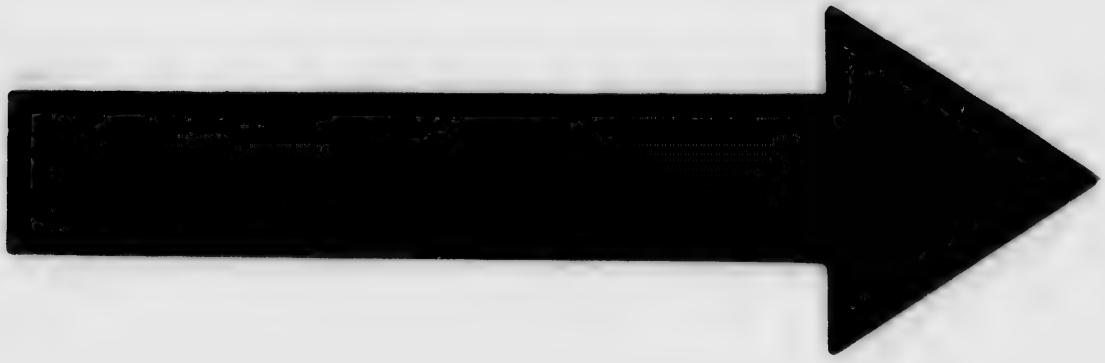
REFERENCES.

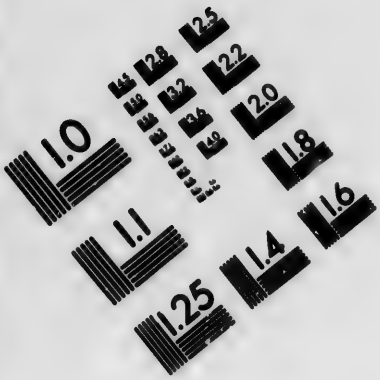
- Post Office
- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- Telegraph Station
- Port of Entry
- Railways completed
- Railways in progress
- 3 — 10½ — Distances between Towns over Post Roads.

ST LEONARD
DRUMMOND
Riley Brook
Grand River
Railway Br.
Grand Rapids
Forbes Creek
Twin R. Mouth
Three Rivers
Gordon
North Branch
Real Rapids
Chapmanville
Big Creek
Glenville
Argyle
Hamptonville
Maple Grove
Sainbridge
Mill Arbour River
Longitude West from Greenwich

NEWCASTLE
NORTHUMBERLAND
SOUTHESK
BLACKVILLE
HUSKISSON
Hardwicke
Carleton
Bass River
Northern R.
Longitude West from Greenwich.

MIRAMICHI
BAY
RICHIBOUCTOU
BAY
CARLETON
ST. LOUIS
Kingston
CHIBUCTO
NORTHERN R.
Moulton River
Base River
ST. ANDREWS
DUNDAS
NORTHUMBERLAND
Point Sapin
Shediac
Cape Wolfe
Western Head
Lot No. 8
Lot No. 11
Lot No. 12
Lot No. 10
Lot No. 9
Lot No. 7
Lot No. 6
Lot No. 5
Lot No. 4
Lot No. 3
Lot No. 2
Lot No. 1
Fifteen Pt.
Aldouane
Richibucto
Gaspereau
Grand Digue
Shediac
Cape Tormentine
Point du Chene
Buctouche
Kouchibouguac
Escuminac
Tabusintac
Burnt Church
Chatham
Newcastle
Douglastown
Dungarvon
Nelson
Bathurst
Beresford
Campbellton
Dalhousie
Eel River
Tracadie
Caraquet
Shippegan
Miscou
Miscou Harbour
Pokemouche
Gloucester
Inkerman
Caledonia
Millerton
Black River
Middle Town
Upper Gaspereau
Gaspereau
Kent
Richibucto
Weldford
Harcourt
Acadieville
Kouchibouguac
Escuminac
Tabusintac
Burnt Church
Chatham
Newcastle
Douglastown
Dungarvon
Nelson
Bathurst
Beresford
Campbellton
Dalhousie
Eel River
Tracadie
Caraquet
Shippegan
Miscou
Miscou Harbour
Pokemouche
Gloucester
Inkerman
Caledonia
Millerton
Black River
Middle Town
Upper Gaspereau
Gaspereau
Kent
Richibucto
Weldford
Harcourt
Acadieville
65°
64°





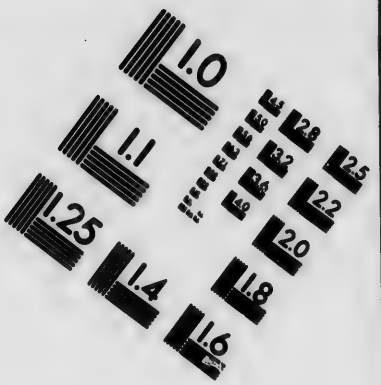
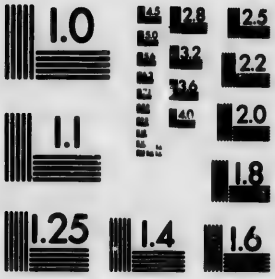


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

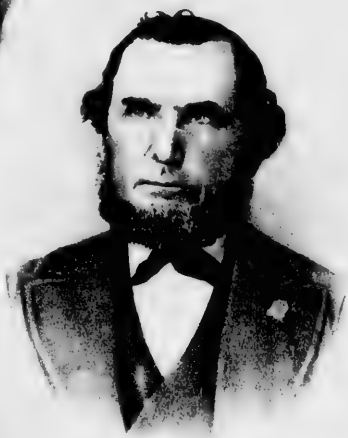
Jas Gaylor M.D.

TARA. ONT

BLYT

John Hunter

Kincardine Town Clerk



Michael Fischer.

Many Years Reeve of CARRICK.

BRUCE CO ONT

Richar

President of the

WALKER

Peter Stewart McLaren.

BRUCE TP BRUCE CO

ONT

Wm. Sloan M.D.

BLYTH. ONT

John S. Tolton

WALKERTON, ONT

her.

CARRICK.

ONT

Richard Rivers.

President of the Nth. Exhibn. Socty

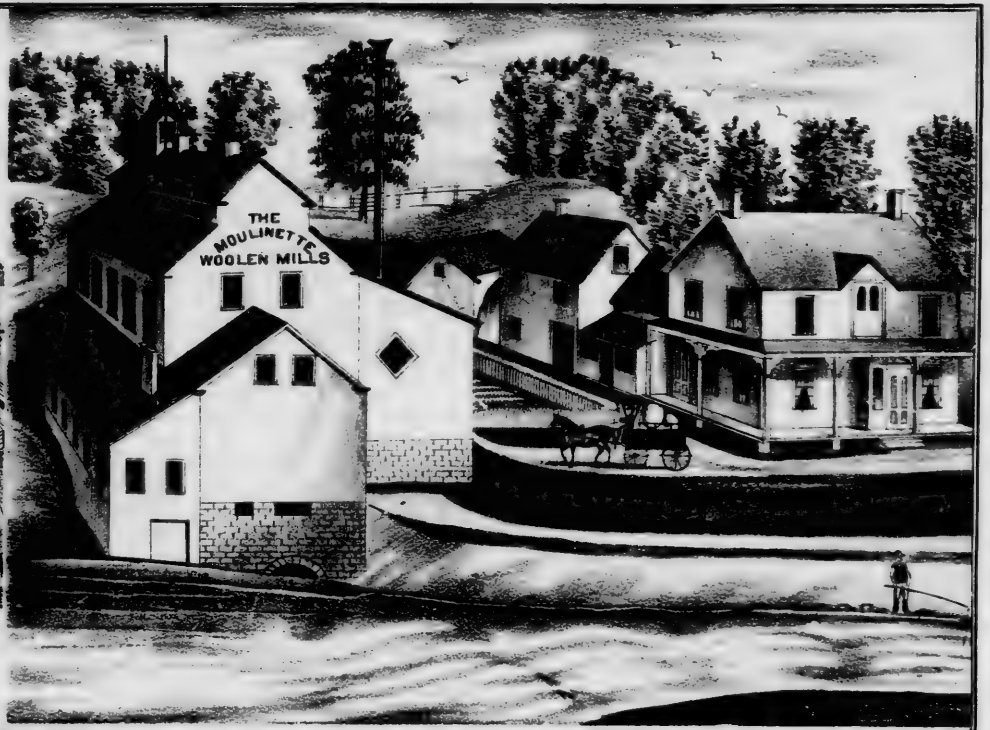
WALKERTON. ONT

Edward Mc Donald.

Deputy Reeve of WALKERTON.

ONT.

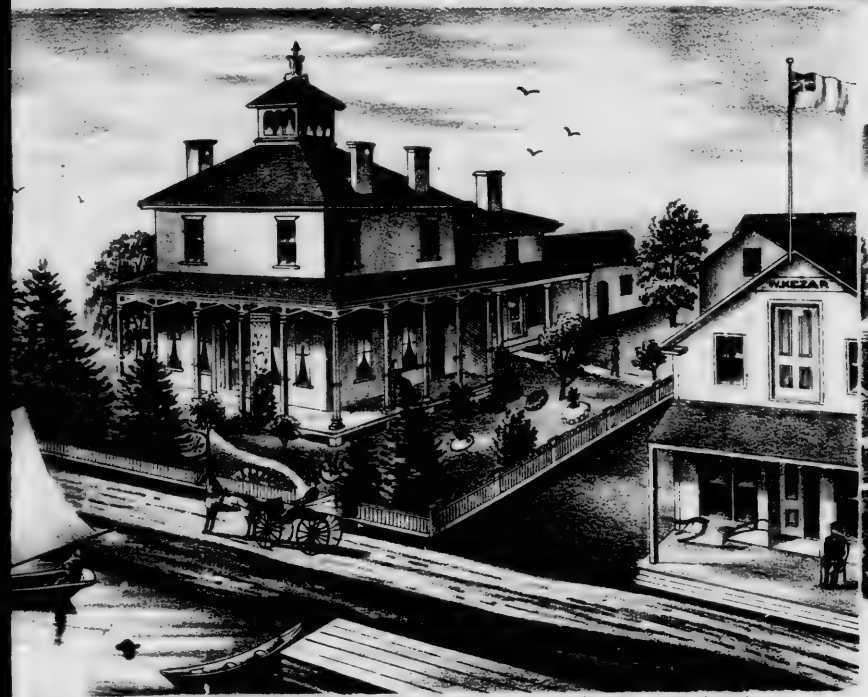
HILL." RES. OF JAMES H. DOHERTY CON. I, LOT 24, CHARLOTTENBURGH TP, ONT.



WOOLEN MILLS, AND RES. OF J. & C. H. WOOD, MOULINETTE, STORMONT CO. ONT.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

HILL" RES. OF JAMES H. DOHERTY CON. I, LOT 24, CHARLOTTENBURGH TP, ONT.

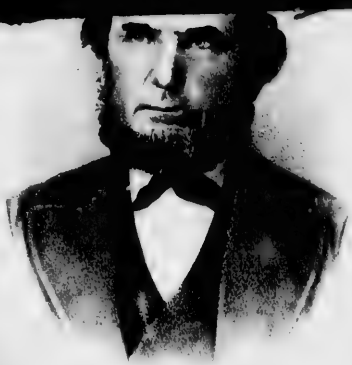
WOOLEN MILLS, AND RES. OF J. & C. H. WOOD, MOULINETTE, STORMONT CO. ONT.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.



RES. OF W. KEZAR ESQ. MERCHANT, MILLE ROCHES, STORMONT CO. ONT

FARM RES. OF DONALD MCLENNAN ESQ. GORE, CHARLOTTENBURGH TP, ONT.

John Hunter.
Kincardine Town Clerk



Michael Fischer.
Many Years Reeve of CARRICK,
BRUCE CO. ONT

Peter Stewart McLaren.
BRUCE TP - BRUCE CO.
ONT

D.A MacCrimmon M D.
LUCKNOW. ONT.

ber.
CARRICK.
ONT

Richard Rivers.
President of the Nthn Exhibn Socty.
WALKERTON. ONT

John S. Tolton.
WALKERTON, ONT

Edward Mc Donald.
Deputy Reeve of WALKERTON.
ONT.

M D

James Murphy M D.
MILDMAY. ONT.

"CHERRY HILL" RES. OF JAMES H. DOHERTY CON. I, LOT 24, CHARLOTTENBURGH TP. ONT.

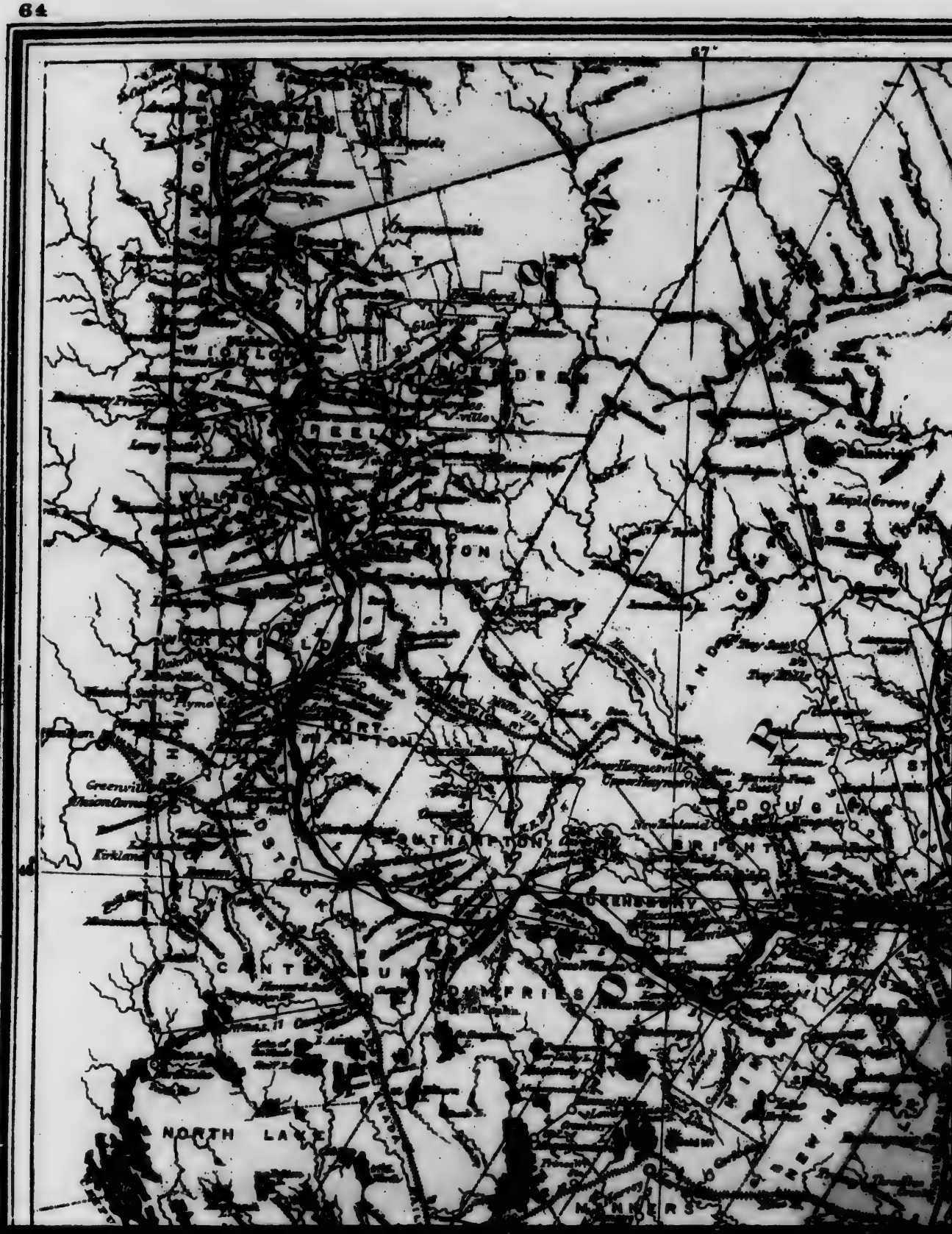
WOOLEN MILLS.

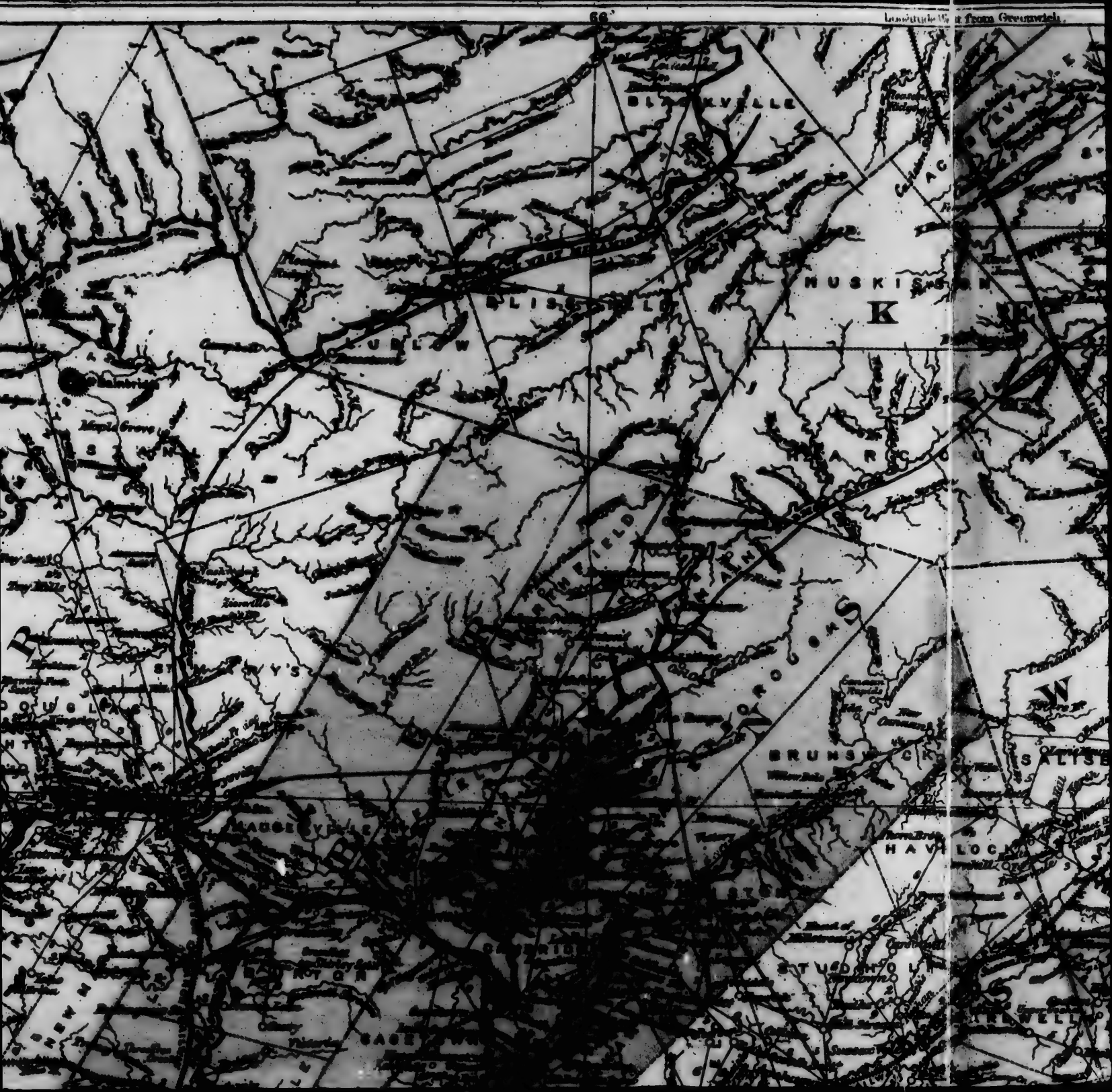
"CHERRY HILL" RES. OF JAMES H. DOHERTY CON. I, LOT 24, CHARLOTTENBURGH TP. ONT.

WOOLEN MILLS

RES. OF W. KEZAR ESQ. MERCHANT, MILLE ROCHES, STORMONT CO. ONT

FARM RES


87°
WICKLOW
DERBY
LEEDS
ON
WORTHINGTON
Greenville
Kirkland
SOUTHAMPTON
DOUGLAS
BRIGHTON
GREENSBURY
CANTERBURY
DUMFRIES
NORTH LAKE
MANNERS
46


66°
Longitude West from Greenwich
BLISSVILLE
HUSKISSON
K
BRUNSWICK
HAVELOCK
STUDHOLME

Longitude West from Greenwich
HUSKISSON
K
SALISBURY
HAVELOCK
STUDDERT
W E S T

NORTH
MONTGOMERY
LAYD
Centreville
Centre Village
Henderson
Portage
Bay
Dover
Chester
Queenstown
Easton
Denton
Hillsboro
Greensboro
Ridgely
Preston
Federalsburg
Cambridge
Hurlock
Vienna
Salisbury
Princess Anne
Crisfield
Pocomoke City
Snow Hill
Berlin
Ocean City
Delmar
Seaford
Laurel
Georgetown
Milton
Lewes
Rehoboth
Dover
Smyrna
Middletown
Odessa
Townsend
Wilmington
Newport
Elkton
Perryville
Havre de Grace
Aberdeen
Bel Air
Belcamp
Churchville
Darlington
Forest Hill
Jarrettsville
Whiteford
Fallston
Dublin
Street
Bush
Gunpowder
Joppa
Magnolia
Perry Hall
Towson
Cockeysville
Timonium
Hunt Valley
Phoenix
Sparks
Glencoe
Hereford
Parkton
Baldwin
Freeland
Monkton
Manchester
Hampstead
Westminster
New Windsor
Union Bridge
Taneytown
Emmitsburg
Thurmont
Frederick
Middletown
Myersville
Boonsboro
Hagerstown
Williamsport
Clear Spring
Sharpsburg
Keedysville
Funkstown
Cavetown
Smithsburg
Leitersburg
Waynesboro
Greencastle
Mercersburg
Fairfield
Gettysburg
Littlestown
Hanover
New Oxford
Abbottstown
Arendtsville
Biglerville
York
Dallastown
Red Lion
Delta
Peach Bottom
Quarryville
Lancaster
Columbia
Marietta
Mount Joy
Elizabethtown
Manheim
Lititz
Ephrata
Adamstown
Reinholds
Denver
Ephrata
Lebanon
Annville
Palmyra
Hershey
Middletown
Harrisburg
Steelton
Highspire
Penbrook
Paxtang
Dauphin
Duncannon
Newport
Millerstown
Liverpool
Halifax
Millersburg
Berrysburg
Elizabethville
Lykens
Williamstown
Tremont
Pine Grove
Schuylkill Haven
Orwigsburg
Auburn
Port Clinton
Hamburg
Shoemakersville
Kutztown
Fleetwood
Boyertown
Douglassville
Pottstown
Phoenixville
Norristown
Conshohocken
Manayunk
Germantown
Chestnut Hill
Roxborough
Frankford
Bridesburg
Kensington
Camden
Gloucester
Haddonfield
Woodbury
Mount Holly
Moorestown
Riverton
Palmyra
Burlington
Bordentown
Trenton
Hightstown
Princeton
Lawrenceville
Pennington
Hopewell
Flemington
Lambertville
New Hope
Doylestown
Quakertown
Perkasie
Sellersville
Telford
Souderton
Lansdale
Hatfield
Ambler
Jenkintown
Abington
Glenside
Willow Grove
Hatboro
Warminster
Newtown
Yardley
Morrisville
Bristol
Tullytown
Fallsington
Langhorne
Penndel
Levittown
Fairless Hills
Tullytown
Bristol
Morrisville
Yardley
Newtown
Warminster
Hatboro
Willow Grove
Glenside
Abington
Jenkintown
Ambler
Hatfield
Lansdale
Souderton
Telford
Sellersville
Perkasie
Quakertown
Doylestown
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Pennington
Lawrenceville
Princeton
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Trenton
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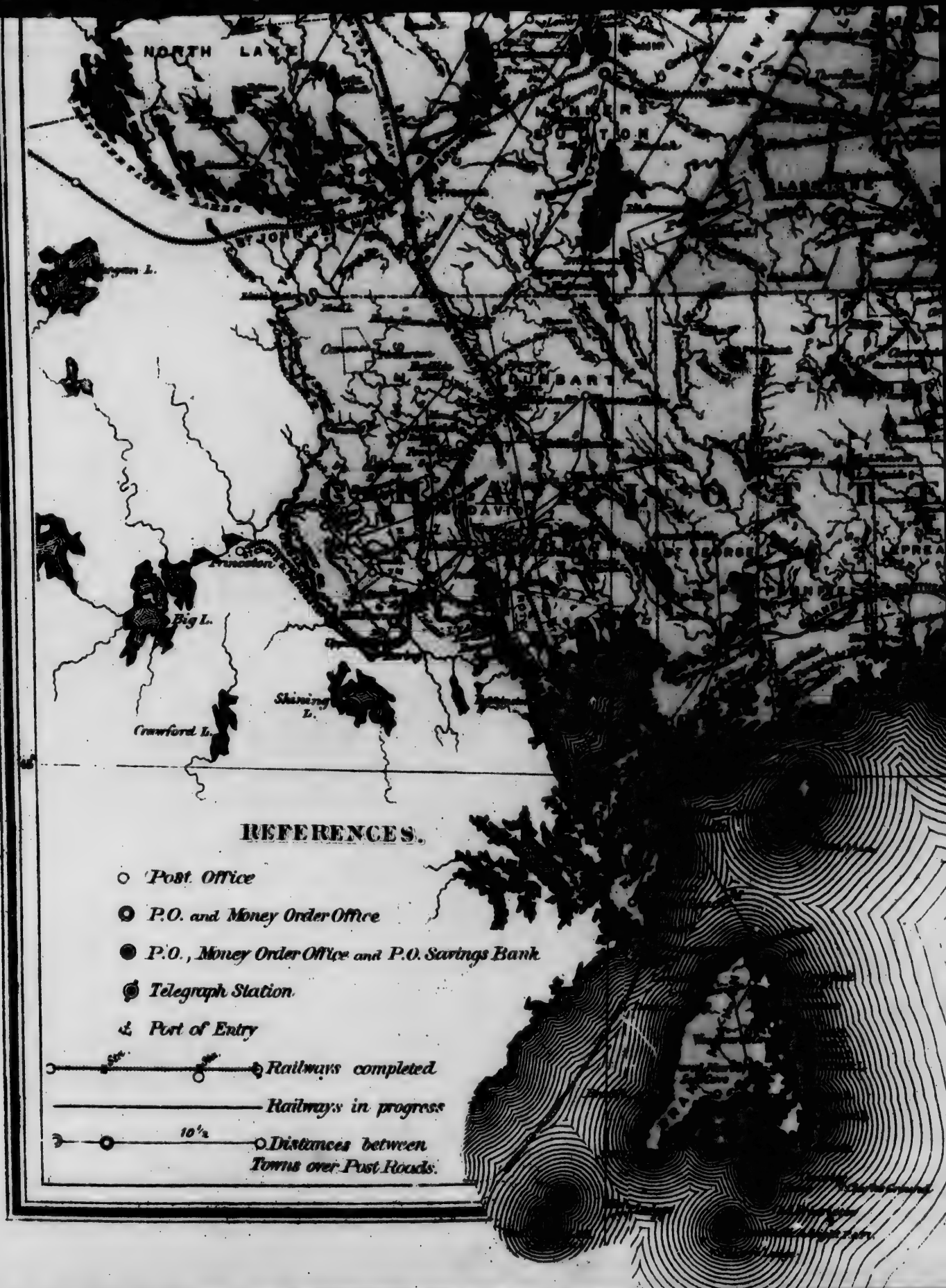
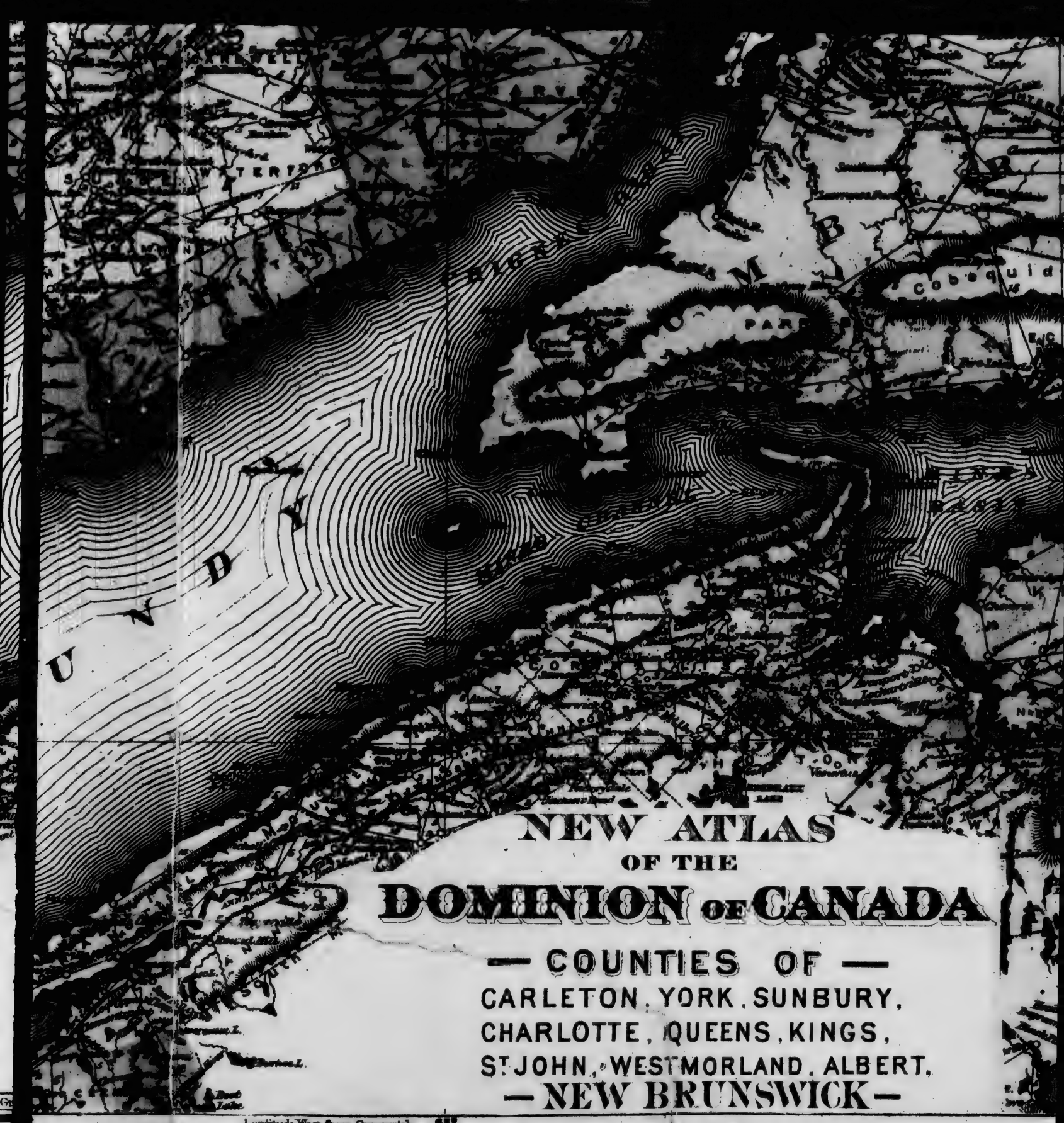
Burlington
Palmyra
Riverton
Moorestown
Mount Holly
Woodbury
Haddonfield
Gloucester
Camden
Kensington
Bridesburg
Frankford
Roxborough
Chestnut Hill
Germantown
Manayunk
Conshohocken
Norristown
Phoenixville
Pottstown
Douglassville
Boyertown
Fleetwood
Kutztown
Shoemakersville
Hamburg
Port Clinton
Auburn
Orwigsburg
Schuylkill Haven
Pine Grove
Tremont
Williamstown
Lykens
Elizabethville
Millersburg
Halifax
Liverpool
Millerstown
Newport
Duncannon
Dauphin
Paxtang
Penbrook
Steelton
Highspire
Harrisburg
Middletown
Hershey
Palmyra
Annville
Lebanon
Ephrata
Denver
Adamstown
Reinholds
Lititz
Manheim
Elizabethtown
Mount Joy
Marietta
Columbia
Lancaster
Quarryville
Peach Bottom
Delta
Red Lion
Dallastown
York
Biglerville
Arendtsville
Abbottstown
New Oxford
Hanover
Littlestown
Gettysburg
Fairfield
Mercersburg
Greencastle
Waynesboro
Leitersburg
Smithsburg
Cavetown
Funkstown
Keedysville
Sharpsburg
Clear Spring
Williamsport
Hagerstown
Boonsboro
Myersville
Middletown
Frederick
Thurmont
Emmitsburg
Taneytown
Union Bridge
New Windsor
Westminster
Hampstead
Manchester
Monkton
Freeland
Baldwin
Parkton
Glencoe
Hereford
Sparks
Phoenix
Hunt Valley
Timonium
Cockeysville
Towson
Perry Hall
Magnolia
Joppa
Gunpowder
Bush
Street
Dublin
Fallston
Whiteford
Jarrettsville
Forest Hill
Darlington
Churchville
Belcamp
Aberdeen
Havre de Grace
Perryville
Elkton
Newport
Wilmington
Townsend
Odessa
Middletown
Smyrna
Dover
Rehoboth
Lewes
Milton
Georgetown
Laurel
Seaford
Delmar
Ocean City
Berlin
Snow Hill
Pocomoke City
Crisfield
Princess Anne
Salisbury
Vienna
Hurlock
Cambridge
Federalsburg
Preston
Ridgely
Greensboro
Hillsboro
Denton
Greenville
Queenstown
Easton
Chester
Dover
Bay
Centre Village
Centreville
Henderson
Portage
Bay's Corner

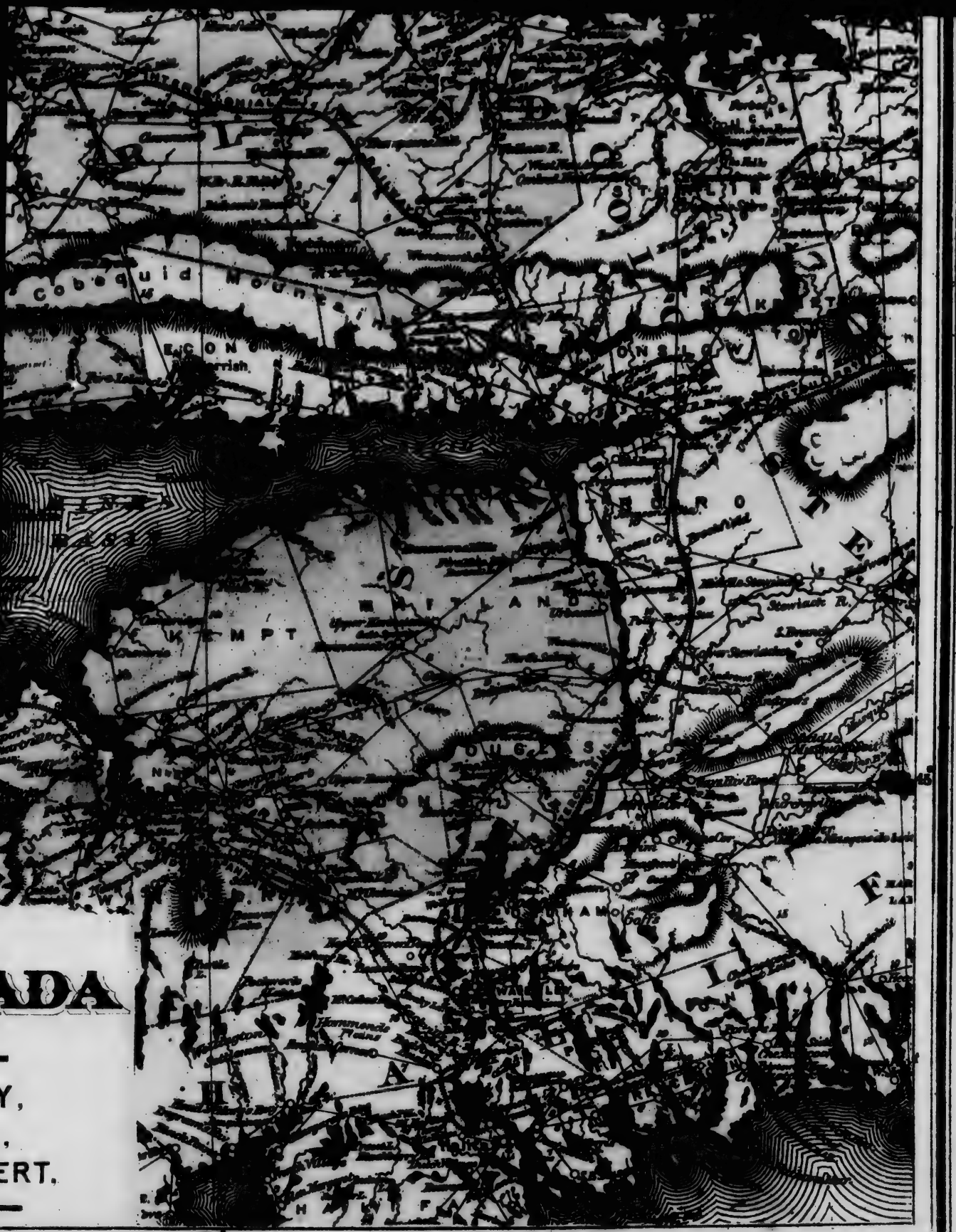
Bay Verte
Centre Village
Little Shemogue
Road
Tidnish
Westmorland Point
Tidnish River
Tidnish Bridge
Tidnish Mills
Tidnish Corner
Tidnish Station
Tidnish Road
Tidnish Hill
Tidnish Cross Roads
Tidnish Bridge
Tidnish Mills
Tidnish Corner
Tidnish Station
Tidnish Road
Tidnish Hill
Tidnish Cross Roads

STRAIT


NORTH LAKE
Big L.
Crawford L.
REFERENCES.
Post Office
P.O. and Money Order Office
P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
Telegraph Station
Port of Entry
Railways completed
Railways in progress
10½
Distances between Towns over Post Roads.

BAY OF FUNDY
Longitude West from Gr


NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
— COUNTIES OF —
CARLETON, YORK, SUNBURY,
CHARLOTTE, QUEENS, KINGS,
ST JOHN, WESTMORLAND, ALBERT,
— NEW BRUNSWICK —
Longitude West from Greenwich. 65°

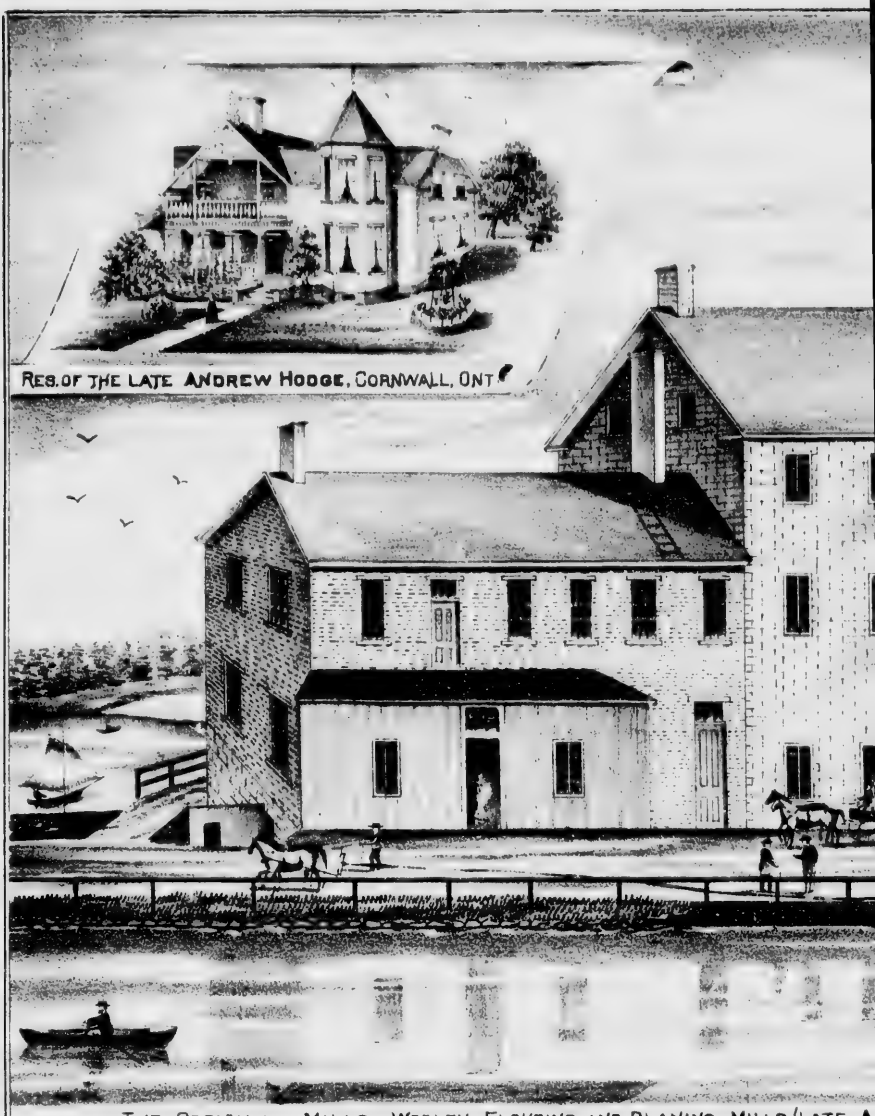


ADA

Y,

ERT.

PRINTED BY ROLPH, SMITH & Co LITHS TORONTO.



RES. OF THE LATE ANDREW HODGE, CORNWALL, ONT.

THE CORNWALL MILLS. WOOLEN, FLOURING AND PLANING MILLS, (LATE A

ND PLANING MILLS,(LATE ANDREW HODGE,)CORNWALL, STORMONT CO. ONT.

W. Roberts,
Reeve of Stratford.

A. Grant,
Mayor of

John Gibson,
Dep^t Reeve of Stratford.

A.W. Robb,
Dep^t Reeve & Dep^t Registrar
Stratford.

A. Grant,
Mayor of Stratford.

David Scrimgeour,
3^d Dep^t Reeve of Stratford.

Edward Stiles,
Mitchell.

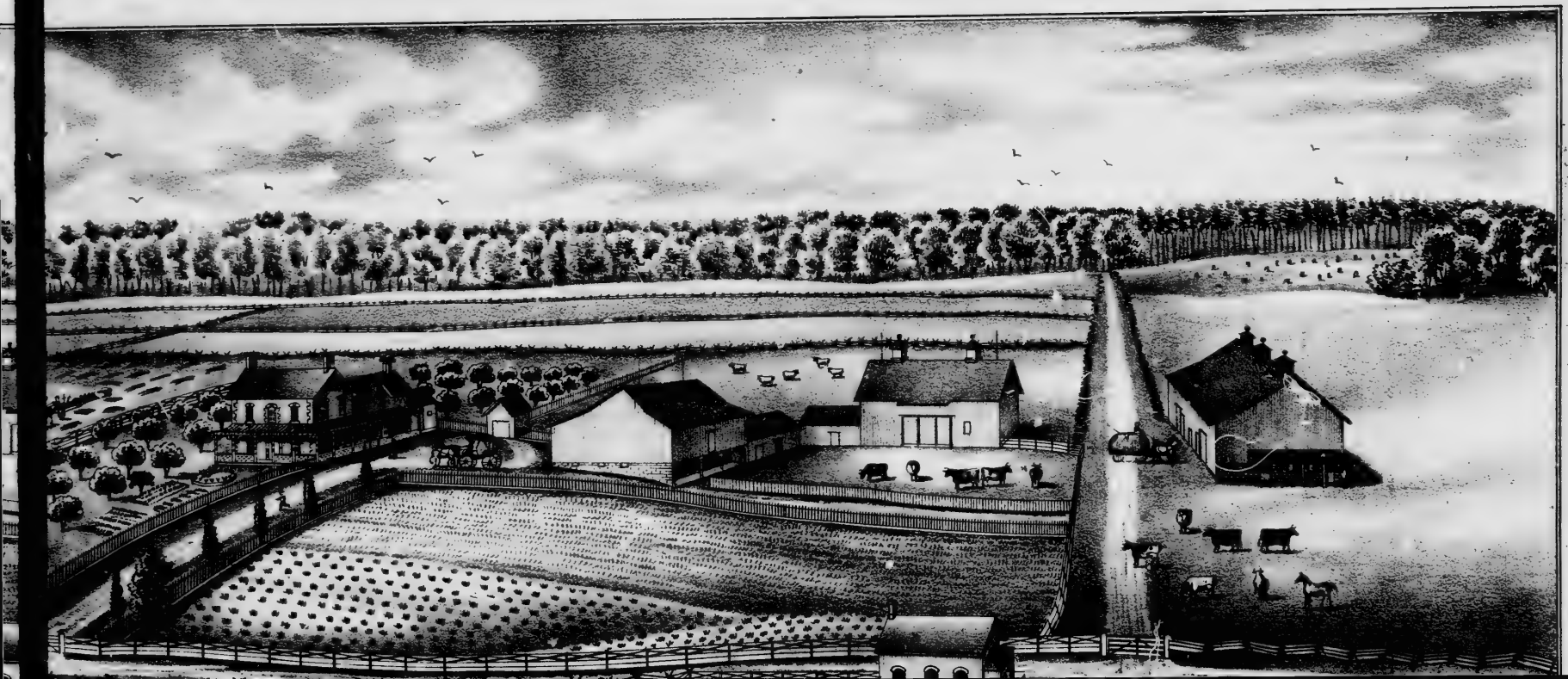
Thos. Matheson,
Mitchell

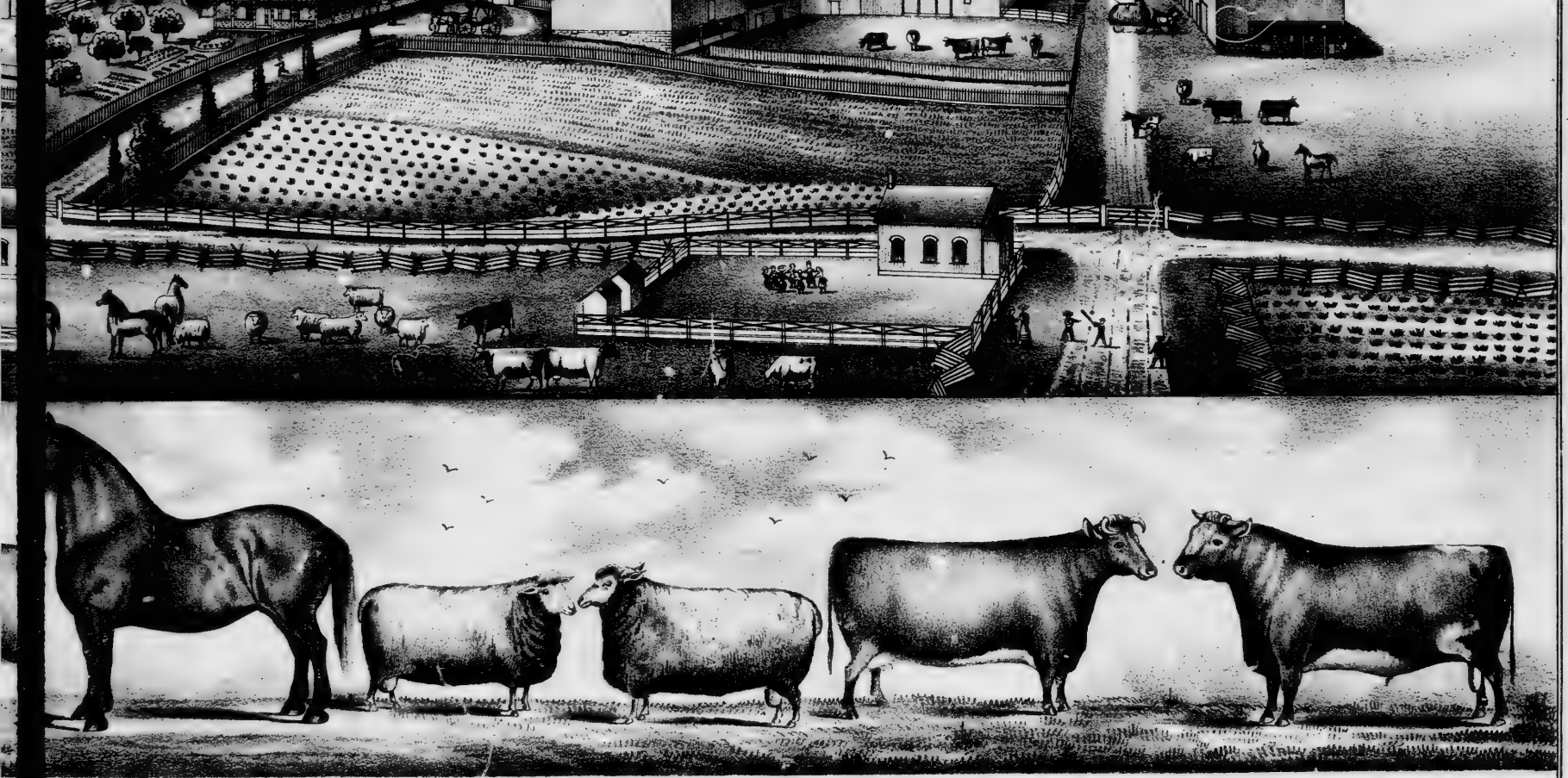
J. W. Cull,
Mitchell

James Sills, J.P.
Reeve of Mitchell.

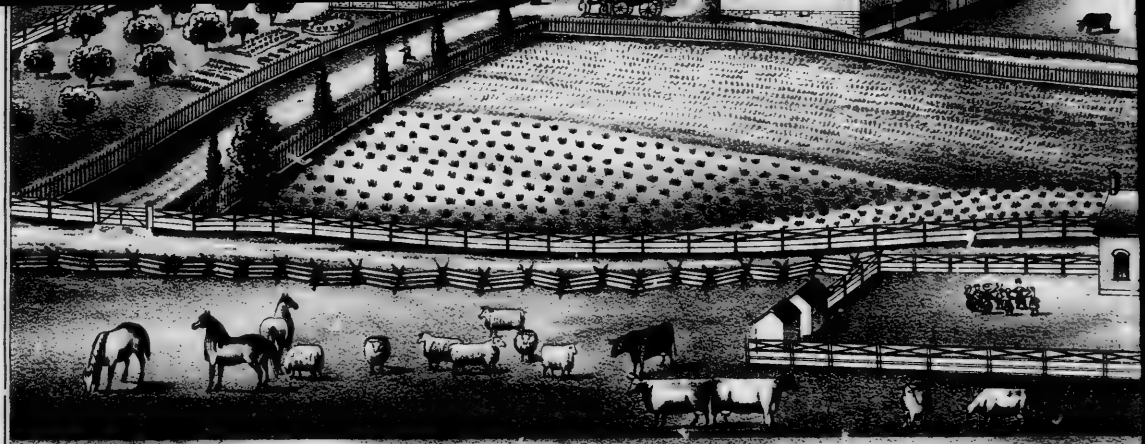
Thos. Matheson.
Mitchell

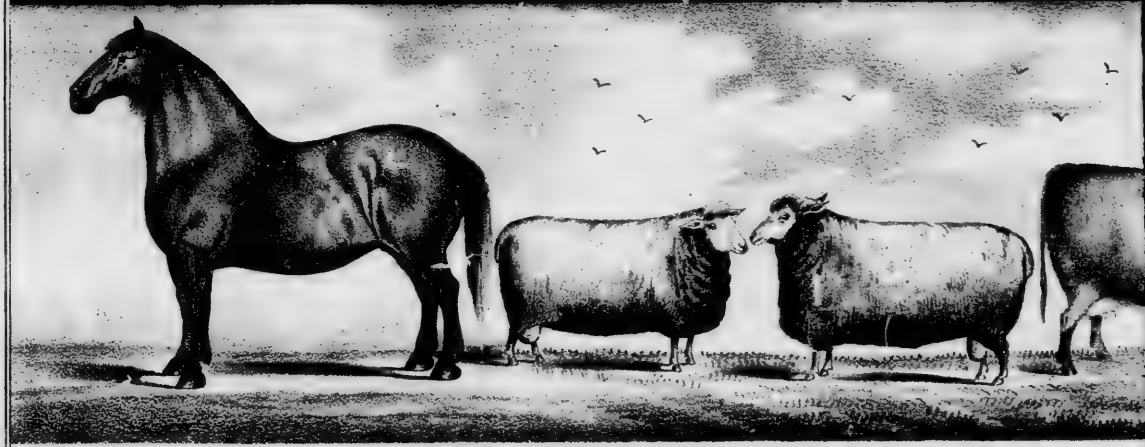
Edward Hornibrook, M.D.
Mitchell, Ont.





"SUMMERHILL FARM" RESIDENCE OF **PETER ARKELL**, CON 9, LOTS 10 & 11, CULROSS TP, BRUCE CO, ONTARIO.
BREEDER OF PURE DURHAM CATTLE, COTSWOLD SHEEP AND BERKSHIRE PIGS,





"SUMMERHILL FARM" RESIDENCE OF **PETER ARKELL**, CON 9, LOT
BREEDER OF PURE DURHAM CATTLE, COTSWOLD SHEEP AN

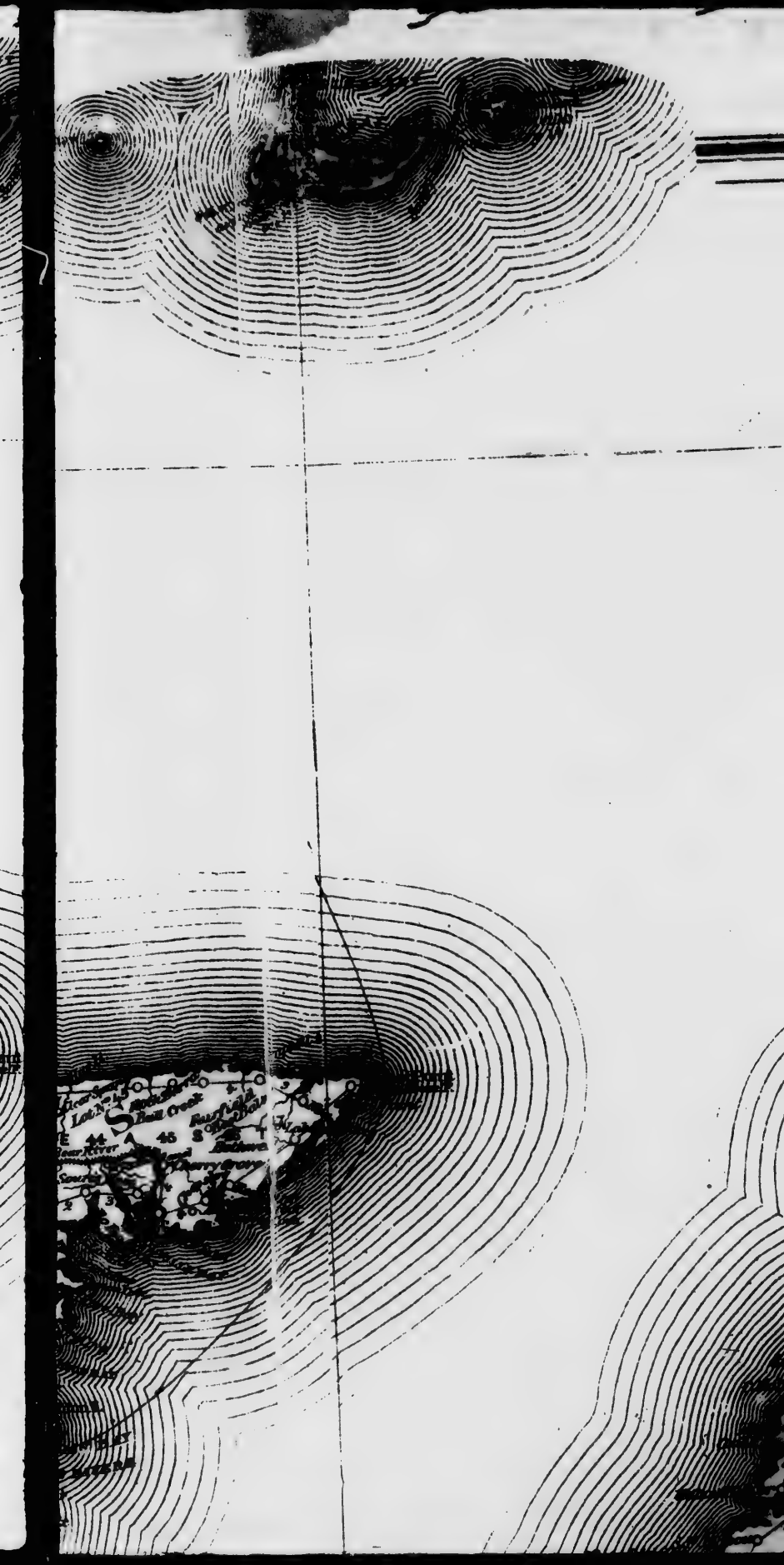
64° Longitude West from Greenwich
PRIN
NORTHUMBERLAND
Pos
P.O.
P.O.
Tele
Port
Gold M

63°

REFERENCES.

- *Post Office*
- *P.O. and Money Order Office*
- *P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank*
- *Telegraph Station*
- *Port of Entry*
- *Railways completed*
- *Railways in progress*
- *Distances between Towns over Post Roads.*
- *Gold Mines.*
- *Coal Mines.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND



61°

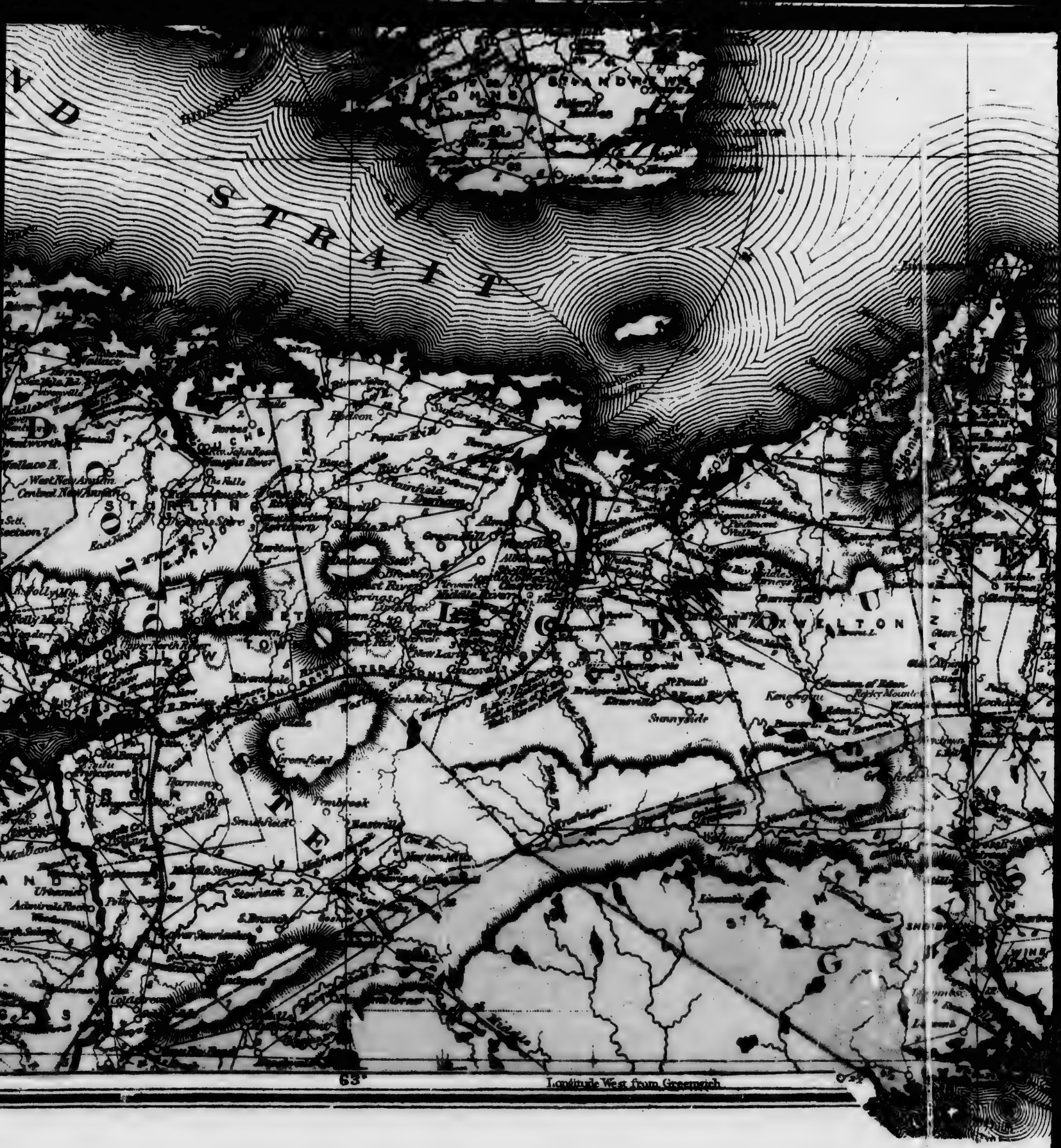
S

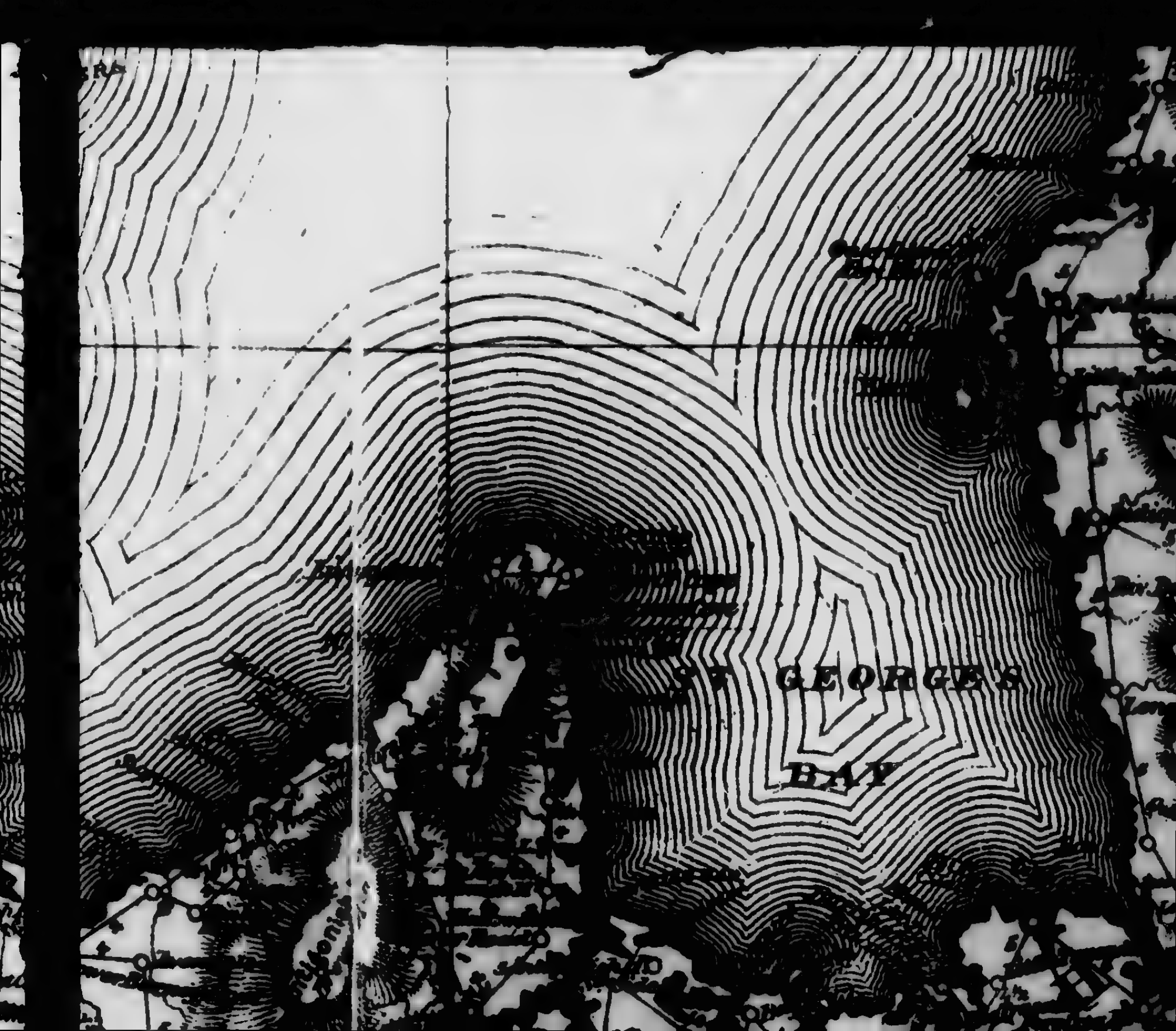
S

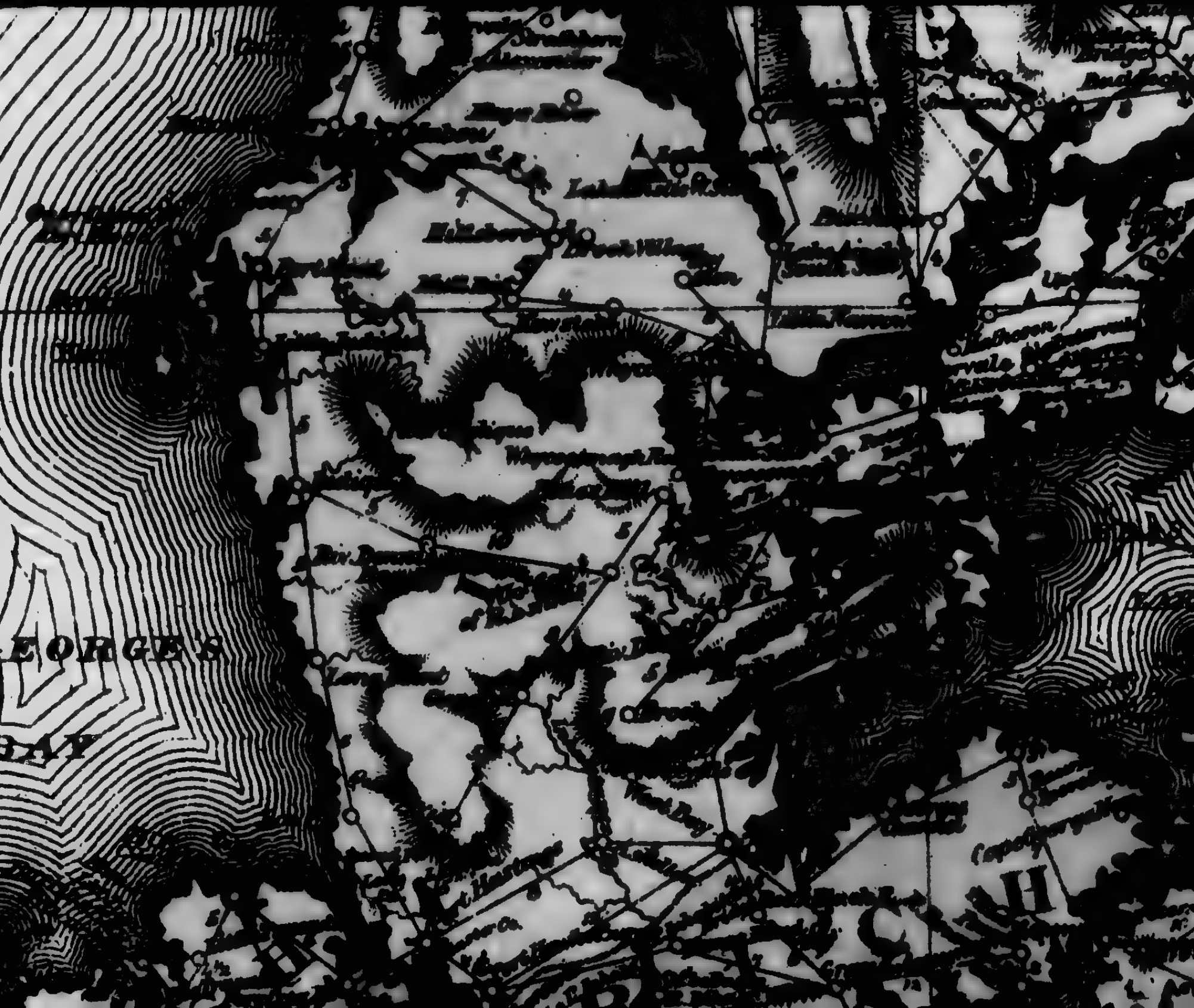
E

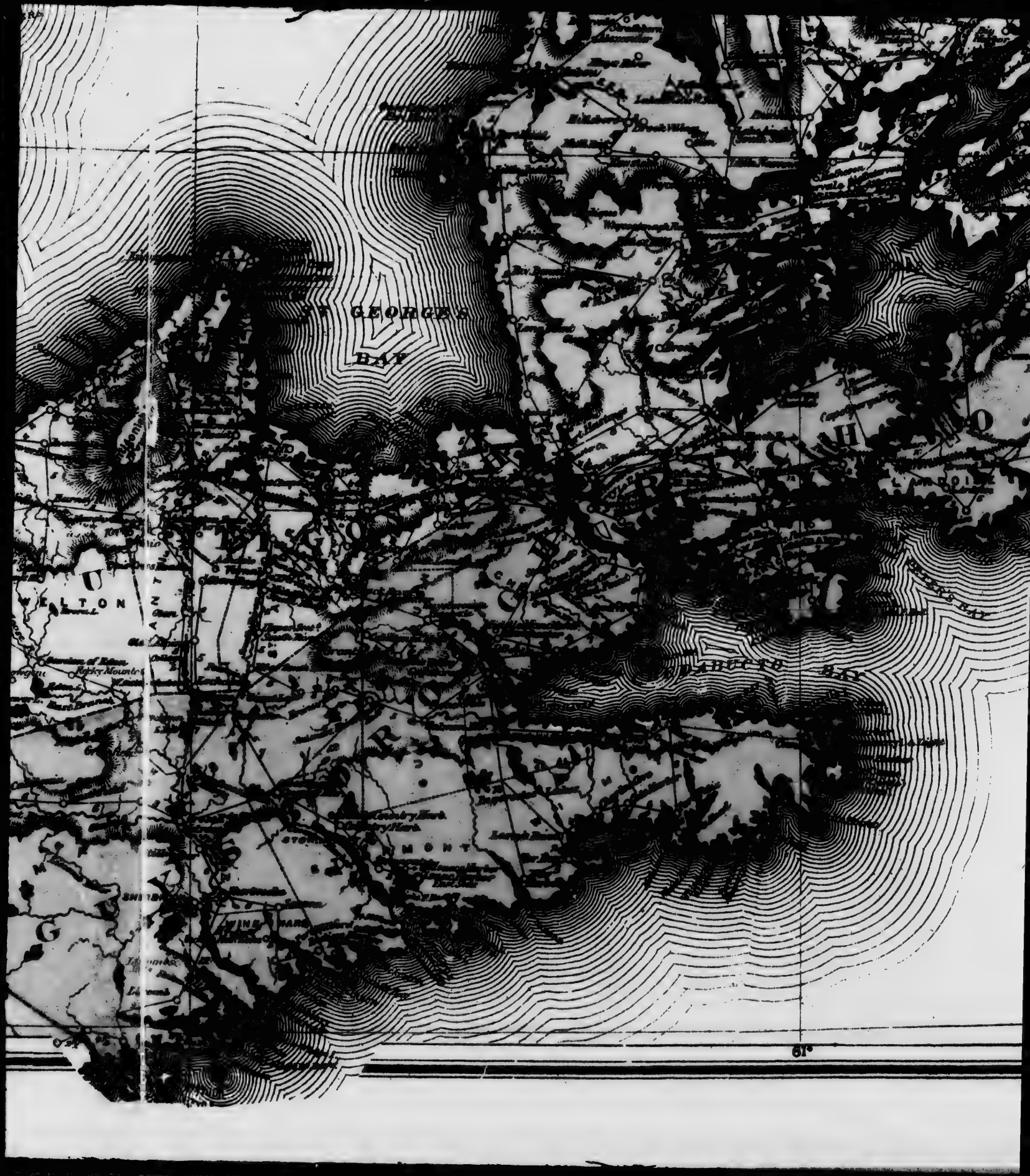
3

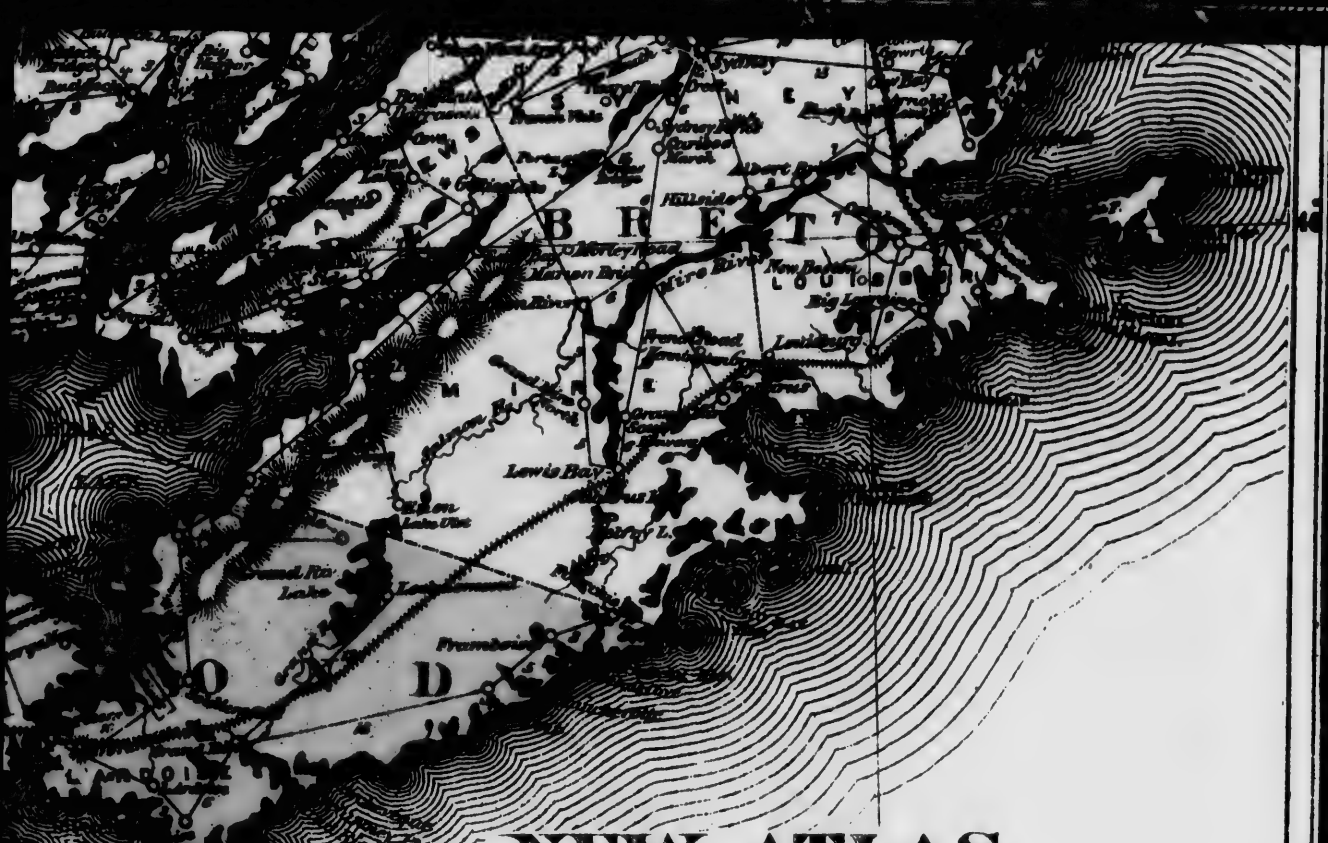
BOTSFORD
Anderson
Little Shemogue
Centre Village
Cookville
Bay Verte
WESTMORLAND
FORT LAWRENCE
AMHERST
Leicester
Little River
Nappan
Maccan
Athol
Southampton
Claremont
River Philip
INTERCOLONIAL
Wallace
Wentworth
Wallace R.
West New Annan
Central New Annan
Section 7
Greenville
Westchester
Cobequid Mountains
Lynn
Five Islands
Lower Five Islands
Londonderry
MINES BASIN
Walton
Cambridge
Cheverie
Kempt Shore
KEMPT
MAITLAND
Upper Kennetcook
Urbania
Admirals Rock
Noel
Scotch Village
Newport
Avonport
Lochartville
RAWDON


STRAIT
63°
Longitude West from Greenwich


ST GEORGE'S
BAY


EORGE'S
BAY


ST GEORGE'S
BAY
HUDSON
BAY
ABERTEE BAY
61°



NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —

CUMBERLAND, COLCHESTER, PICTOU
ANTIGONISH, GUYSBOROUGH

— NOVA SCOTIA —

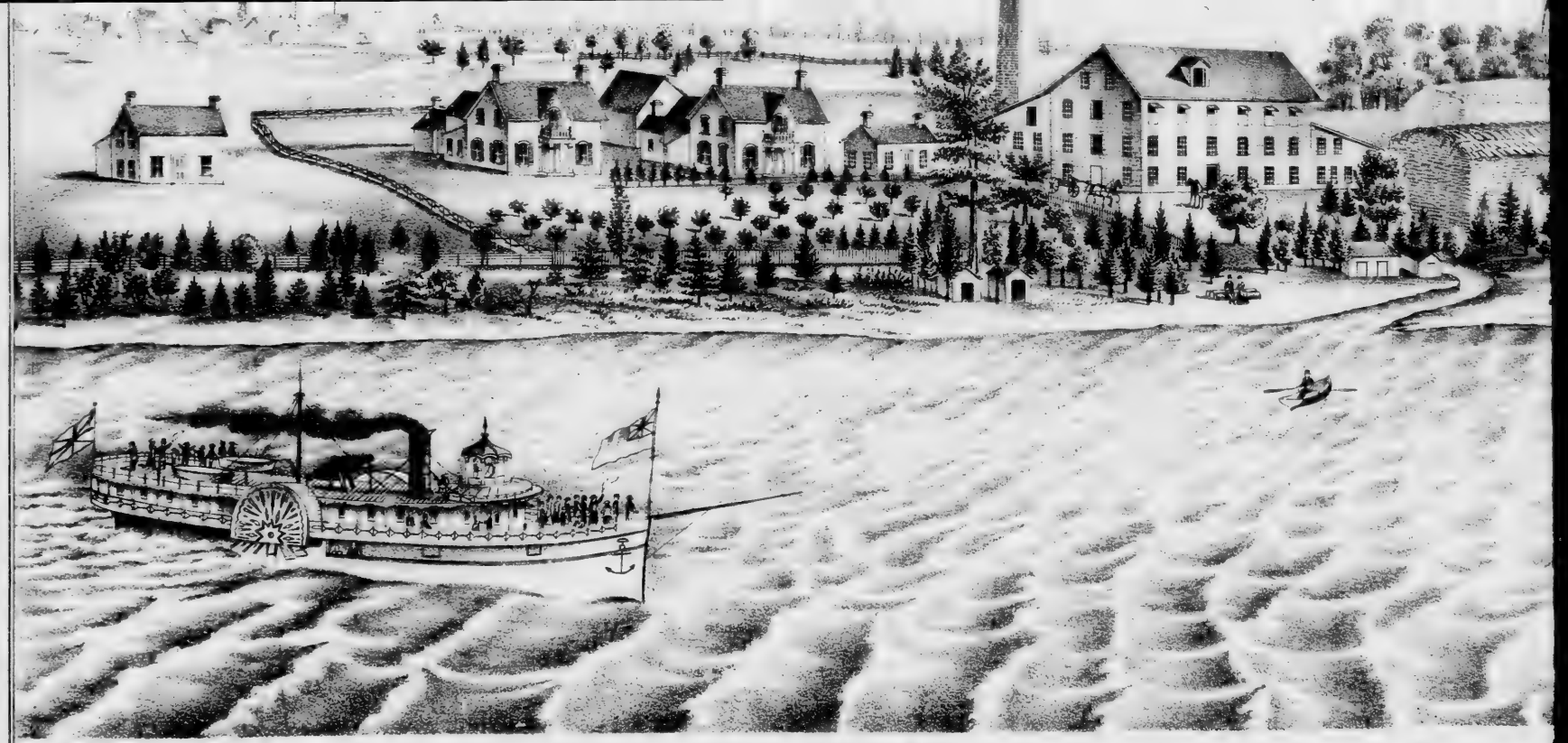
INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON,
VICTORIA, RICHMOND,

— CAPE BRETON —

PRINCE, QUEENS, KINGS,

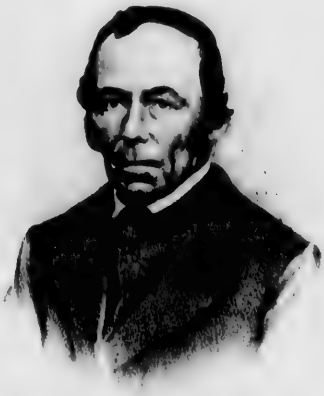
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

60°



TANNERY & RESIDENCES OF **ZINKAN, CRESS & Co.**, PORT ELGIN, ONTA...
MANUFACTURERS OF SPANISH SOLE LEATHER

Philip Cress.
Henry Zinkan
Isaac E. Bowman

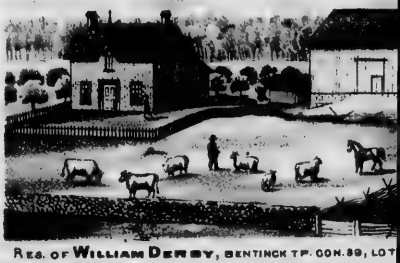


Henry Bates,
of Melancthon Tp. Ont.
A Member of the old District Council.

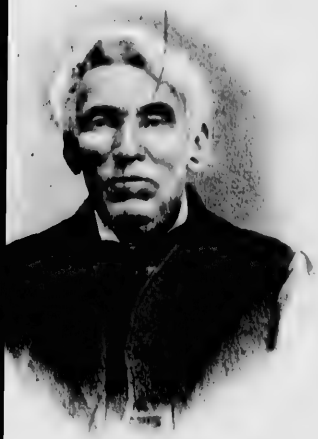
Roderick Clark, [Deceased]
Sombra Tp, Ont.

William Silk,
2nd White Settler in Melancthon Tp. Ont
[Deceased]

Richard Campbell,
First School Teacher in Artemesia



RES. OF WILLIAM DERBY, BENTINCK TP. CON. 39, LOT



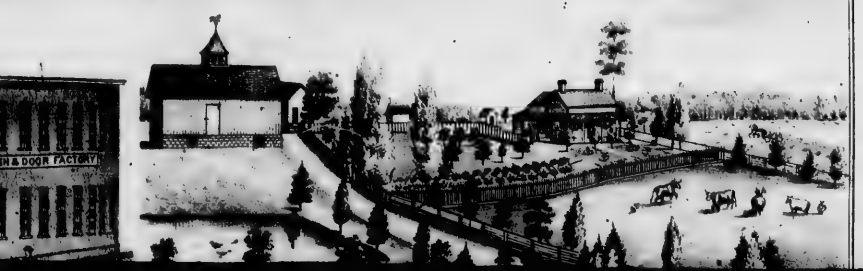
Roderick Clark, [Deceased]
Sombra Tp, Ont.

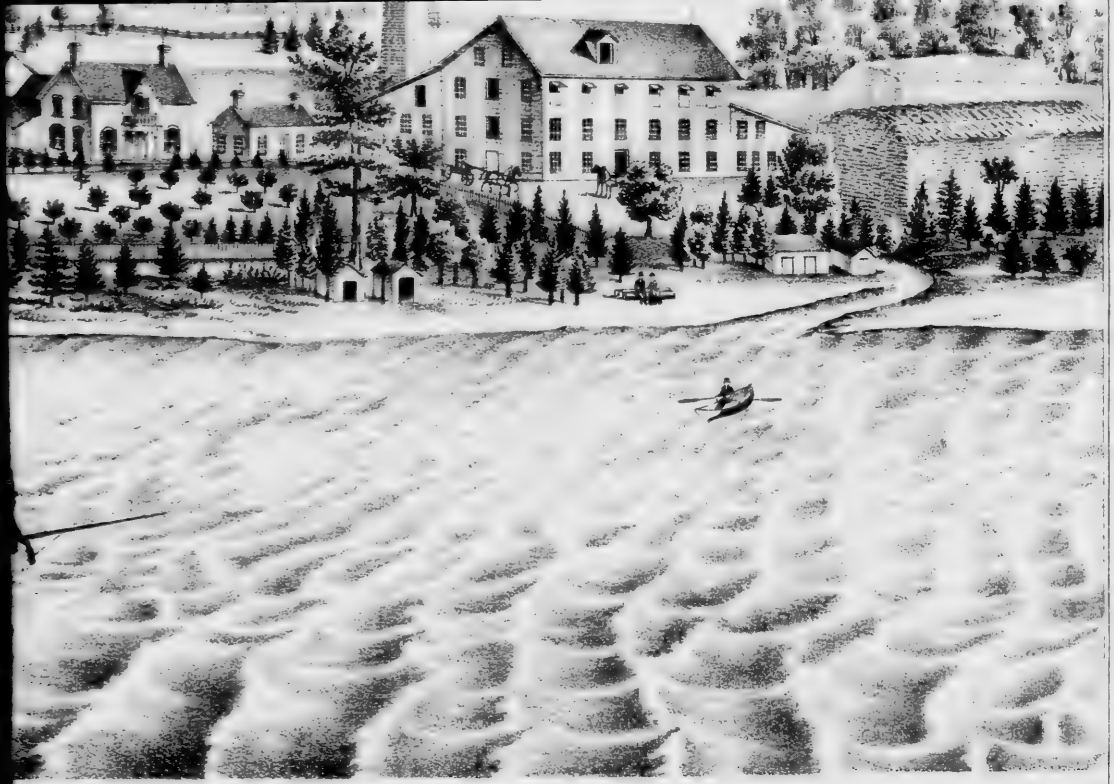
James Lever [Deceased]
Pioneer of York County.

Richard Campbell,
First School Teacher in Artemesia Tp, Ont

Jas. J. Watson, [Deceased]
Melancthon Tp Ont.

AM DERBY, BENTINCK TP. CON. 89, LOT 68. ONT.

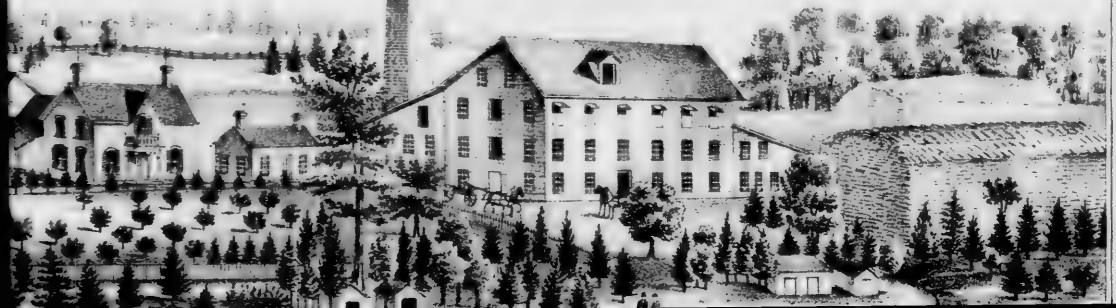




OF **ZINKAN, CRESS & CO.**, [illegible]
RERS OF SPANISH SOLE LEATHER

Henry Zinkan

Isaac E. Bowman



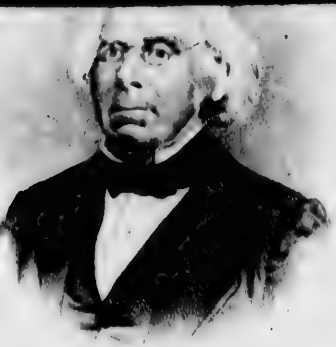
William Silk,
1st White Settler in Melancthon Tp. Ont
[Deceased]

Richard Campbell,
First School Teacher in Artemesia

RES. OF WILLIAM DERBY, SENTINOR TP. CON. 99, LO

JNO. HARRISON'S STEAM SAW MILL & SASH & DOOR FACTORY, WEST ST., OWEN SOUND, GREY CO. ONT.

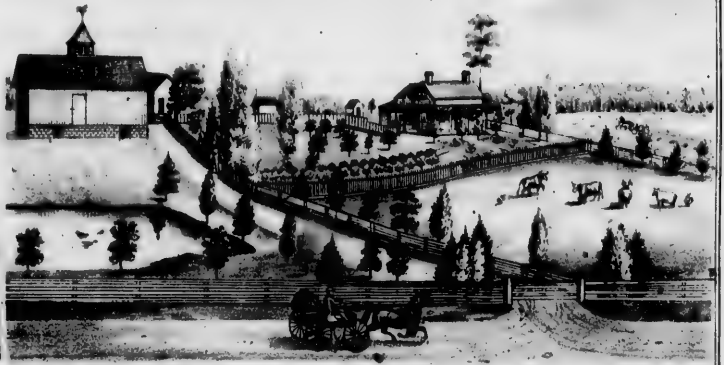
RES. OF JAM



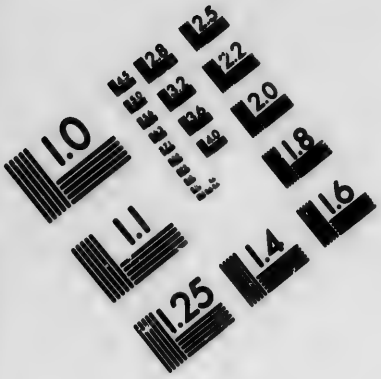
Richard Campbell,
First School Teacher in Artemesia Tp Ont

Jas. J. Watson, [Deceased]
Melancthon Tp Ont.

LLIAM DERBY, BENTINCK TP. CON. 89, LOT 88. ONT.



UND, GREY CO. ONT. RES. OF JAMES BEECROFT, CON 3, LOT 150, ARTEMESIA TP. GREY CO. ONT.



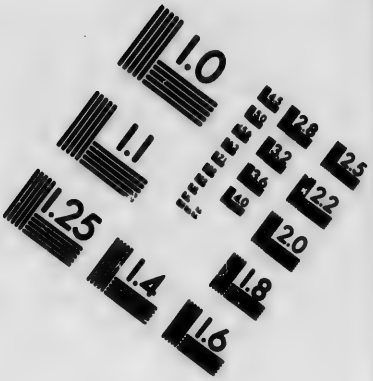
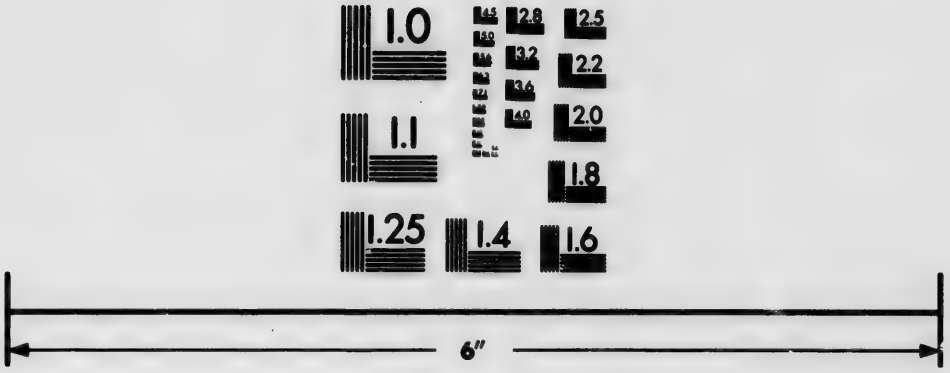


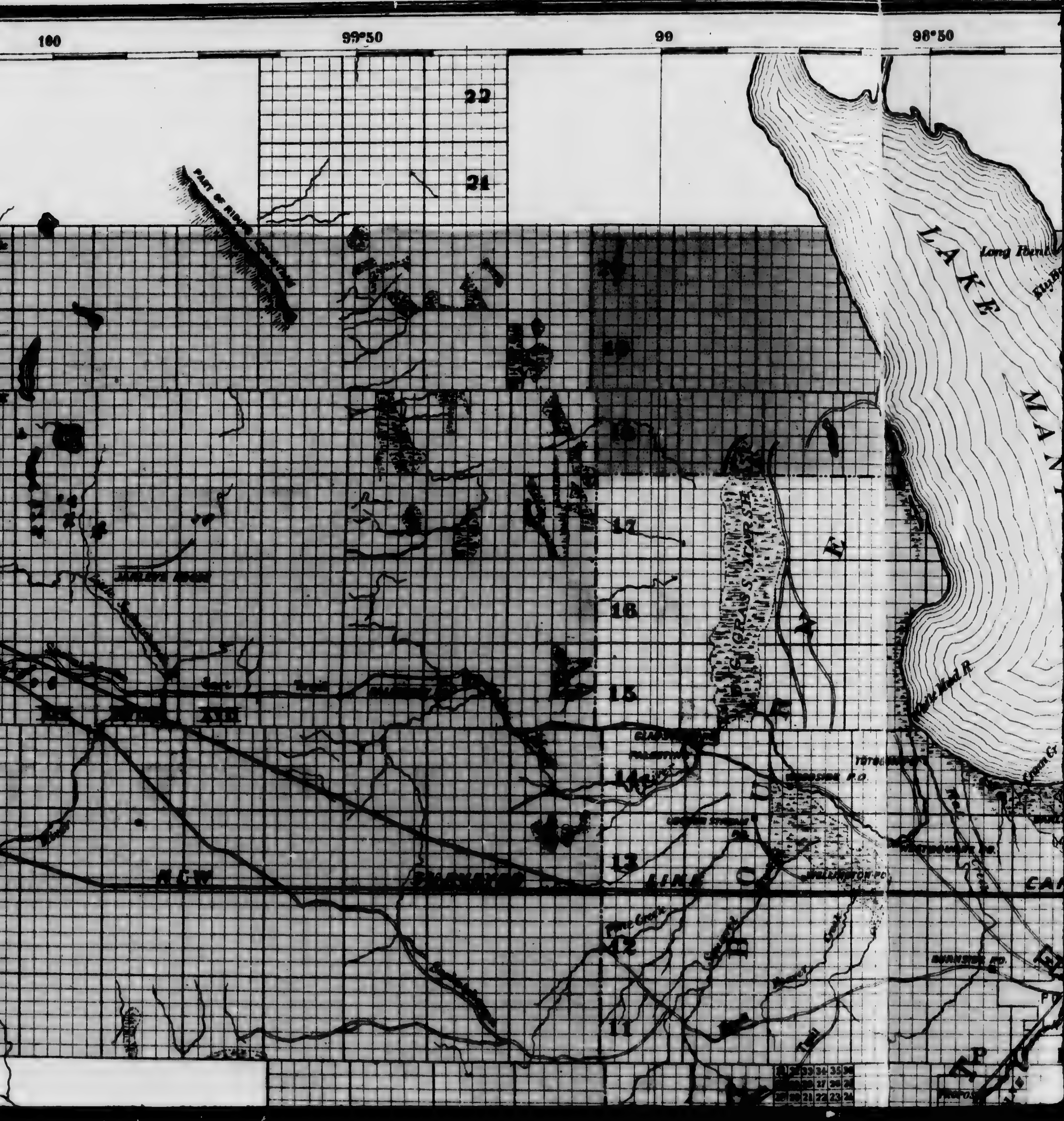
IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



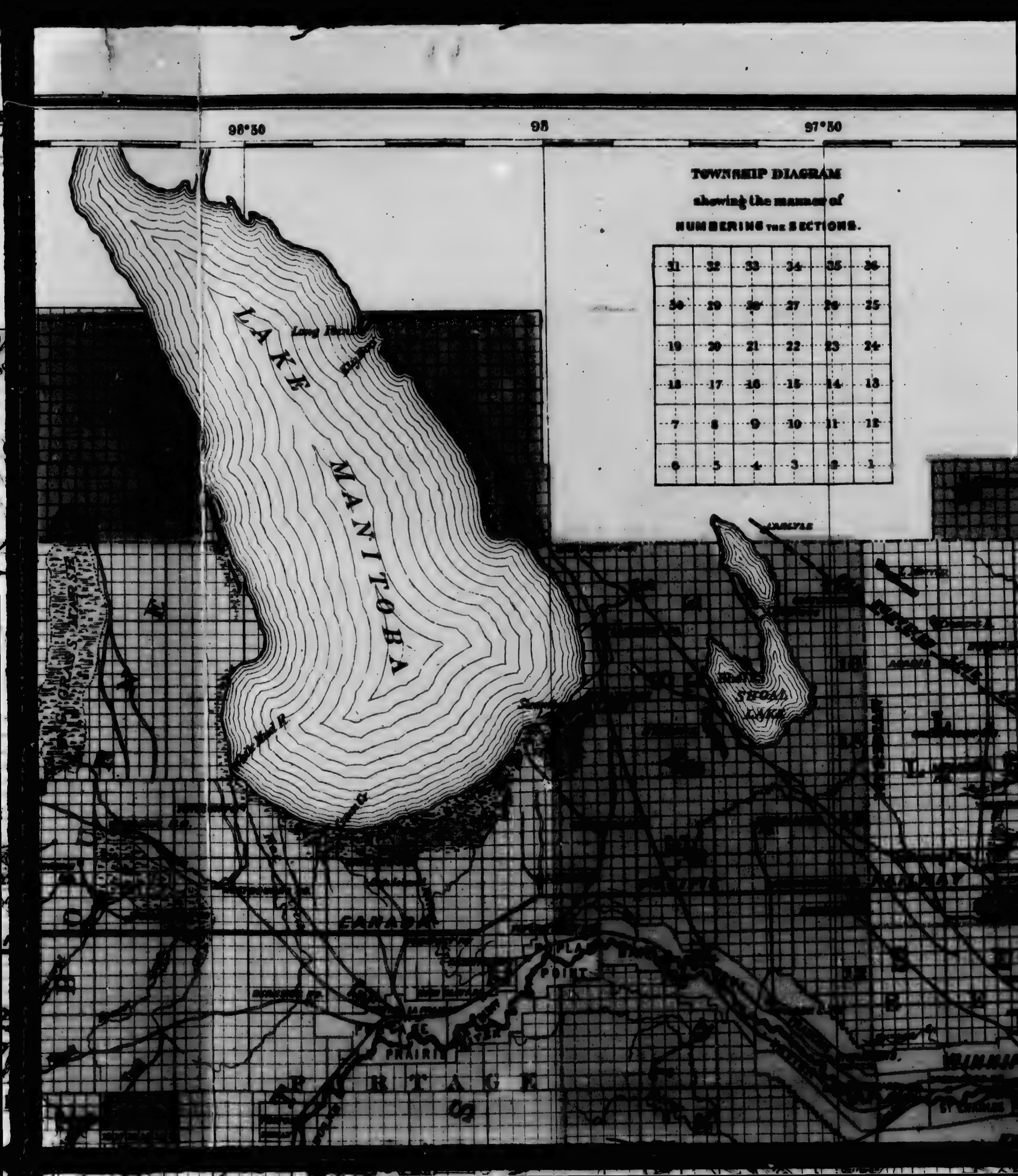
Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

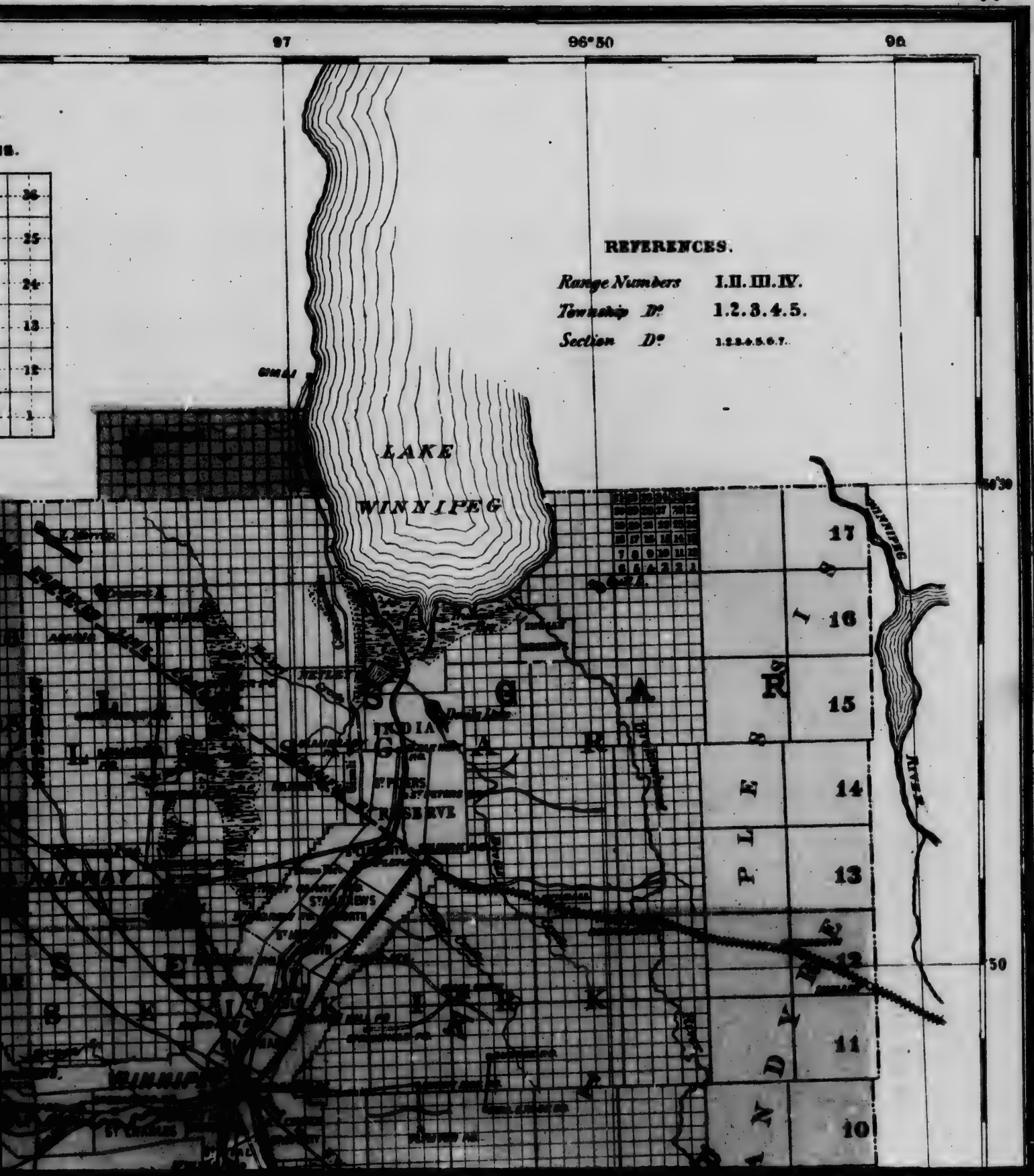
23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

101
Long. West from Greenwich 100°50
100
50°30
50
PROPOSED R.R. TO
ROCKY
MOUNTAINS
THE SOURIS (OR PLUM) RIVER
RAPID CITY
XVIII
XVII
XVI
XV
XIV
XIII
XII
XI
X



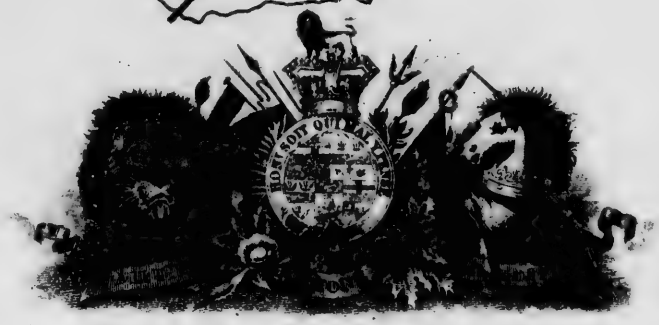
100
99°50
99
98°50
22
21
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
LAKE
Long Point
BIG GRASS MARSH
LINE


98°30
98
97°30
TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM
showing the manner of
NUMBERING THE SECTIONS.
31 32 33 34 35 36
30 29 28 27 26 25
19 20 21 22 23 24
18 17 16 15 14 13
7 8 9 10 11 12
6 5 4 3 2 1
LAKE MANITOBA
Long Point
Big Point
Steep Point
Meadow Portage
Lake Manitoba R.
Dauphin R.
Little Saskatchewan R.
Big Saskatchewan R.
Steep Rock Lake
Dauphin Lake
Lake Winnipegosis
Lake Winnipeg
Manitoba
Saskatchewan
Ontario
Minnesota
Canada
United States
Portage la Prairie
Winnipeg
St. Boniface
St. Charles
Headingly
Portage
Prairie
Plains
Point
Lake
Prairie
R
T
A
G
E
02


97
96°30
96
REFERENCES.
Range Numbers I.II.III.IV.
Township Dº 1.2.3.4.5.
Section Dº 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.
LAKE
WINNIPEG
INDIAN
RESERVE
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
50

PROPOSED R.R. TO THE SOUTH

Assiniboine River



49°30'

MAP

OF

MANITOBA

AND THE

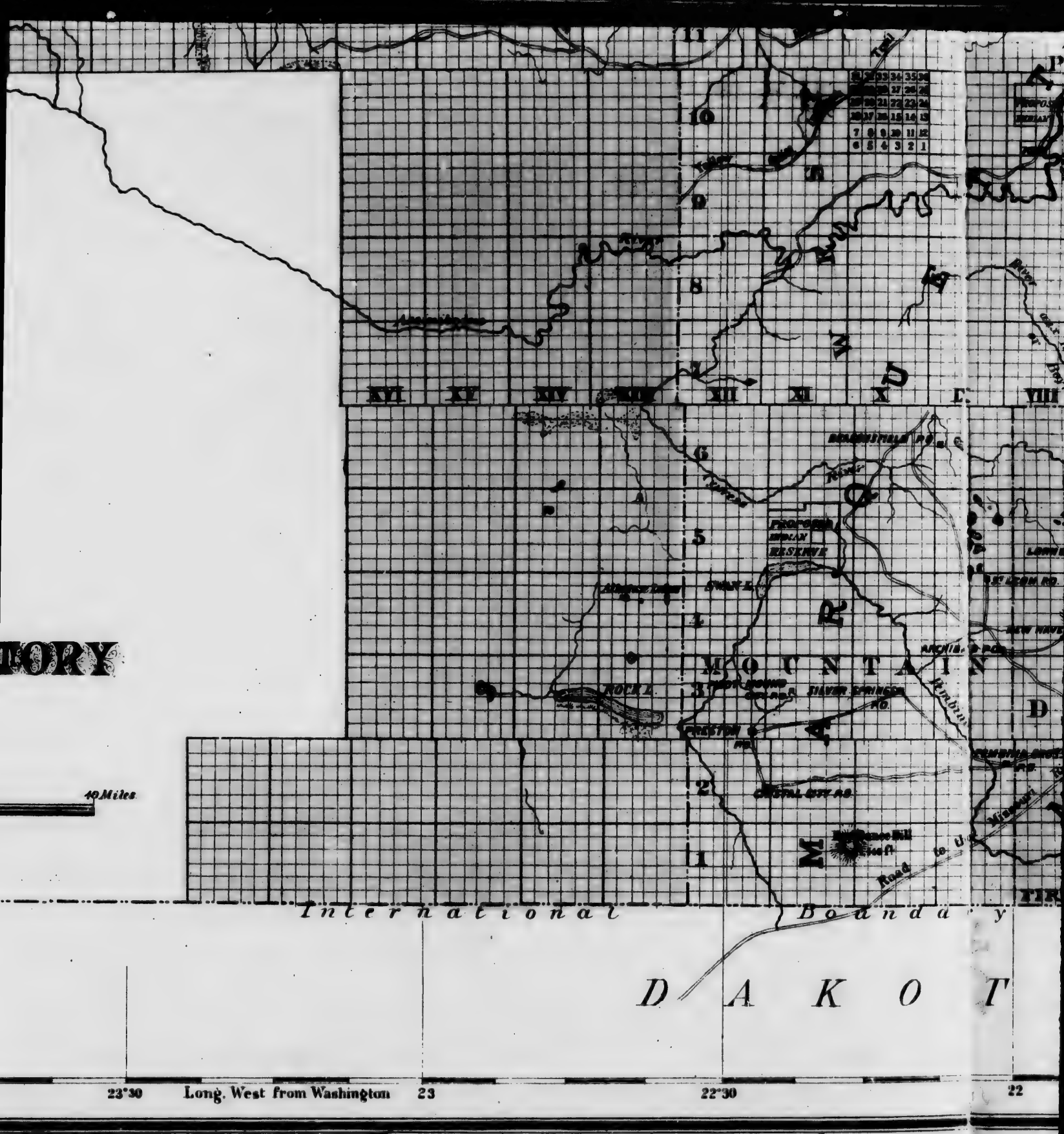
NORTH WEST TERRITORY

SCALE OF MILES

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 10 20 30 40 Miles

49

24°30 24 23°30


TORY
40 Miles
International Boundary
D A K O T
MONTANA
ROCK L.
SILVER SPRINGS
CRYSTAL CITY P.O.
PROPOSED INDIAN RESERVE
XVI XV XIV XIII XII XI X IX VIII
23°30 Long. West from Washington 23 22°30 22

PRAIRIE
R T A G E
WINNIPEG
St CHARLES
P R O
PRINCIPAL
MERIDIAN
MORRIS
ST LEON RD
POMEROY P.O.
MORDEN
PIE P.O.
DUFFERIN
WEST LYNNE P.O.
PEMBINA
MOUNTAIN CITY P.O.
ALEXANDER
FIRST BASE LINE
ST JOSEPH
Tongue R
Red R. of the North
22
21°30
21

WINNIPEG
St CHARLES
PROVINCHER
LAVERANDRYE
ASSINIBOINE
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
IX
X
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
R5
ARNEAUD
ORVENCHERE
ST BONIFACE
ST VITAL
ST NORBERT
ST ADOLPHE
ST JEAN BAPTISTE
ST PIERRE
ST AGATHE
ST LAURENT
ST CHARLES
ST ANDREWS
ST PAUL
ST JAMES
ST JOHN
ST BONIFACE
ST VITAL
ST NORBERT
ST ADOLPHE
ST JEAN BAPTISTE
ST PIERRE
ST AGATHE
ST LAURENT
ST CHARLES
ST ANDREWS
ST PAUL
ST JAMES
ST JOHN
DUFROST
DUFFERIN
PEMBINA
NORTHCOTE
ST VINCENT
MINNESOTA
Red R. of the North
Rouge R
Roseau R
Rat R
Seine R
Creek
Canal
Railway
49°30
49
20°30
20
19°30

Yours truly

J. H. Hunter

M.P.P.

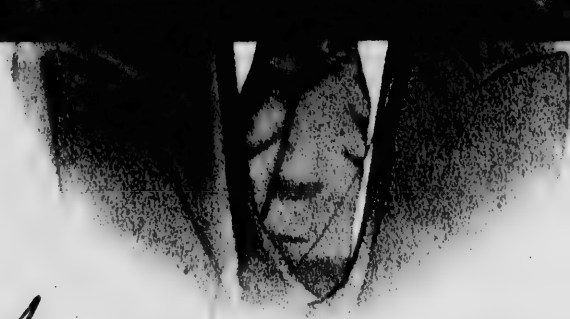
Durham, Ont.

William Jelly,

M. P. P.

Shelburne, Ont.

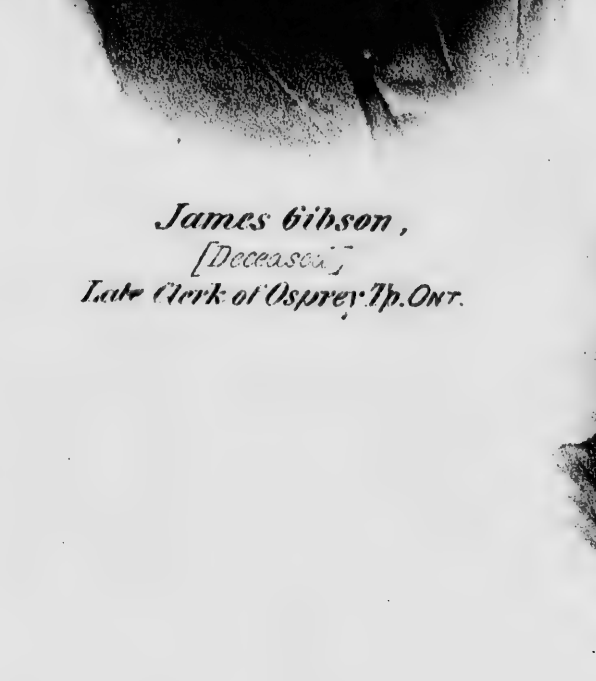
Dr. George Landerkin,
Ex M. P.
Hanover, Ont,



Faithfully yours
Geo Landerkin
M. P.
Durham, Ont.

J. R. Sing,
Singhampton, Grey Co.
Ont.

Joseph Walker,
Founder of Walkerton,
ONT.



James Gibson,
[Deceased]
Late Clerk of Osprey Tp. ONT.

The late J. P. Coulson,
OWEN SOUND.

Mark Armstrong,
Founder of Markdale,
ONT.

Judge Frederick T. Wilkes,
[Deceased]
of OWEN SOUND.

Robert Dunlop,
Clerk of the Tp of Euphrasia
for 21 Years.

134°
133°
132°
131°
130°
129°
55°
54°
53°
52°
PRINCE OF WALES ARCHIPELAGO
BENJA GIGEDO I.
DIXON ENTRANCE
HARBOUR
SKEENA RIVER
GRAHAM Id
Skidigat Strait
QUEEN
CHARLOTTE
MORESBY
ISLANDS
ARIS TIZABAL
Kilnwnlaken

129°
128°
127°
126°
125°
124°
123°
122°
Kuldo
Fort Connolly
Kilawnlakes
Kitwancool
Fort Babine
Babine Lake
Nation River lakes
Not Surveyed
Mc Leods Fort
Mc Leod L.
Fraser
Fort James
FRANCOIS LAKE
Stuart L.
Lake Country
Rolling Forest Country
Fort Chilcotin
Alexandria
Soda Creek
Quesnel
Black or West Road R.
Chilcotin R.
Fraser River

123°
122°
121°
120°
119°
118°
117°
116°
BR
NORTH
PEACE RIVER
Fraser River North Fork
Fraser River
CARIBOO
CANADA
PACIFIC
Quesnel
Alexandria
Soda Creek
Dunvegan
Fort
Summit
Bear River
Chilcotin
Mitchell's L.
Pavilion
Lillooet
Kamloops
Okanagan
Penticton
Nicola
Hope
Yale
Boston Bar
Lytton
Ashcroft
Cache Creek
Clinton
Williams Lake
Quesnel Forks
Barkerville
Richfield
Stanley
Keithley Creek
Antler Creek
Lightning Creek
Horsefly
Horsefly Lake
Swift River
Fraser River
Thompson River
Nicola Lake
Nicola River
Similkameen
Kamloops Lake
Shuswap Lake
Okanagan Lake
Okanagan River
Kettle River
Columbia River
Arrow Lakes
Kootenay
Kootenay Lake
Kootenay River
Slocan
Nelson
Revelstoke
Illecillewaet
Selkirk Mts
Gold Range
Monashee Mts
Cariboo Mts
Rocky Mts
Columbia Mts
Purcell Mts
Stikine Mts
Omineca Mts
Babine Mts
Hazelton Mts
Skeena Mts
Bulkley River
Babine Lake
Stuart Lake
Fort St James
Fort George
Fort Alexandria
Fort Kamloops
Fort Hope
Fort Yale
Fort Langley
Fort Colvile
Fort Shepherd
Fort Sheppard
Fort Steele
Fort Macleod
Fort Edmonton
Fort Assiniboine
Fort Dunvegan
Fort Vermilion
Fort Simpson
Fort Liard
Fort Nelson
Fort Halkett
Fort Rae
Fort Resolution
Fort Chipewyan
Fort Smith
Fort Providence
Fort Wrigley
Fort Norman
Fort Good Hope
Fort McPherson
Fort Yukon
Fort Selkirk
Fort Simpson
Fort Wrangel
Fort Stikine
Fort Rupert
Fort Victoria
Fort Langley
Fort Hope
Fort Yale
Fort Kamloops
Fort Alexandria
Fort George
Fort St James
Fort Fraser
Fort Babine
Fort Connolly
Fort Dunvegan
Fort Vermilion
Fort Simpson
Fort Liard
Fort Nelson
Fort Halkett
Fort Rae
Fort Resolution
Fort Chipewyan
Fort Smith
Fort Providence
Fort Wrigley
Fort Norman
Fort Good Hope
Fort McPherson
Fort Yukon
Fort Selkirk
Fort Simpson
Fort Wrangel
Fort Stikine
Fort Rupert
Fort Victoria

117° 116° 115° 114° 113° 112°

MAP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

COMPILED FROM THE

MAP OF THE PROVINCE

RECENTLY PREPARED

under the direction of the

HON. J. W. TRUTCH

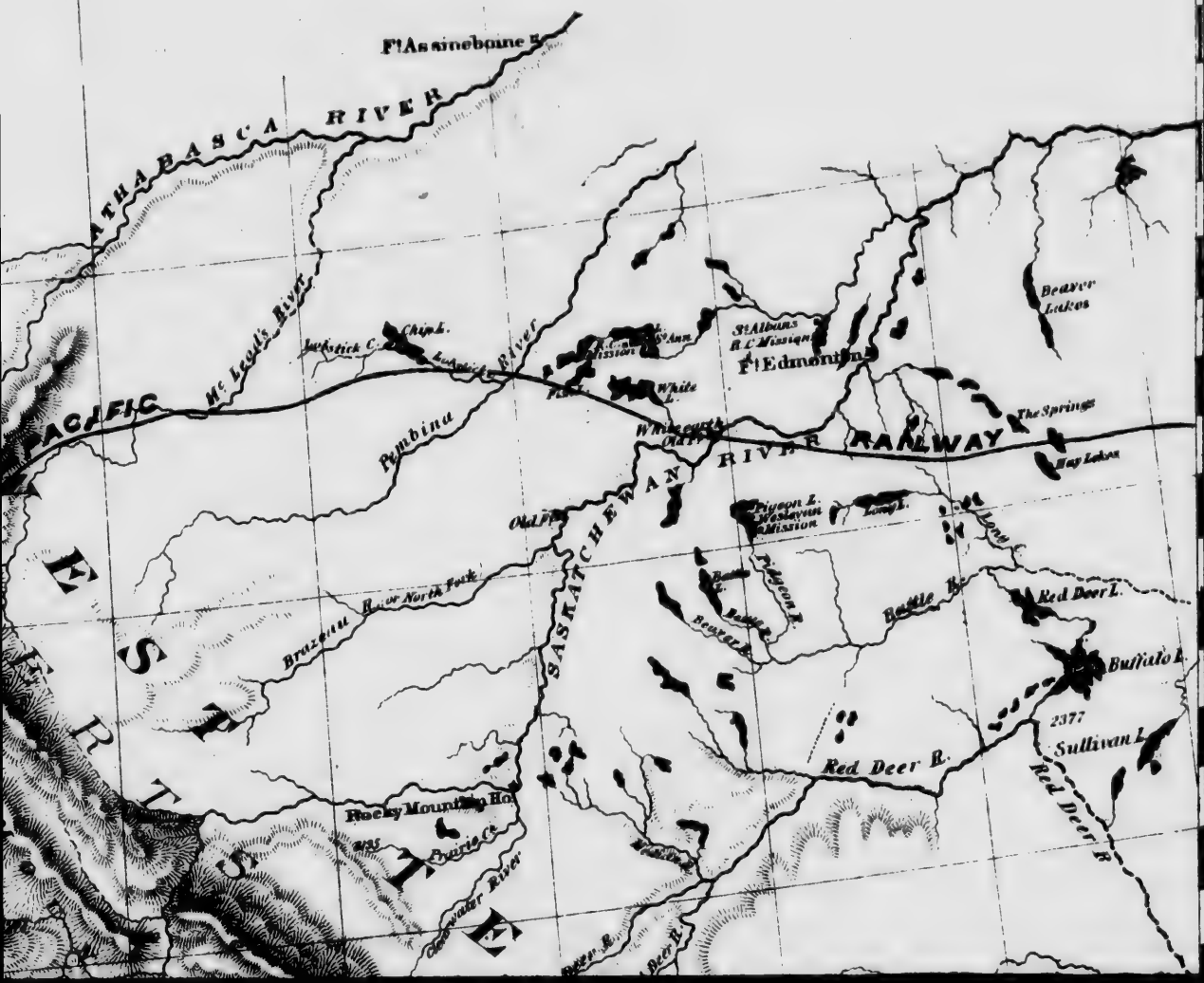
Lieut! Gov! of the Province

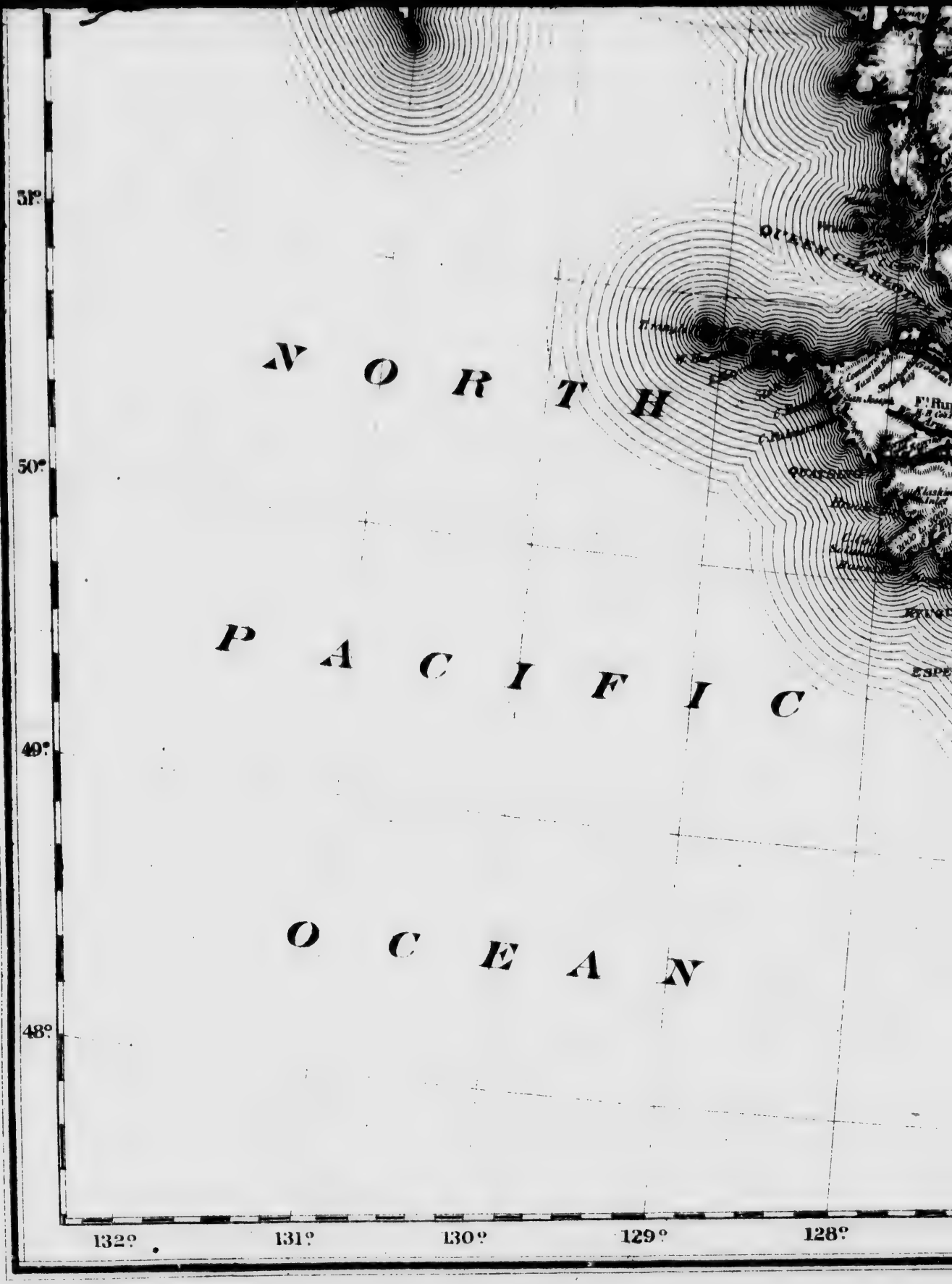
WITH ADDITIONS FROM THE

MAPS OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Scale of Miles.

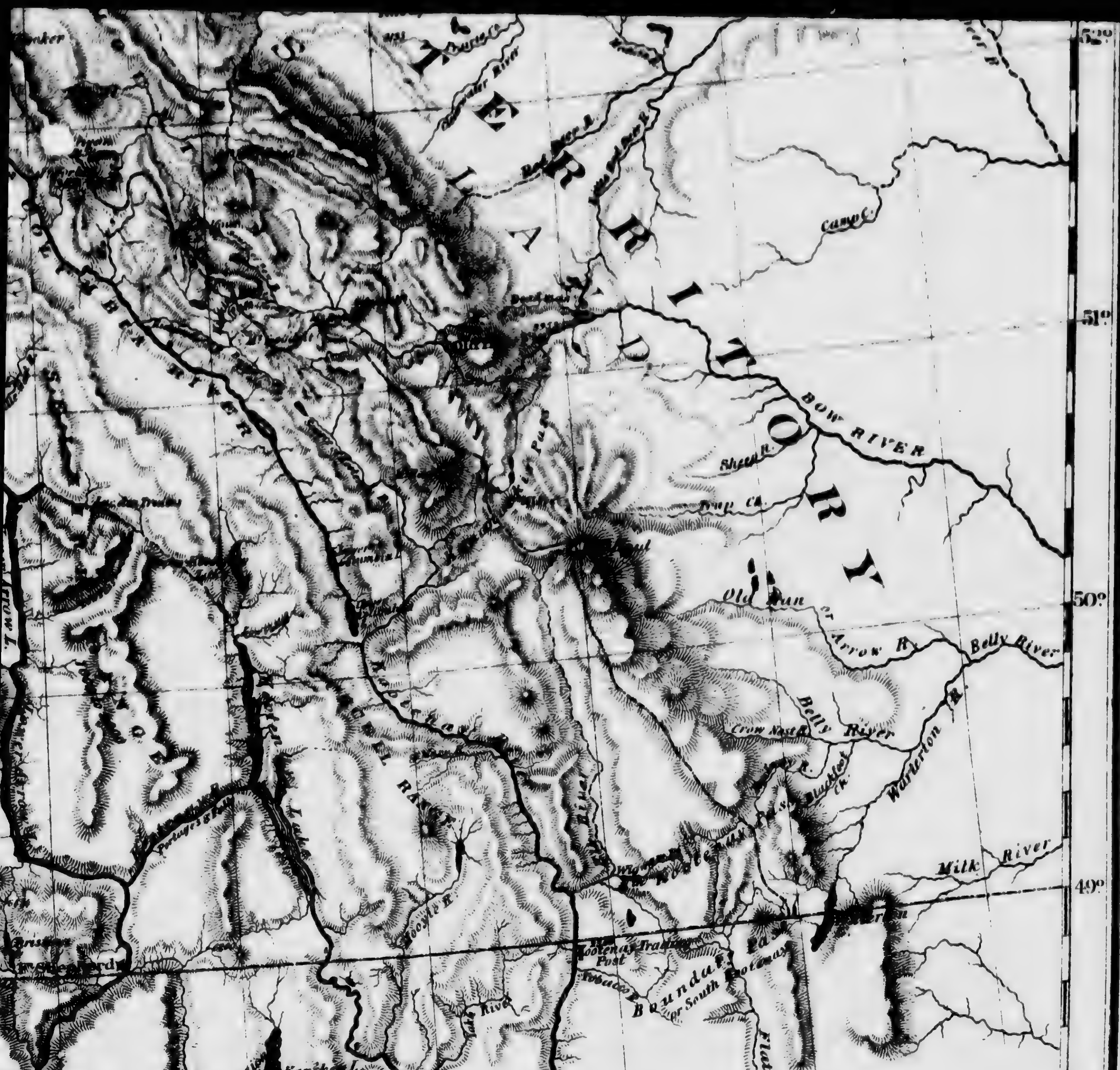
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100




51°
50°
49°
48°
NORTH
PACIFIC
OCEAN
QUEEN CHARLOTTE
Queen Sd
Fort Rupert
ESPE
132°
131°
130°
129°
128°

Queen Charlotte Is.
Smiths Inlet
Rivers Inlet
Pt Rupert
Fort Rupert
Queen Charlotte Sd
Millbank Sd
Princess Royal Inlet
Queens Reach
Douglas
Fraser River
Esquimalt
Victoria
Port Angeles
Port Townsend
Whatcom
Mount Baker
Prairie Rolling Land
Dog Creek
Big Cree
Clinton
Lytton
Douglas
Bowen
Pt Grey
Maple Bay
Cowper Inlet
Pt San Juan
Pt Angeles
Pt Wilson
Port Discovery
Pt Townsend
Pt Hudson
Pt Wilkinson
Pt Langley
Whatcom
Sehome
Pt Roberts
Pt Francis
Pt Grenville
Pt Menzies
Pt Mudge
Pt Chatham
Pt Hardy
Pt Holmes
Pt Cox
Pt Estevan
Pt Lawrence
Pt Ellice
Pt Addington
Pt Masterman
Pt Russell
Pt Caamano
Pt Maskelyne
Pt Stephens
Pt Gower
Pt Fortescue
Pt Simpson
Pt Wales
Pt Barrie
Pt Pitt
Pt Mulgrave
Pt Hood
Pt Hope
Pt Nepean
Pt Banks
Pt Dundas
Pt Farquhar
Pt Fife
Pt Grey
Pt Gardner
Pt Gordon
Pt Gore
Pt Gower
Pt Grenville
Pt Hardy
Pt Holmes
Pt Hope
Pt Hudson
Pt Langley
Pt Lawrence
Pt Mudge
Pt Mulgrave
Pt Nepean
Pt Pitt
Pt Roberts
Pt Russell
Pt Simpson
Pt Stephens
Pt Wales
Pt Wilkinson
Pt Wilson
Pt Addington
Pt Banks
Pt Barrie
Pt Caamano
Pt Cox
Pt Dundas
Pt Ellice
Pt Estevan
Pt Farquhar
Pt Fife
Pt Fortescue
Pt Francis
Pt Gardner
Pt Gordon
Pt Gore
Pt Gower
Pt Grenville
Pt Hardy
Pt Holmes
Pt Hope
Pt Hudson
Pt Langley
Pt Lawrence
Pt Mudge
Pt Mulgrave
Pt Nepean
Pt Pitt
Pt Roberts
Pt Russell
Pt Simpson
Pt Stephens
Pt Wales
Pt Wilkinson
Pt Wilson
128°
127°
126°
125°
124°
123°
122°

150 Mile House
Lake La Hache
Dog Creek
Prairie Rolling Land
Lillooet
Spences Bridge
1000 to 3000
2000 to 4000
FRASER RIVER
Hope
49th Parallel
Mt Baker
Skagit
Whatcom
Upper Arrow L.
Ft Colvill
Chelan L.
Port Ludlow
W A S H I N G T
123°
122°
121°
120°
119°
118°


TERRITORY
BOW RIVER
Sheep R.
Camp C.
Old Man or Arrow R.
Belly River
Crow Nest R.
Waterton R.
Milk River
Kootenay Trading Post
Tobacco R.
Boundary Pass or South Kootenay
Kaniksu L.
T O N
Kootenay River
Old Kootenay Ft
Bowles R.
Flathead R.
Flathead L.
Klispelm
52°
51°
50°
49°
48°
118°
117°
116°
115°
114°
113°

John McLay,
Registrar of Bruce Co.

Jas Beuchell Deceased
First Warden of the Co. of Grey

James Paterson,
Ex-warden of the Co of Grey

James Brown,
Township Clerk Glenelg Durham

Warden of Grey Co 1880

Reeve of Euphrasia P.O. Ont

W. J. McFarland

James Murdoch
Ex Warden of the County of Grey.

James Peterson,
Ex-Warden of the County of Grey

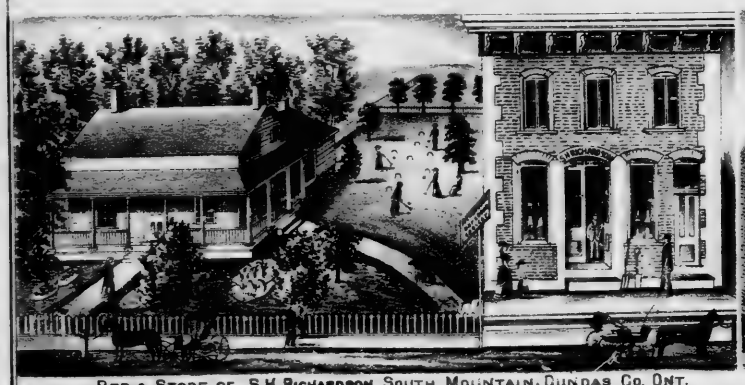
James Brown,
Township Clerk Glenelg & Durham

W. A. McFarland

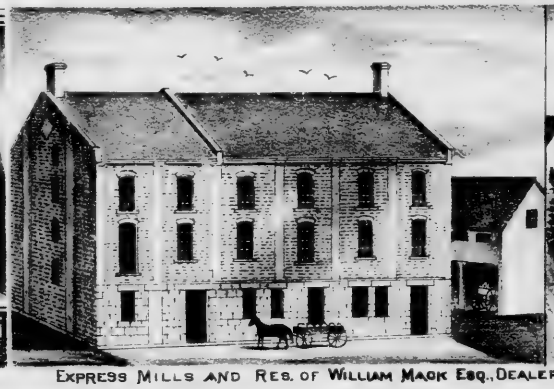
Treasurer of Grey

Registrar of Grey

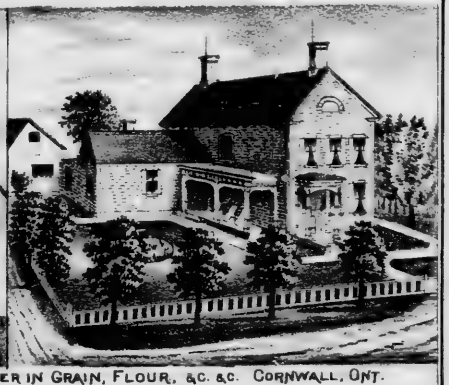
James Murdoch
Ex-Warden of the County of Grey

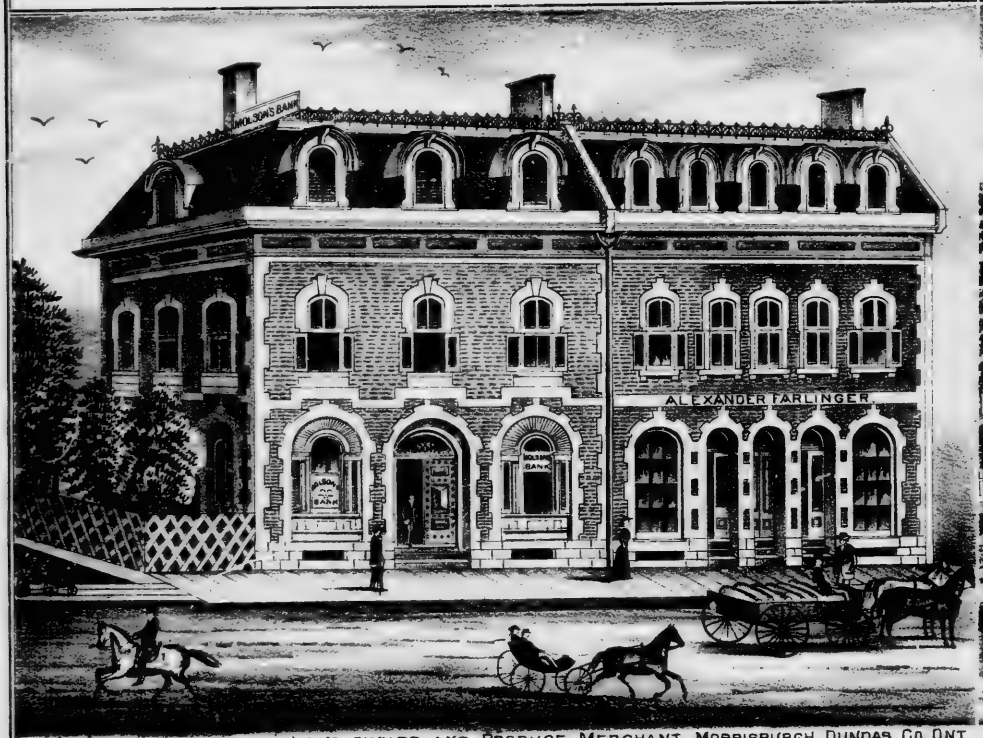


RES. & STORE OF S.H. RICHARDSON SOUTH MOUNTAIN, DUNDAS CO. ONT.

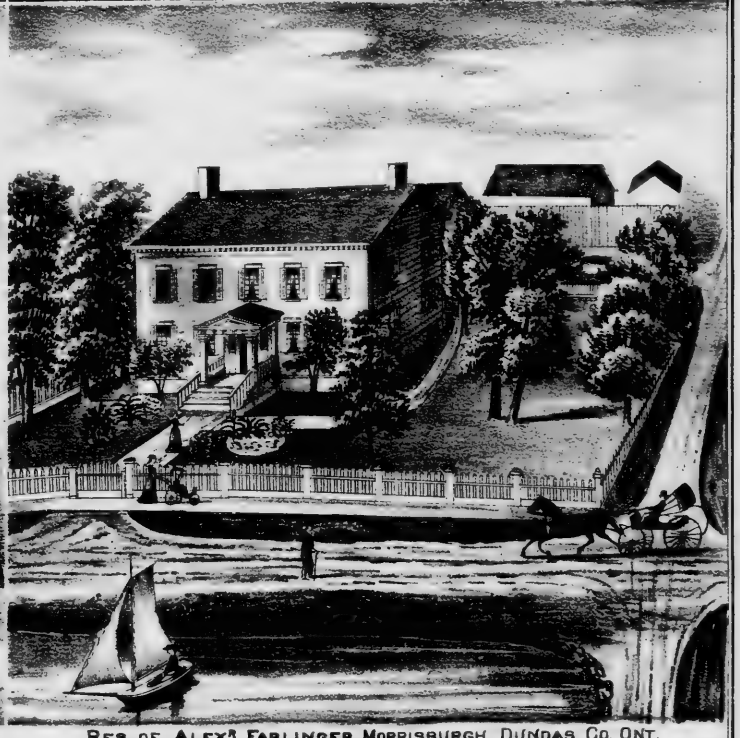


EXPRESS MILLS AND RES. OF WILLIAM MACK ESQ., DEALER IN GRAIN, FLOUR, &C. &C. CORNWALL, ONT.

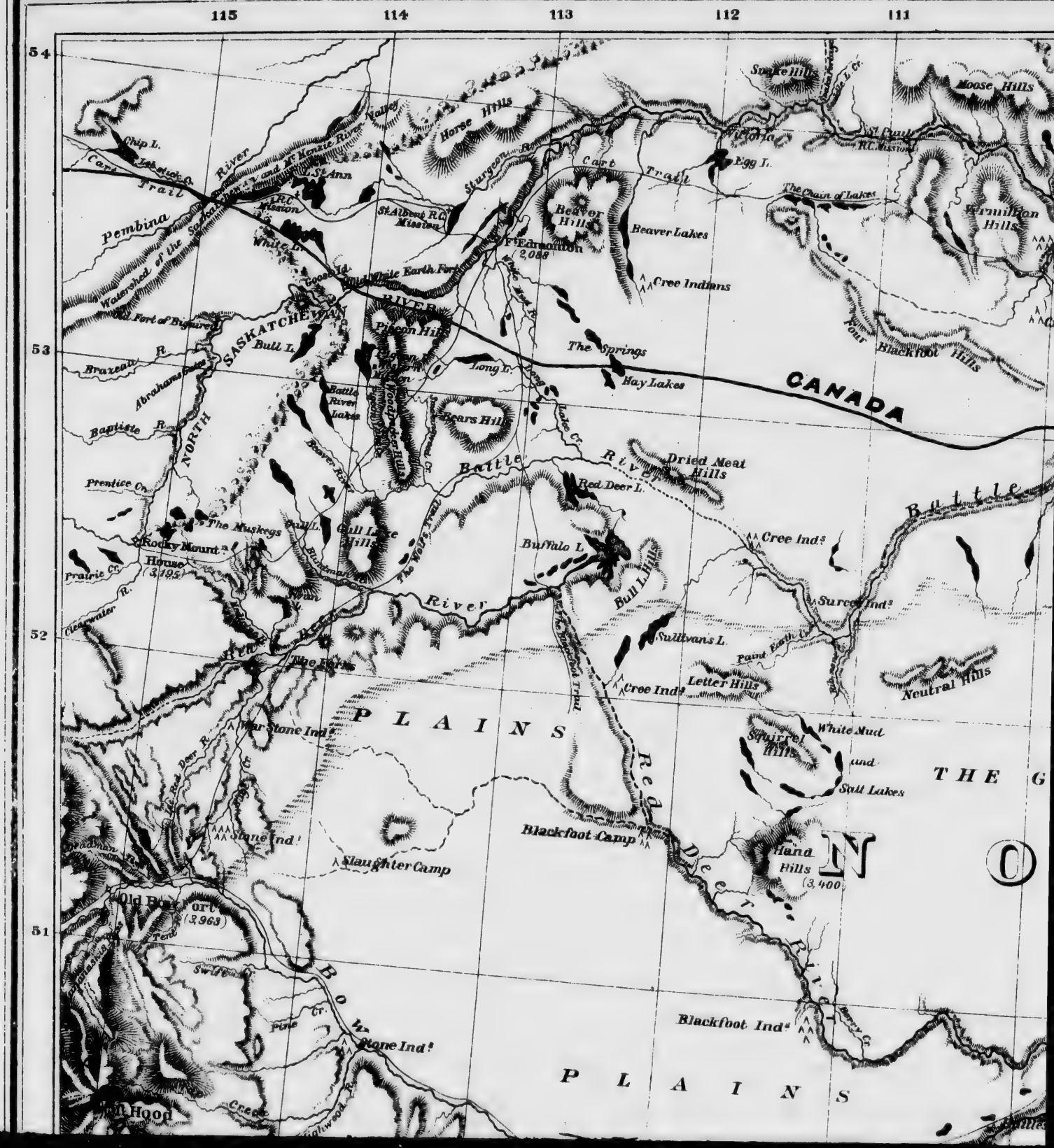


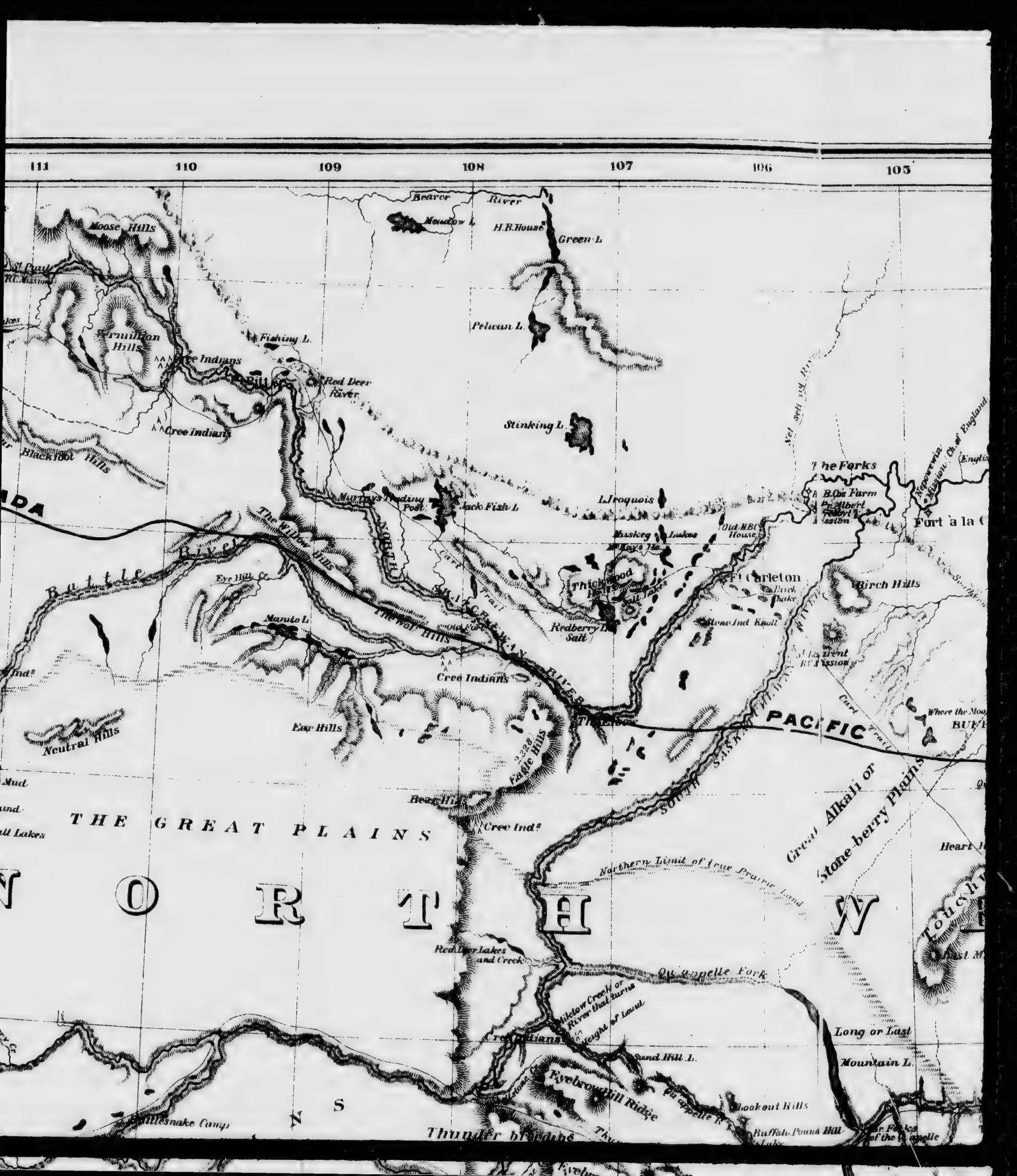


ALEXANDER FARLINGER, LAND OWNER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT. MORRISBURGH, DUNDAS CO. ONT.



RES. OF ALEX^{R} FARLINGER, MORRISBURGH, DUNDAS CO. ONT.


115
114
113
112
111
54
53
52
51
Snake Hills
Moose Hills
Horse Hills
Sturgeon R.
Victoria
St Paul
R.C. Mission
Egg L.
Cart Trail
The Chain of Lakes
Vermilion Hills
Beaver Hills
Beaver Lakes
Cree Indians
Pembina
Watershed of the Saskatchewan and Mackenzie Rivers
Chip L.
Lesser Slave R.
Carp Trail
River
L. St Ann
R.C. Mission
St Albert R.C. Mission
White L.
Fort Edmonton 2,088
White Earth Fork
Boose Id.
Old Fort of Bugaree
SASKATCHEWAN
RIVER
Pigeon Hills
Bull L.
Braxeau R.
Abrahams Cache
Long L.
The Springs
Hay Lakes
Four Blackfoot Hills
CANADA
Battle River Lakes
Bears Hills
Baptiste R.
NORTH
Lake Ck.
Dried Meat Hills
Battle
River
Red Deer L.
Prentice Ck.
The Muskegs
Bull L.
Gull Lake Hills
Buffalo L.
Cree Inds
Rocky Mount House (3,795)
Prairie Ck.
Clearwater R.
Bull L. Hills
Sucee Inds
Sullivans L.
Paint Earth Ck.
Letter Hills
Neutral Hills
The Forks
Cree Inds
PLAINS
War Stone Inds
White Mud
Squirrel Hills
and
Salt Lakes
THE G
Red Deer R.
Stone Inds
Blackfoot Camp
Slaughter Camp
Hand Hills (3,400)
Old Bow Fort (2,963)
Swift
Pine Cr.
Stone Inds
Blackfoot Inds
PLAINS
Hood
Creek


111
110
109
108
107
106
105
Beaver River
Meadow L.
H.B. House
Green L.
Moose Hills
Vermilion Hills
Fishing L.
Cree Indians
Red Deer River
Pelican L.
Stinking L.
Cree Indians
Blackfoot Hills
The Forks
Jack Fish L.
L. Iroquois
Old H.B.C. House
Fort a la C
Birch Hills
Battle
The Willow Hills
Eye Hill
Manito L.
The Wolf Hills
Redberry L.
Salt
Stone Ind. Knoll
Cree Indians
Ear Hills
Neutral Hills
Eagle Hills
PACIFIC
Bear Hill
Cree Inds
THE GREAT PLAINS
Great Alkali or Stone berry Plains
Northern Limit of True Prairie Land
NORTH
Red Deer Lakes and Creek
Qu'appelle Fork
Willow Creek or River that turns
Cree Indians
Long or Last
Mountain L.
Sand Hill L.
Eyebrow Hill Ridge
Lookout Hills
Rattlesnake Camp
Thunder Breeding
Buffalo Pound Hill

106
105
104
103
102
101
100
Sturgeon L.
Big Pond
Pine Id L.
Cumberland House
Pine Id
Moose L. Ho.
Christ Church Mission
Big Stone R.
RIVER
SASKATCHEWAN
Swan L.
Basquia River
Goose L.
Boat River
Shoal L.
Net-setting River
The Forks
English R.
Finlays Ho.
Fort à la Corne
Basquia Hills
Red Deer L.
Red Deer River
Birch Hills
L. Etoimami
Swan L. House
Swan
Porcupine Mts
Swan River
Nut Hill
Where the Mouse died
BUFFALO CART
PLAIN
Quill L.
Thunder Hill
Fort Pelly
Duck Mountain
Great Alkali or Stone berry Plains
Heart Hill
Cart Trail
White Sand River
Touchwood Hills
Touchwood Hills Trade. Post
(Ch. of Engd. Mission)
Lit. Touchwood Hills
Lit. White Sand Riv.
Leech L.
Long or Last Mountain L.
Lookout Hills
Buffalo Pounds Hill
Quapelle Trading Post
H.B.C.
R.C. Mission
Spy Hill
Riding Mts

100
99
98
97
96
52
51
50
49
Jack Riv. Ho.
Gt PLAYGREEN LAKE
Jack River
Moose L. Ho.
Norway Ho.
JACK LAKE
MANITOBA
Cedar L. Ho.
Rapid
Portage
FAMILY L.
Beren's River
Beren's Fort
Pigeon L.
Swan L. House
Swan
Swan River
Water-hen L. (164)
Water-hen River
Frankford Mission
Portage
Portage Bay R.
Duck Mountain
DAUPHIN L.
Otter L.
The Narrows
Dog Lake
Ebb & Flow Lake
Manitoba House
Riding (1600) Mount.
Riding Mountain House
Oak Point
Shoal L.
Fork
RIVER
20
19
18
17
16
II III IV V VI VII VIII

MAP

OF PART OF THE

NORTH WEST TERRITORY

including the

PROVINCE of MANITOBA

SHOWING ALSO THE ROUTE

OF THE

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY

REFE

Mounted Police Stations

Indian Reserves

Roads, Trails &c.

Heights above the Sea

Scale of Miles.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

114 113 112 Longitude 111 West 110 fro

REFERENCES.

Mounted Police Stations are marked thus
Indian Reserves " " "
Roads, Trails &c. " " "
Heights above the Sea are marked in Feet

Map showing the DAWSON ROUT

—als o—

THE ROUTE OF

PACIFIC RAILW

From Thunder Bay to Fort Garry.

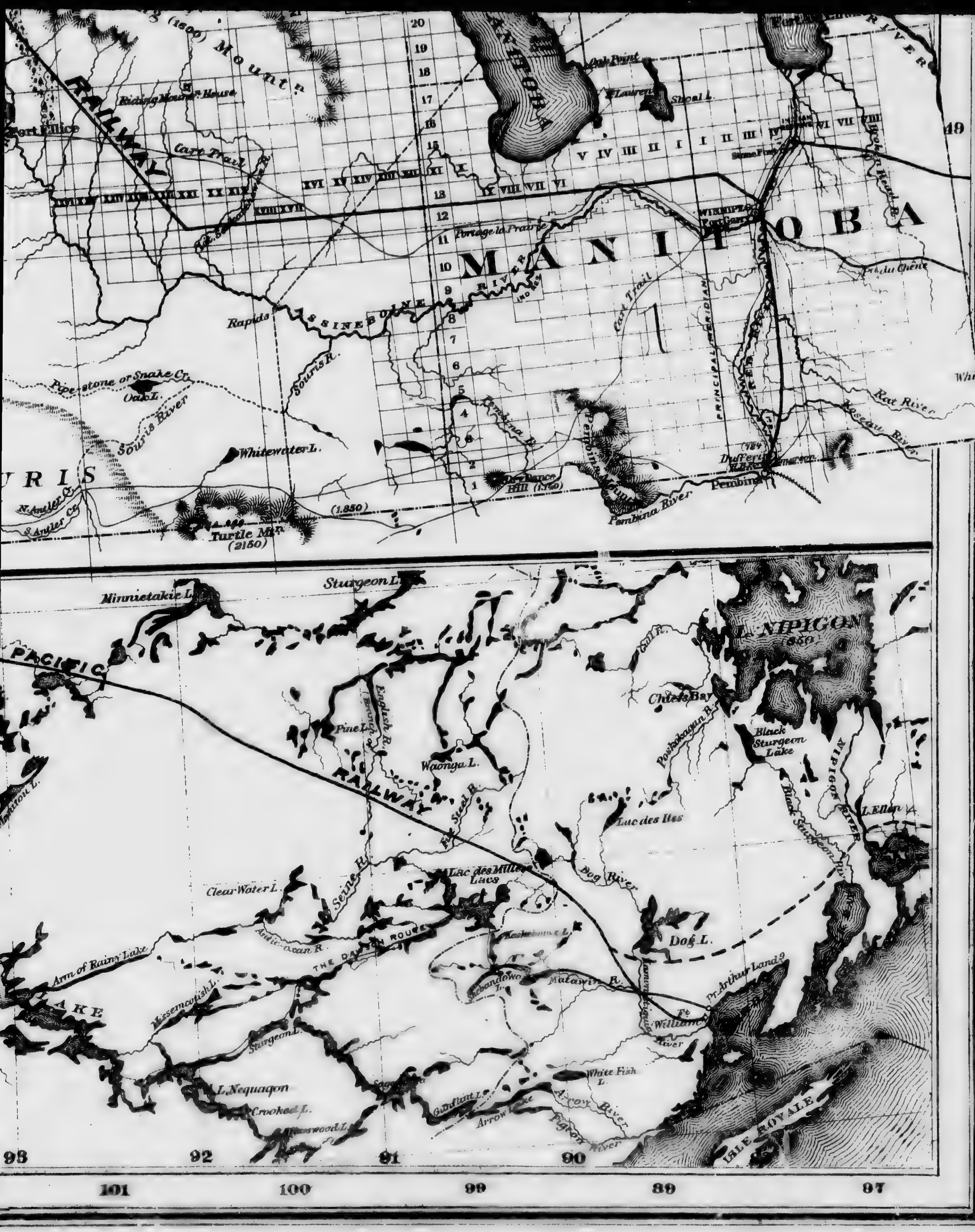
99 98 97

West 110 from 109 Greenwich. 108 107 106 105

Map showing the
WSON ROUTE
—als—
THE ROUTE OF
CIFIC RAILWAY
m Thunder Bay to Fort Garry.

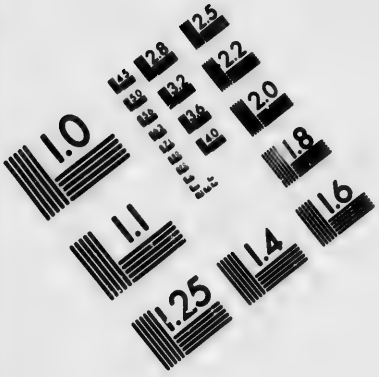
98 97 96 95 94 93

106 105 104 103 102 101



MANITOBA
Fort Ellice
RAILWAY
Riding Mount. House
Cart Trail
Portage la Prairie
ASSINEBOINE RIVER
Rapids
Souris R.
Pipestone or Snake Cr.
Oak L.
Souris River
Whitewater L.
Turtle Mtn. (2150)
N. Antler Cr.
S. Antler Cr.
(1,850)
Oak Point
Shoal L.
WINNIPEG
Fort Garry
Pembina
Pembina River
Pembina Mount
Rat River
Roseau River
PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN
Dufferin
49
Sturgeon L.
Minnietakie L.
PACIFIC
RAILWAY
L. NIPIGON
Chiefs Bay
Black Sturgeon Lake
Black Sturgeon R.
NIPIGON RIVER
Pine L.
English R.
Waonga L.
Lac des Iles
Dog River
Dog L.
Clear Water L.
Seine R.
Lac des Milles Lacs
THE DAWSON ROUTE
Arm of Rainy Lake
Pt. Arthur Land.
Ft. William
Matawin R.
White Fish L.
Arrow River
Pigeon River
L. Nequaqon
Crooked L.
ISLE ROYALE
L. Ellen
93
92
91
90
101
100
99
89
97

PARK ISLAND SUMMER RES OF J.J. DICKINSON M.D., GLENGARRY CO ONT



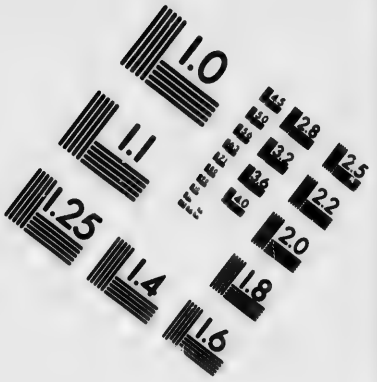
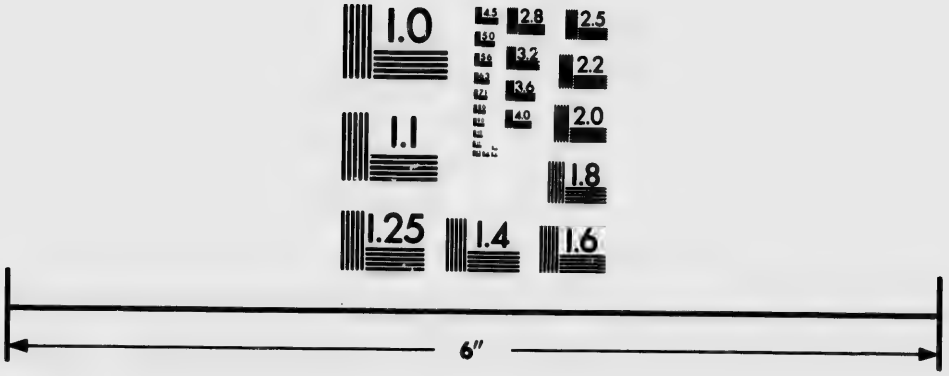
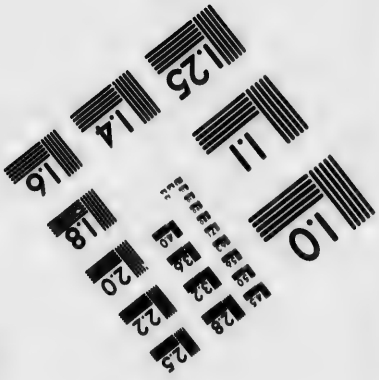


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)

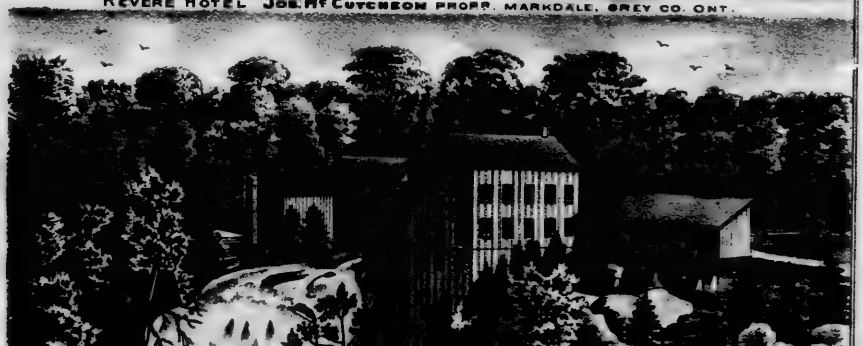




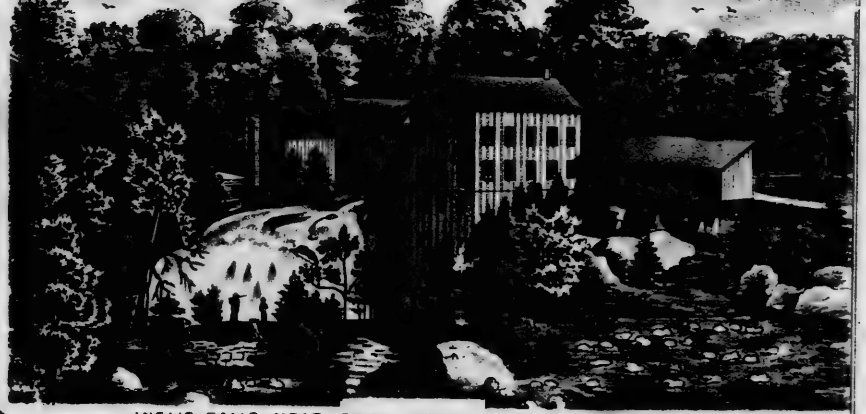
Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

REVERE HOTEL JOS. McCUTCHEON PROPR. MARKDALE, GREY CO. ONT.



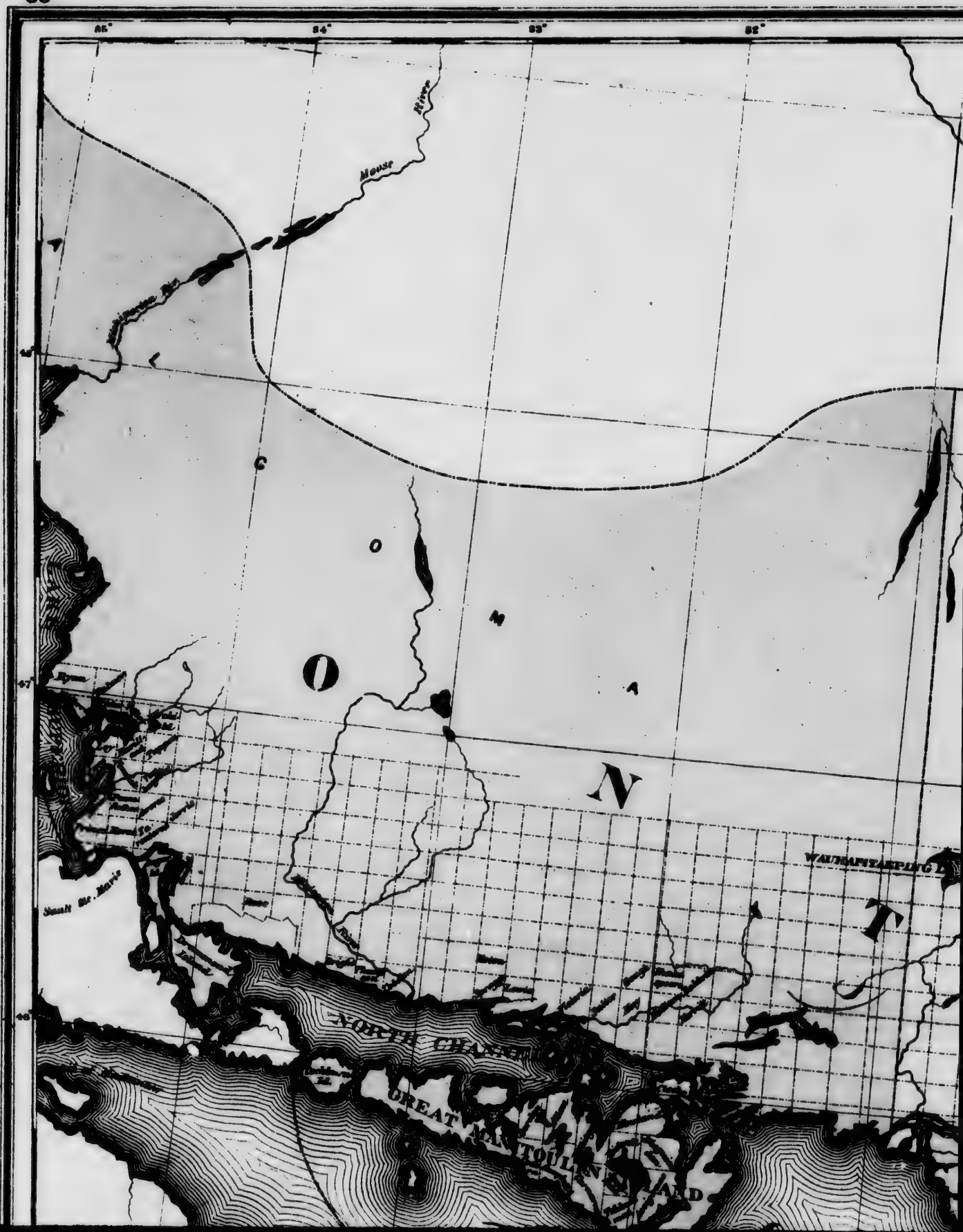
KNOX CHURCH, OWEN SOUND, GREY CO. ONT.



INGLIS FALLS NEAR OWEN SOUND, GREY CO ONT.

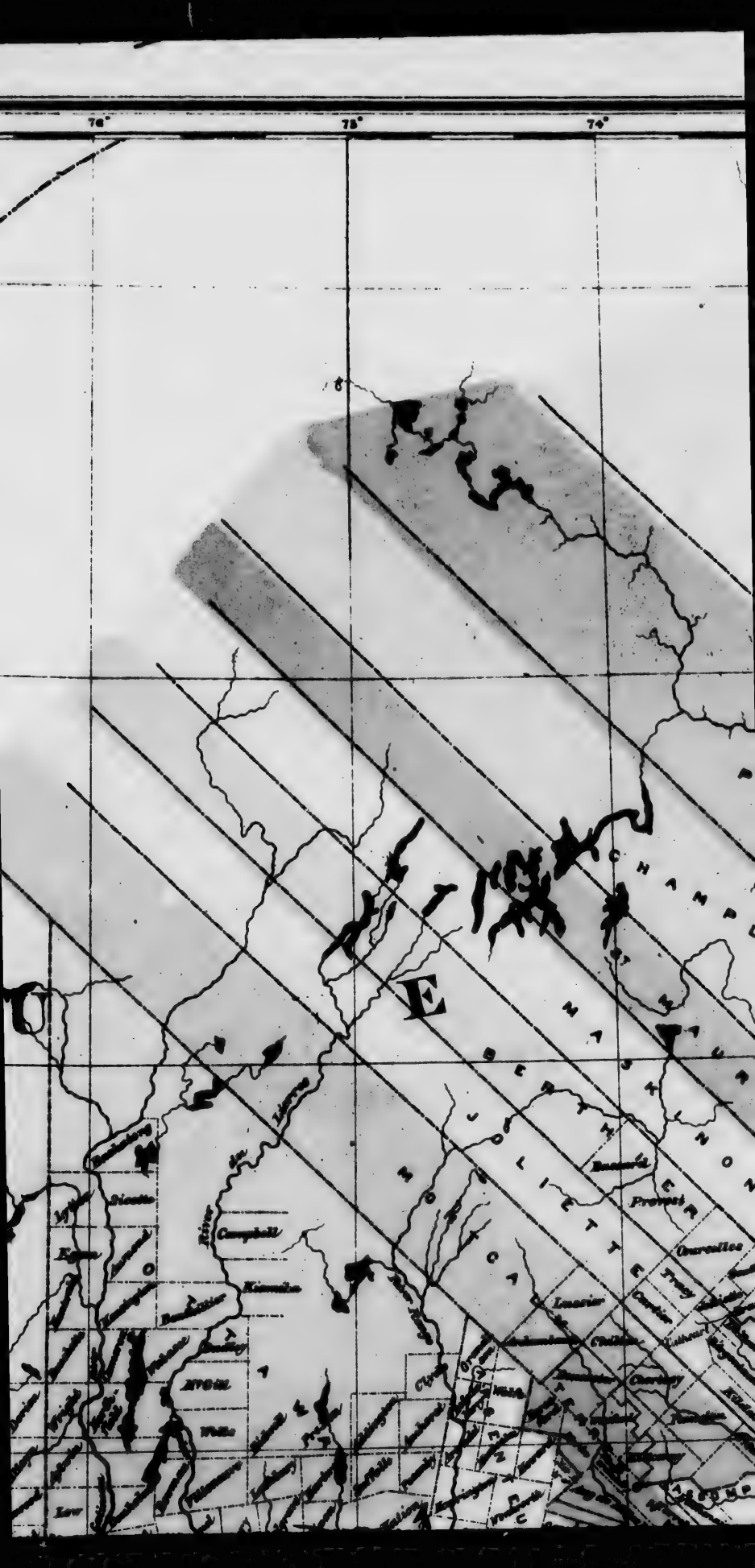
RES. OF FRANCIS BURTON ESQ, HOLLAND TP. LOT 32, GREY CO. ONT.

KNOX CHURCH, OWEN SOUND, GREY CO. ONT.


Mouse
River
NORTH CHANNEL
GREAT MANITOULIN ISLAND

81°
80°
79°
78°
77°
ABBITIBI LAKE
APPROXIMATE HEIGHT OF LAND
Montreal River
L. TEMISCAMING
Ottawa River
WALMAPITAKPUG L.
Q

78°
77°
76°
OF LAND


76°
75°
74°
CHAMPLAIN
Champlain
Clinton
Essex
Franklin
St. Lawrence
Jefferson
Lewis
Oswego
Oneida
Herkimer
Hamilton
Fulton
Montgomery
Schoharie
Otsego
Delaware
Chenango
Madison
Onondaga
Cayuga
Schuyler
Tompkins
Cortland
Broome
Tioga
Chemung
Steuben
Allegany
Cattaraugus
Chautauqua
Erie
Niagara
Orleans
Genesee
Wyoming
Livingston
Ontario
Yates
Monroe
Wayne
Seneca
Erie Canal
Hudson River
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Lake Champlain
Oswego River
Black River
Genesee River
Susquehanna River
Delaware River
Allegheny River
Chenango Canal
Cayuga Lake
Seneca Lake
Oneida Lake
Canandaigua Lake
Keuka Lake
Chautauqua Lake
Conewango Creek
Tonawanda Creek
Tonawanda Indian Reservation
Cattaraugus Indian Reservation
Allegany Indian Reservation
Onondaga Indian Reservation
Oneida Indian Reservation
St. Regis Indian Reservation
Tuscarora Indian Reservation
Buffalo
Rochester
Syracuse
Utica
Albany
Troy
Schenectady
Binghamton
Elmira
Auburn
Geneva
Canandaigua
Batavia
Lockport
Niagara Falls
Dunkirk
Jamestown
Olean
Salamanca
Ellicottville
Little Falls
Herkimer
Ogdensburg
Potsdam
Malone
Plattsburgh
Saranac Lake
Lake Placid
Saratoga Springs
Ballston Spa
Glens Falls
Whitehall
Hudson
Kingston
Poughkeepsie
Newburgh
Middletown
Monticello
Catskill
Coxsackie
Cooperstown
Oneonta
Norwich
Sherburne
Hamilton
Rome
Watertown
Carthage
Lowville
Boonville
Utica
Oriskany
Clinton
Whitesboro
Canajoharie
Amsterdam
Johnstown
Gloversville
Fonda
Schoharie
Cobleskill
Sharon Springs
Richfield Springs
Cherry Valley
Sidney
Unadilla
Oxford
Greene
Afton
Owego
Waverly
Elmira
Corning
Hornell
Wellsville
Bath
Penn Yan
Geneva
Auburn
Skaneateles
Cazenovia
Canandaigua
Victor
Honeoye Falls
Rochester
Brockport
Albion
Medina
Lockport
Tonawanda
Buffalo
Hamburg
Angola
Dunkirk
Fredonia
Westfield
Ripley
Portland
Silver Creek
Irving
Gowanda
Springville
Arcade
Machias
Ellicottville
Olean
Salamanca
Little Valley
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Cassadaga
Lakewood
Jamestown
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Chautauqua
Ashville
Frewsburg
Kennedy
Panama
Gerry
Sinclairville
Clymer
Mina
Sherman
Charlotte
Westfield
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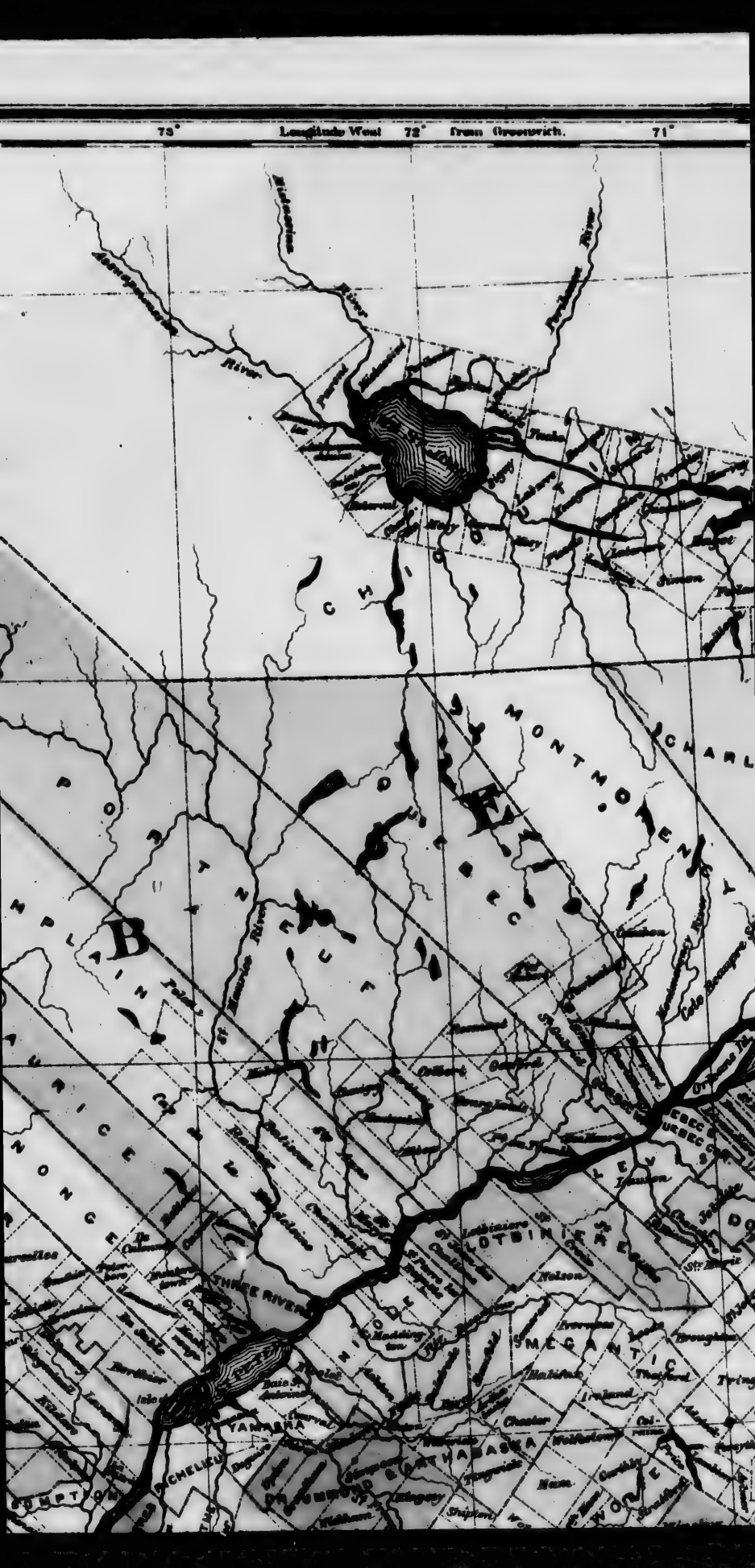
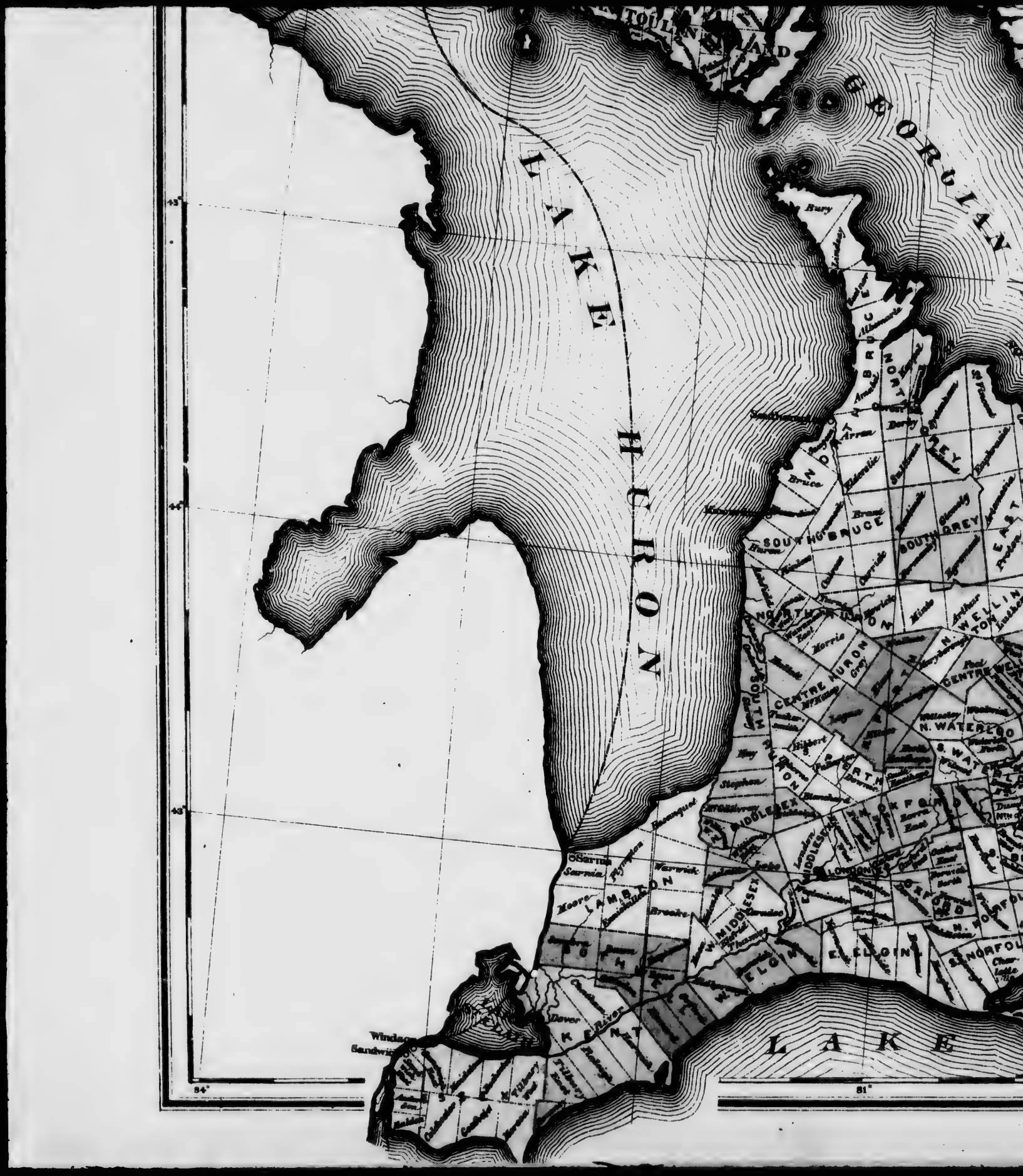
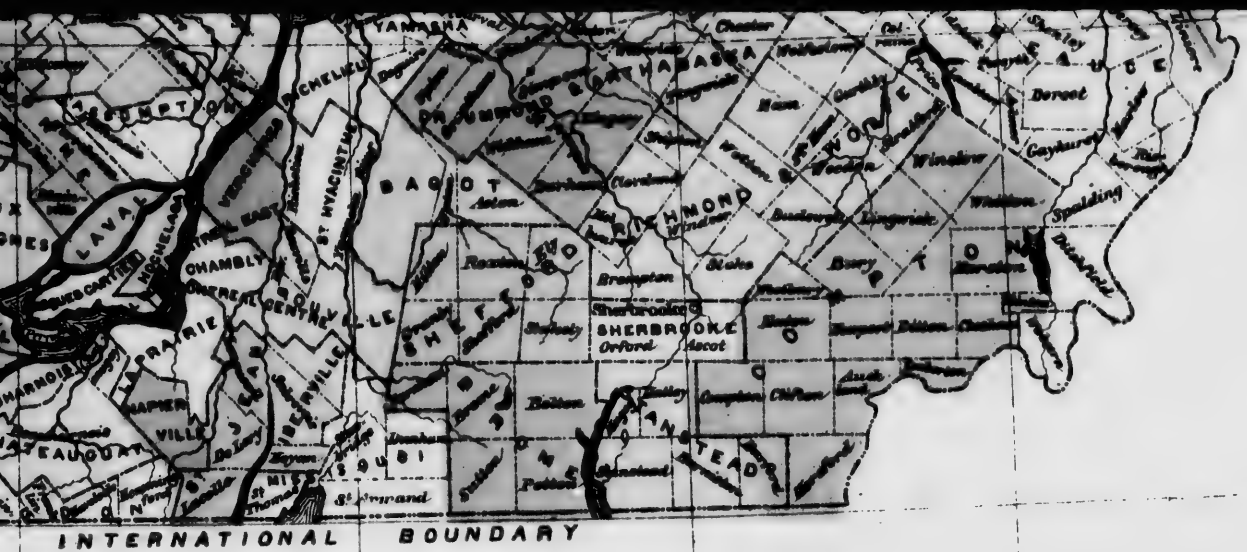

73° Longitude West 72° from Greenwich. 71°
Nicolet River
Yamaska River
Richelieu River
St. Francis River
Lake St. Peter
MONTMORENCY
CHARLEVOIX
Three Rivers
Nicolet
Yamaska
Richelieu
St. Francis
Becancour
Maskinonge
Berthier
Joliette
Montcalm
Terrebonne
Two Mountains
Argenteuil
Ottawa
Pontiac
Gatineau
Hull
Wright
Labelle
Papineau
Ottawa River
St. Lawrence River

71°
70°
AND
SAGUENAY
CHARLEVOIX
MONTMORENCY
DORCHESTER
BEAUCE
NORTH


LAKE HURON
GEORGIAN
LAKE
Bury
Bruce
SOUTH BRUCE
SOUTH GREY
EAST
CENTRE HURON
Grey
N. WATERLOO
MIDDLESEX
Sarnia
Moore
Dover
Windsor
Sandwich
ELGIN
NORFOLK
44°
43°
84°
81°

GEORGIAN BAY
LAKE ONTARIO
ERIE
DISTRICT
NORTHUMBERLAND
PRINCE EDWARD
SIMCOE
DURHAM
PEEL
WELLINGTON
WATERLOO
BRANT
NORFOLK
ELGIN
81°
80°
79°
78°
77°

DEUX MONTAGNES
LAVAL
CHAMBLY
BEAUHARNOIS
CHATEAUGUAY
NAPIER VILLE
OTTAWA
Sheffield
Camden East
INTERNATION
NTARIO
ELE
DOM
77°
76°
75°
74°



MAP

SHOWING THE

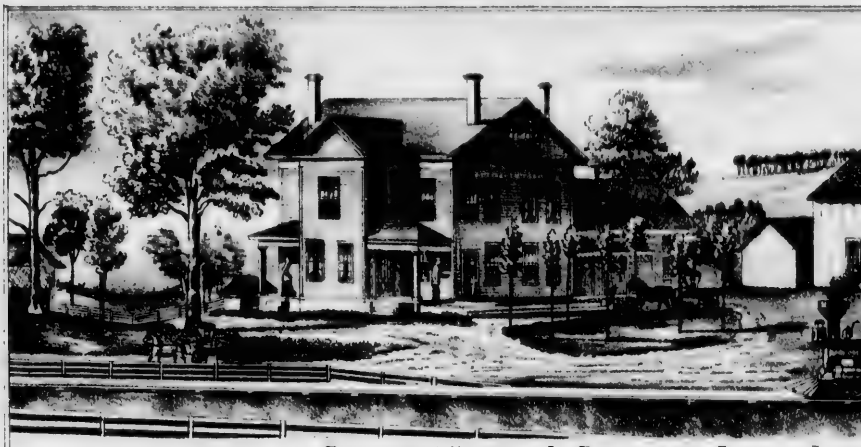
ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SHEET No 2

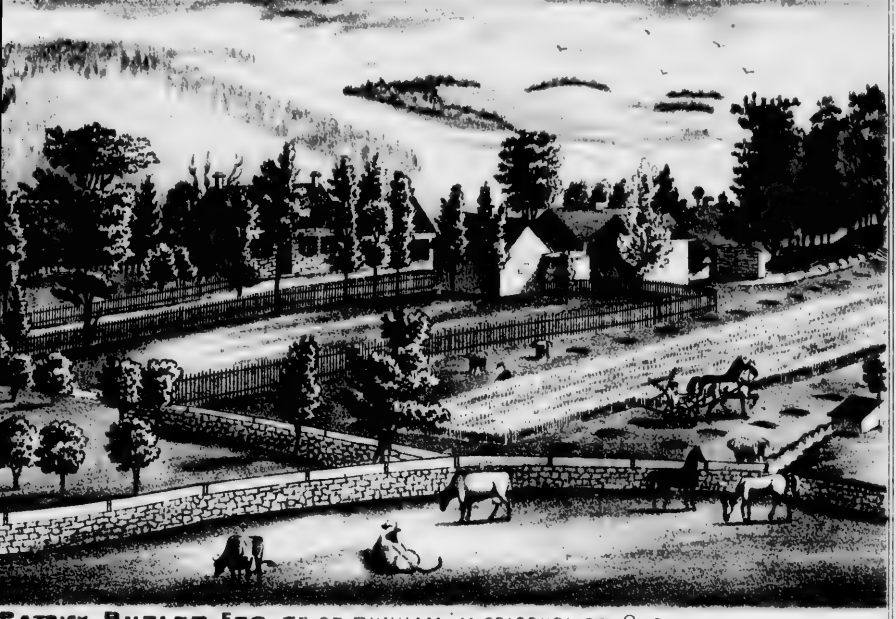
Scale 30 Miles per Inch.



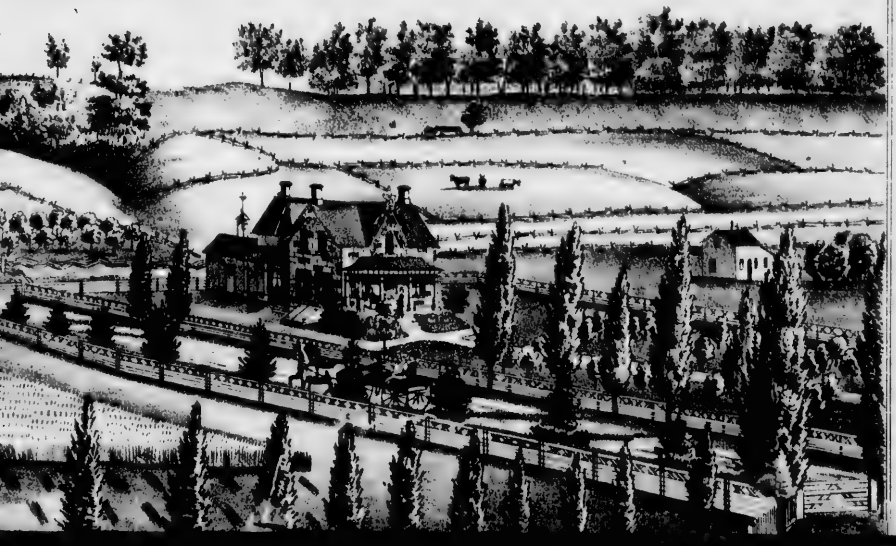
SHELTERS' HOTEL A. SHELTERS PROPR. ST ARR

"MAPLE LANE" THE RES. OF PATRICK BUTLER ESQ.

SHELTERS PROPR. ST ARMAND. MISSISQUOI CO. QUE.



PATRICK BUTLER ESQ. TP. OF DUNHAM, MISSISQUOI CO QUE.



GULF OF
ST LAWRENCE
BAY OF CHALEURS
NEW BRUNSWICK
GLOUCESTER
NORTHUMBERLAND
RESTIGOUCHE
VICTORIA
CARLETON
YORK
SUNBURY
QUEENS
KING'S
WESTMORLAND
ALBERT
ST JOHN
CHARLOTTE
WESTMORLAND
CUMBERLAND
NOVA SCOTIA

MAP

SHOWING THE

ECTORAL DIVISIONS

OF THE

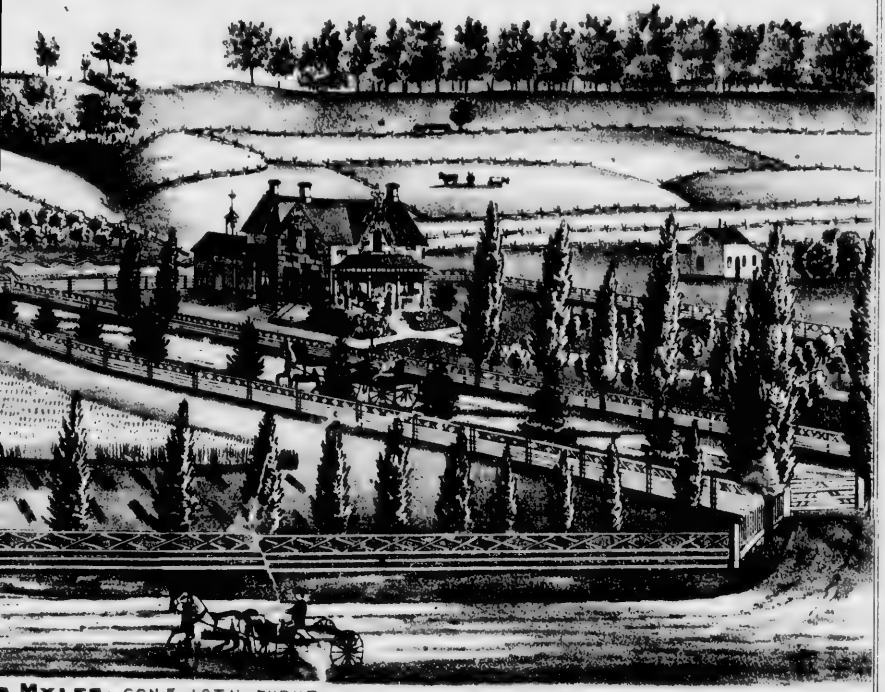
INION OF CANADA,

SHEET No 1.

"MAPLE LANE" THE RES OF PATRICK BUTLER ESQ. T

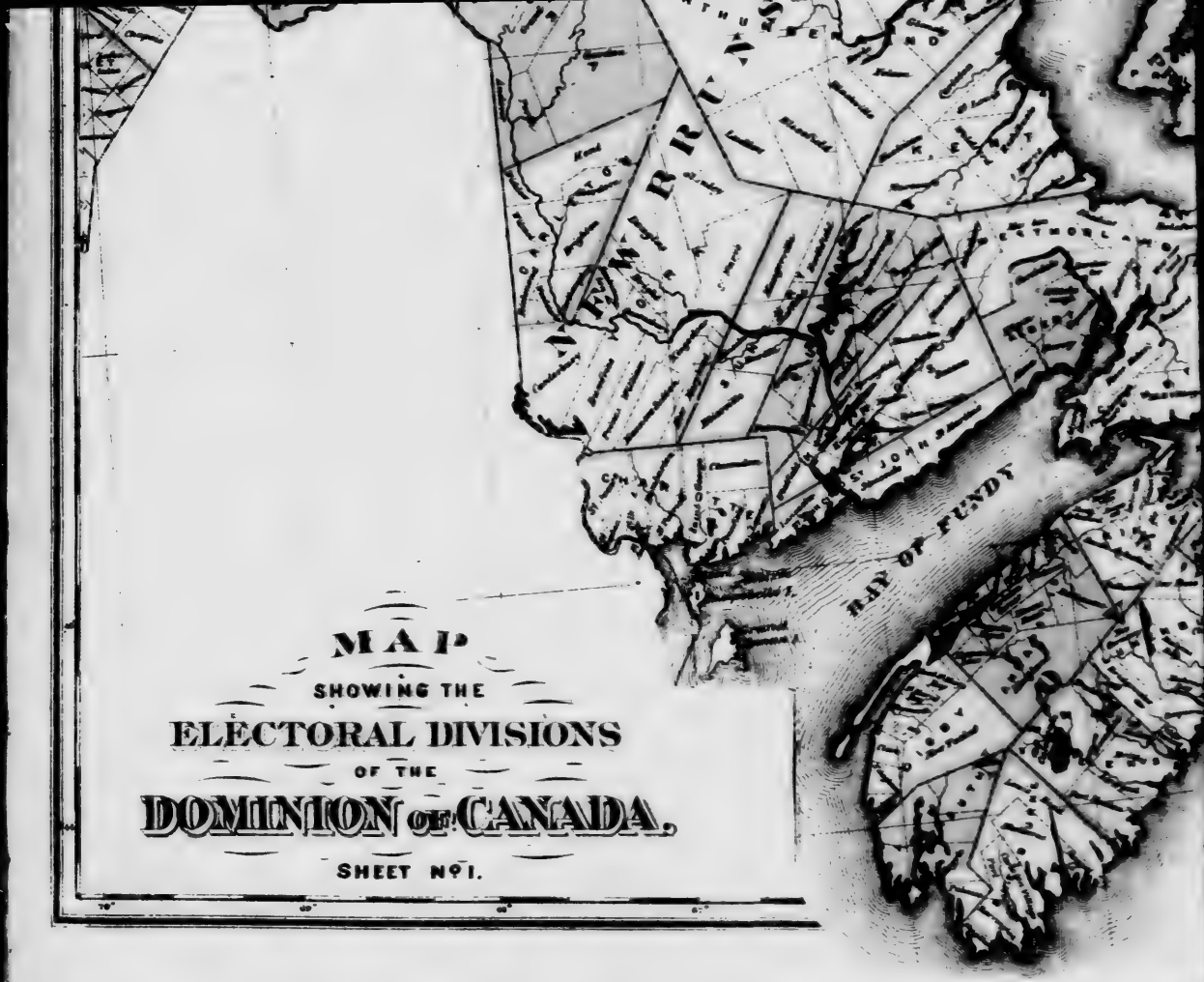
"SPRINGBROOK FARM, RES. OF JAMES MYLES, CON 5. LOT 11. EU

ATRICK BUTLER ESQ. TP. OF DUNHAM, MISSISQUOI CO QUE.



S MYLES, CON 5. LOT 11. EUPHRASIA TP. GREY CO. ONT

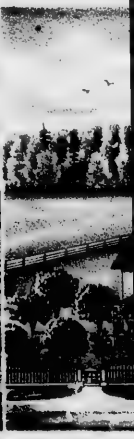
CHARLES
WESTMORELAND
PENNSYLVANIA


MAP
SHOWING THE
ELECTORAL DIVISIONS
OF THE
DOMINION of CANADA.
SHEET No 1.
NEW BRUNSWICK
ST JOHN
BAY OF FUNDY

RES OF WM TAYLOR, CON. 2, LOT 1, KINCARDINE TP. ONT.

CHRIST CHURCH

PORTEOUS BANK OF CANADA, PAISLEY, BRUCE CO. ONT.



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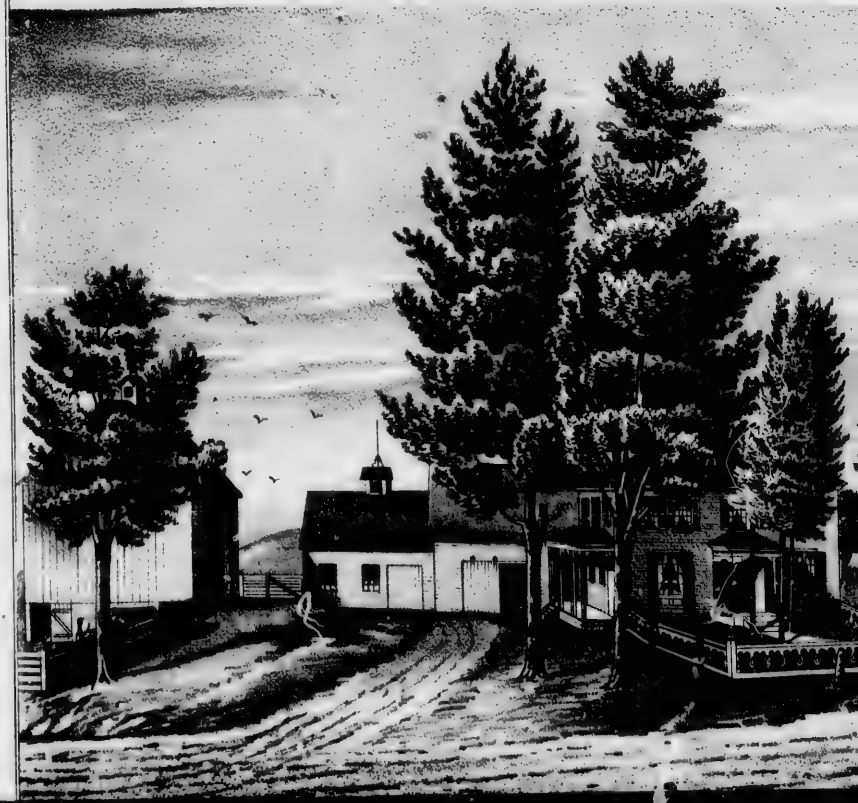
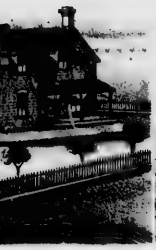
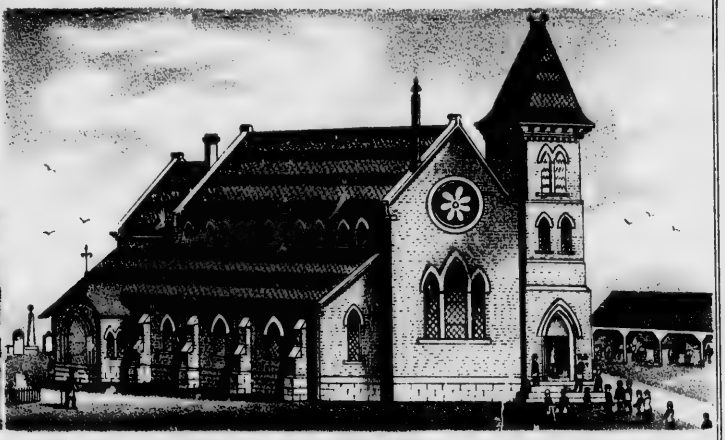
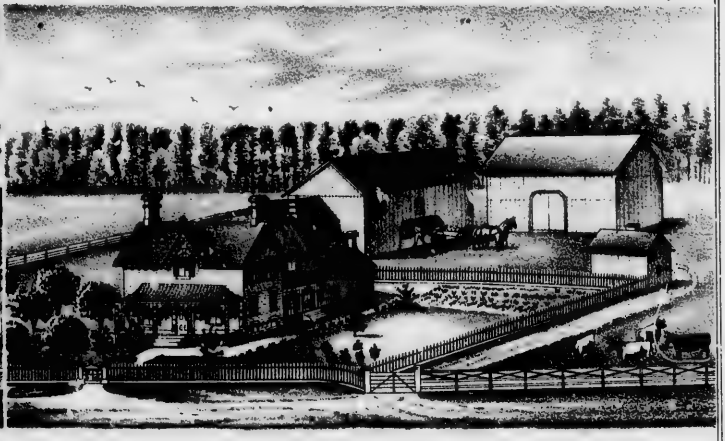






TP. ONT.

CHRIST CHURCH — THE REV. RURAL DEAN COOPER B D. INCUMBENT. IVERMAY, BRUCE CO. ONT.



CO. ONT.

RESIDENCE OF JAMES GAUNT, CON 2, LOT 30. KINLOSS, ONT.

PORTEOUS BANK OF CANADA, PAISLEY, BRUCE CO. ONT.

RESIDENCE

RES. OF NATHAN EMERY ESQ. EAST HATLEY, STANSTEA

ONT.

RESIDENCE OF **JAMES GAUNT**, CON 2, LOT 30, KINLOSS, ONT.

EAST HATLEY, STANSTEAD CO. QUE.

OLD CHURCH ERECTED 1818

Yours truly
Jas Allen
Reeve of AMABEL Tp ONT.

Geo. Gould
Clerk of CO. of BRUCE,
ONT

John Gillies M. P.
for N. BRUCE,
ONT.

A. McNabb
Crown Land Agent
SOUTHAMPTON ONT

Robert Baird
KINCARDINE, ONT
Warden of Bruce Co

WALKERTON, ONT.

Paul Ross
Ex Mayor of
WALKERTON, ONT

A Campbell
LUCKNOW, ONT.
One of the Pioneers of Culross

Geo. Gould
Clerk of CO. of BRUCE,
ONT.

John Gillies M P
for N. BRUCE.
ONT.

A. Mc Nabb
Crown Land Agent
SOUTHAMPTON ONT

WALKERTON ONT

WALKERTON, ONT.

Paul Ross

Ex Mayor of

WALKERTON, ONT

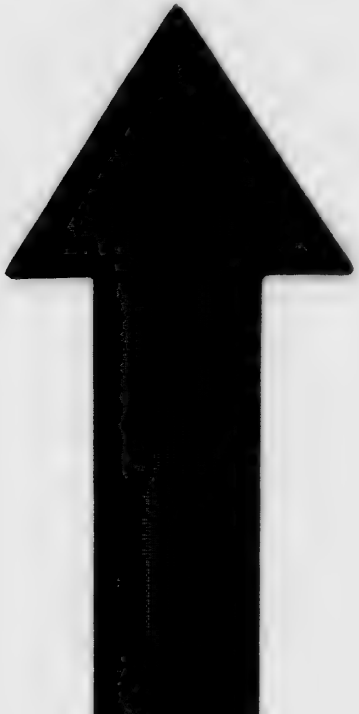
J. Campbell

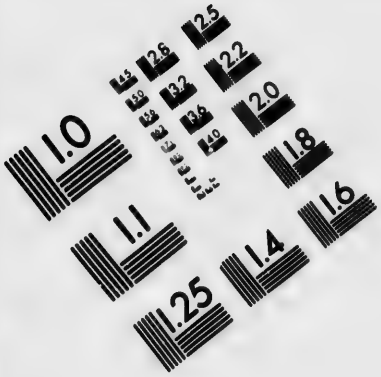
LUCKNOW, ONT.

One of the Pioneers of Gidross

James Saunders

PAISLEY, ONT





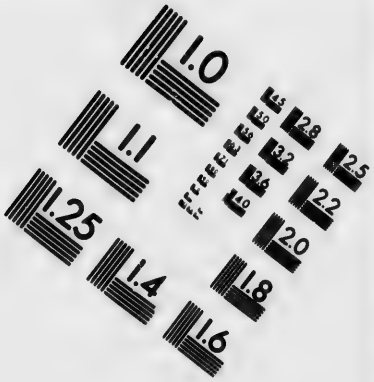
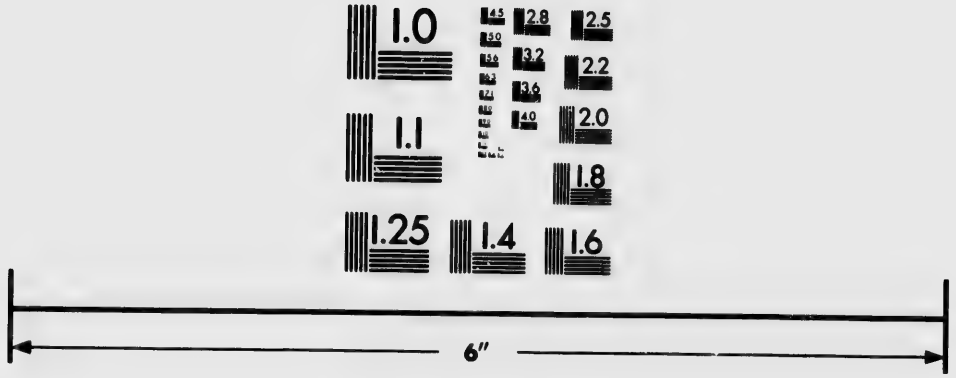
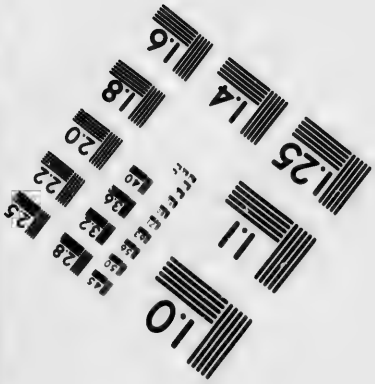
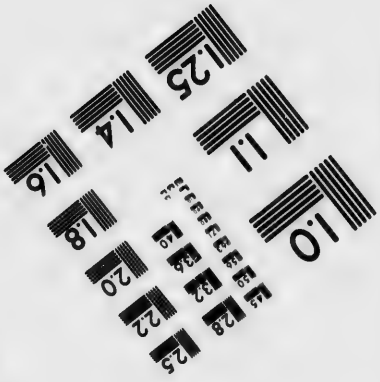


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)







Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

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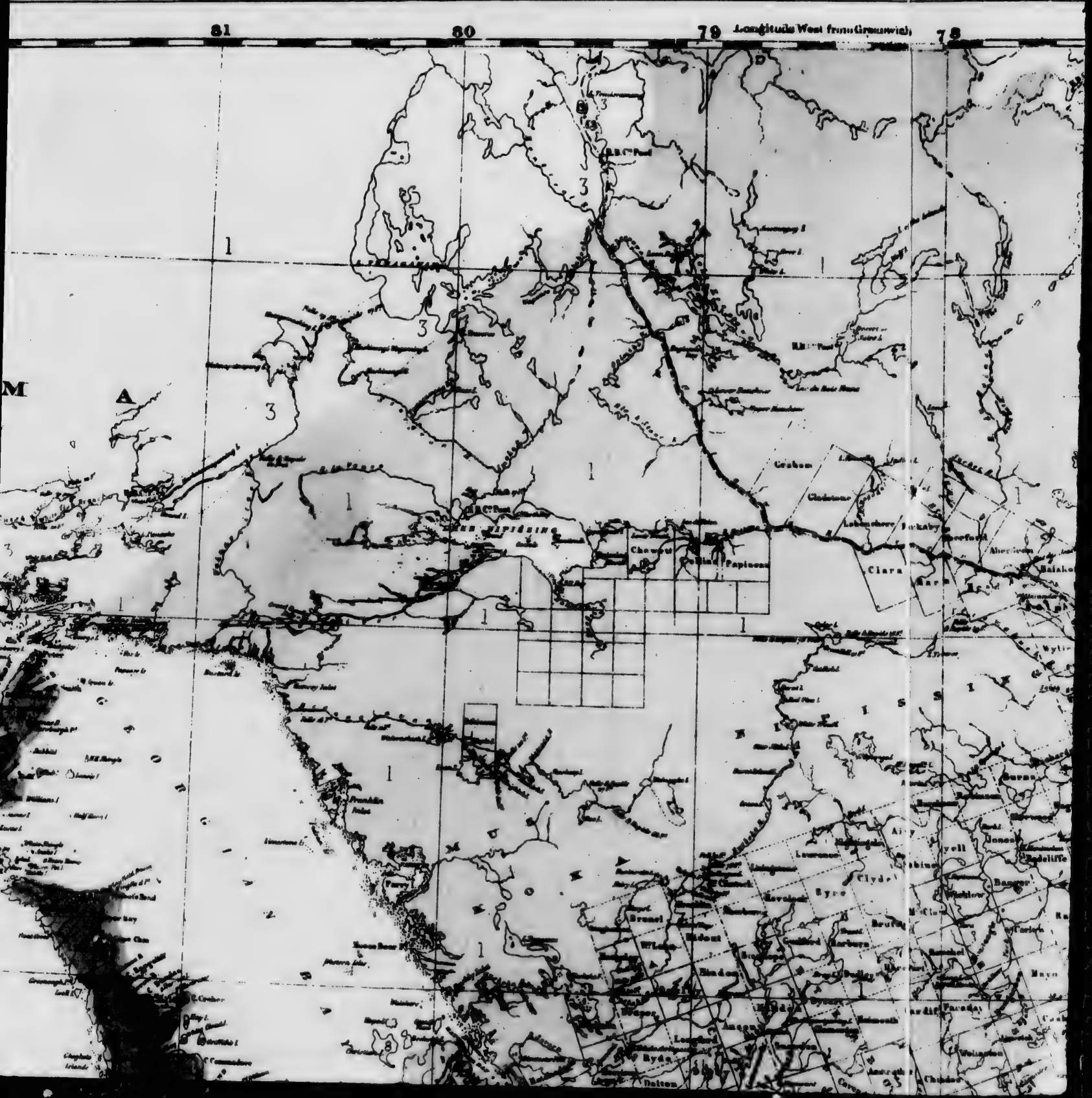
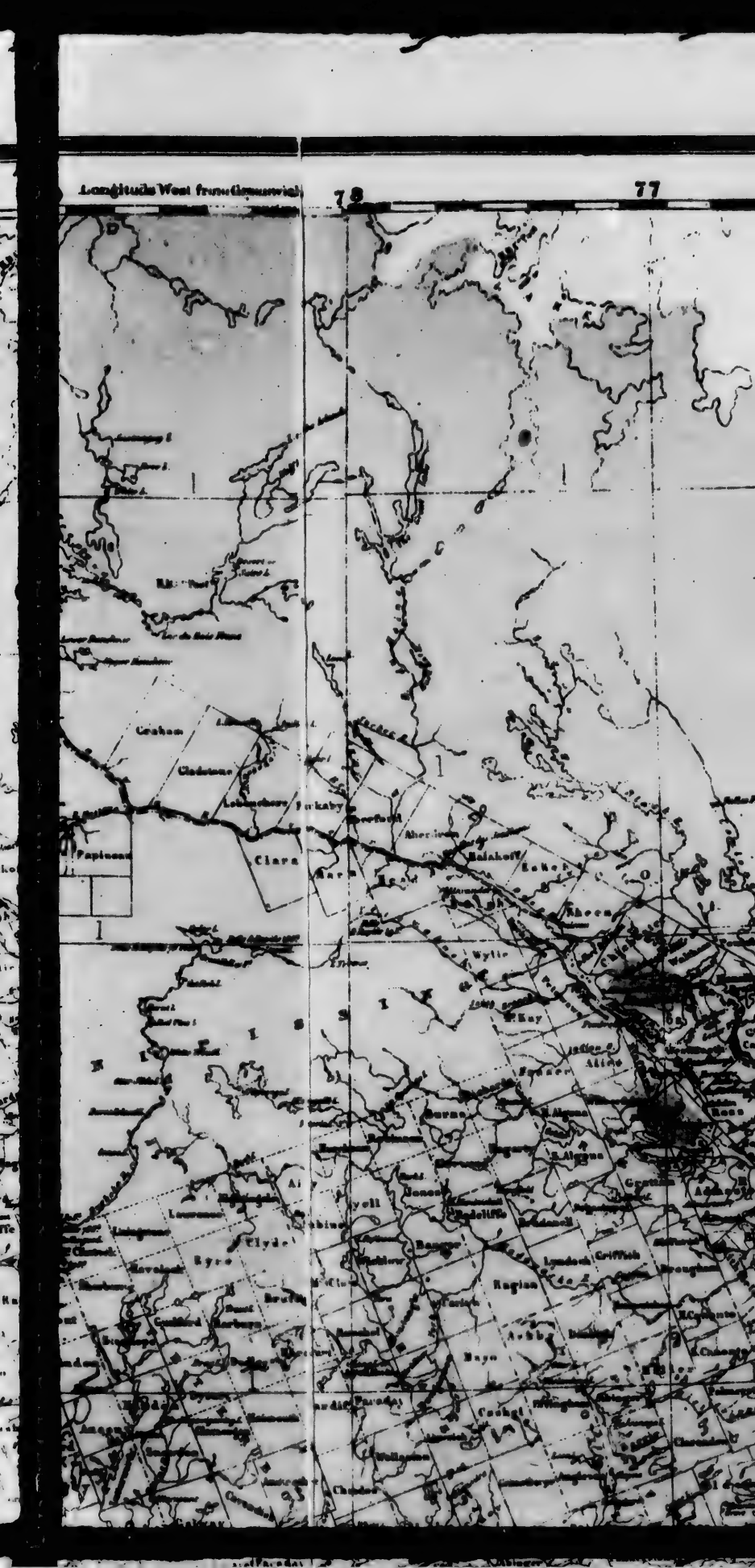
MONTMORENCY
Thunder Bay
BUCK
ISLANDS


81
80
79
Longitude West from Greenwich
78
Graham
Clara
Clyde
Byro
Ryde
Dalton


Longitude West from Greenwich
78
77
Clare
Parkes
Wylie
Clyde
Byrne
Regina
Bayo

77
76
75
Dudley
Killisly
Bristol
Hull

75
74
73
Preston
Amherst
Wallace
Cumberland
Colchester
Pictou
Antigonish
Guysborough
Halifax
Hants
Kings
Annapolis
Digby
Queens
Lunenburg
Shelburne
Yarmouth
Clare
Argyle
Inverness
Richmond
Cape Breton
Victoria

73
72
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46
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HURON
LAKE ST CLAIR
LAKE ERIE
CANADA
ALCONA
OGEMAW
ROSCOMMON
BAY
ARENAC
IOSCO
TUSCOLA
SANILAC
HURON
GENESEE
SAGINAW
LAPEER
ST CLAIR
MACOMB
OAKLAND
LIVINGSTON
WAYNE
MONROE
43
42
82
81

L A K E
E R I E
Stephen R. Selwyn F.R.S., F.G.S.
Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.
Scale 1/1584000
81
80
79
78
Longitude West from Greenwich.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF CANADA

AND

NEWFOUNDLAND

Derived from the Results of

THE CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

and from the Labors of

DR. J.W. DAWSON, PROFESSORS JAMES ROBB, J.B. JUKES AND OTHERS.

PUBLISHED ORIGINALLY IN 1866,

BY

SIR W.E. LOGAN, F.R.S., ETC.

Late Director of the Geological Survey of Canada

SHEET No. 3.

F.R.S., F.G.S.

Survey of Canada.

78 77 76 75

West from Greenwich.

EXPLANATION OF THE COLORS.

- 8 *Trenton*
- 7 *Birdseye & Black River*
- 6a *Chazy*
- 6 *Sillery*
- 5b *Lauzon*
- 5a *Lévis*
- 5 *Calciferous*
- 4 *Potsdam*
- 3 *Huronian*
- 2 *Upper Laurentian or Labrador*
- 1 *Lower Laurentian*
- 19 *Chemung & Portage*
- 18 *Hamilton*
- 17 *Corniferous & Oriskany*
- 16 *Lower Helderberg*
- 15 *Onondaga*
- 14 *Guelph*
- 13 *Niagara*
- 12 *Clinton*
- 11 *Medina & Oneida*
- 10 *Hudson River*
- 9 *Utica*
- 28 *Tertiary*
- 27 *Cretaceous*
- 26 *Trias*
- 25 *Permian ?*
- 24 *Upper Carboniferous limestone*
- 23 *Coal Measures*
- 22 *Bonaventure*
- 21 *Lower Carboniferous limestone*
- 20 *Old red*
- t *Greenstone*
- g *Granite &c*

44

43

42

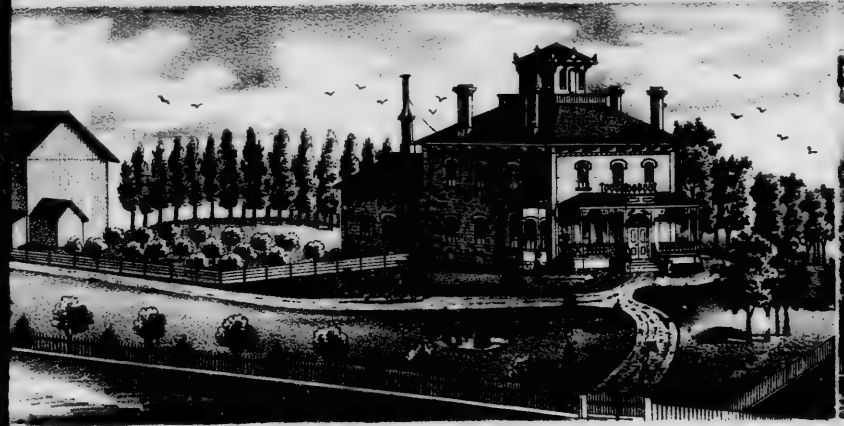
75 74 73

RES. OF **G.G. BOBIER**, WALKERTON, BRUCE CO, ONT.

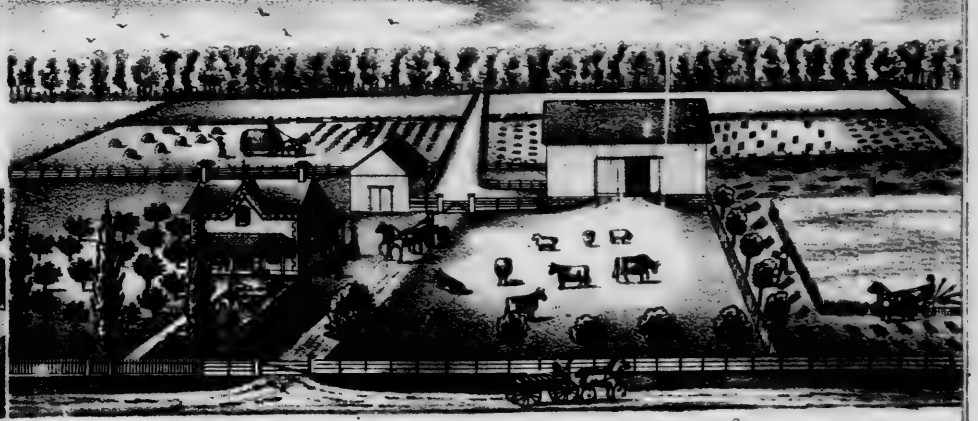
"SPRINGHILL" FARM—RES OF **RICHARD RIVERS**, BREEDER AND DEALER IN DURHAM CATTLE, COTSWOLD, LEICESTER & SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, ALSO BERKSHIRE SWINE. CLEAN SEED GRAIN A SPECIALTY. WALKERTON P.O., BRUCE CO., ONT.

...s & RESIDENCE OF **T. J. STEWART**, CON. I, LOT 16, KINLOSS TP, BRUCE CO, ONT.

TANNERY & RES. OF **JOHN Mc DONALD**, TIVERTON, BRUCE CO, ONT.



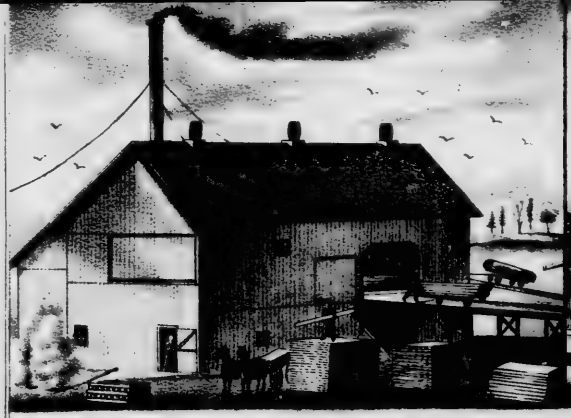
RESIDENCE OF **J. H. ELLIOT**, CHESLEY, BRUCE CO, ONT.



RES. OF **ADAM ESPLEN**, CON 6 · LOT 3 ARRAN TP, BRUCE CO, ONT.

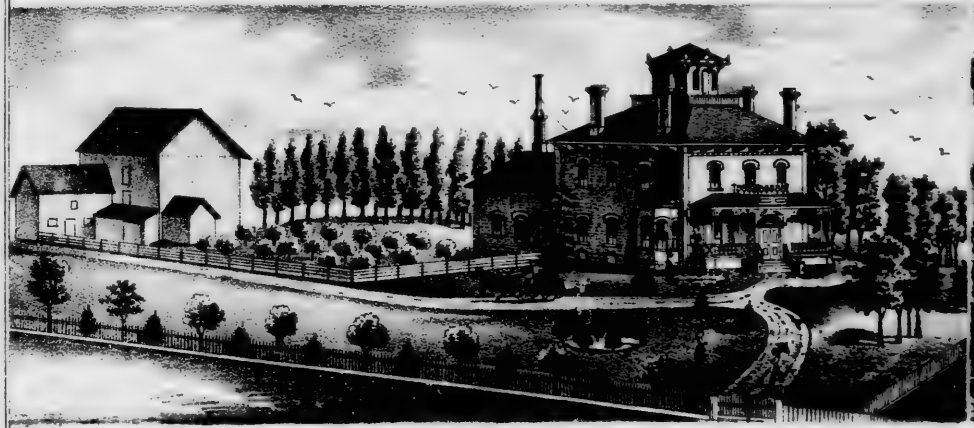
RES. OF G. G. BOBIER, WALKERTON, BRUCE CO, ONT.

SPRINGHILL
LEICESTER & SOUT



MILLS & RESIDENCE OF **T. J. STEWART**, CON. I, LOT 16, KINLOSS TP, BRUCE CO, ONT

TANN



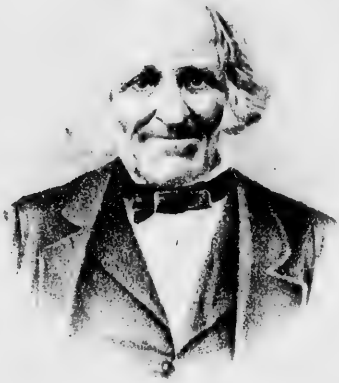
RESIDENCE OF **J. H. ELLIOT**, CHESLEY, BRUCE CO, ONT

RES OF A

William Hall Sr.
Pioneer of Melancthon Tp
ONT.

Robert Mitchell.
St Vincent Tp
ONT.

James Corley,
St Vincent Tp ONT
One of the Early Settlers.]



A Buck.
Hanover ONT.

…l St.
…anthon Tp

John Arthur,
St Vincent Tp.
ONT.

James Robertson
Settled in St Vincent Tp ONT 1836
A Member of the Old District Council.

…rley,
… Tp ONT
…y Settlers.]

William Whitelaw,
One of the Pioneers of St Vincent Tp ONT.
Located in 1831 A Member of the old District
Council.

Robert Taylor,
…Co. R.S.L.
St Vincent Tp ONT.

Robert Mitchell.
St Vincent Tp
ONT.

James Corley,
St Vincent Tp Ont
One of the Early Settlers

A. Buck.
Hanover Ont.

William Batty,
St Vincent Tp Ont

…es Corley,
…incent Tp Ont
…he Early Settler…

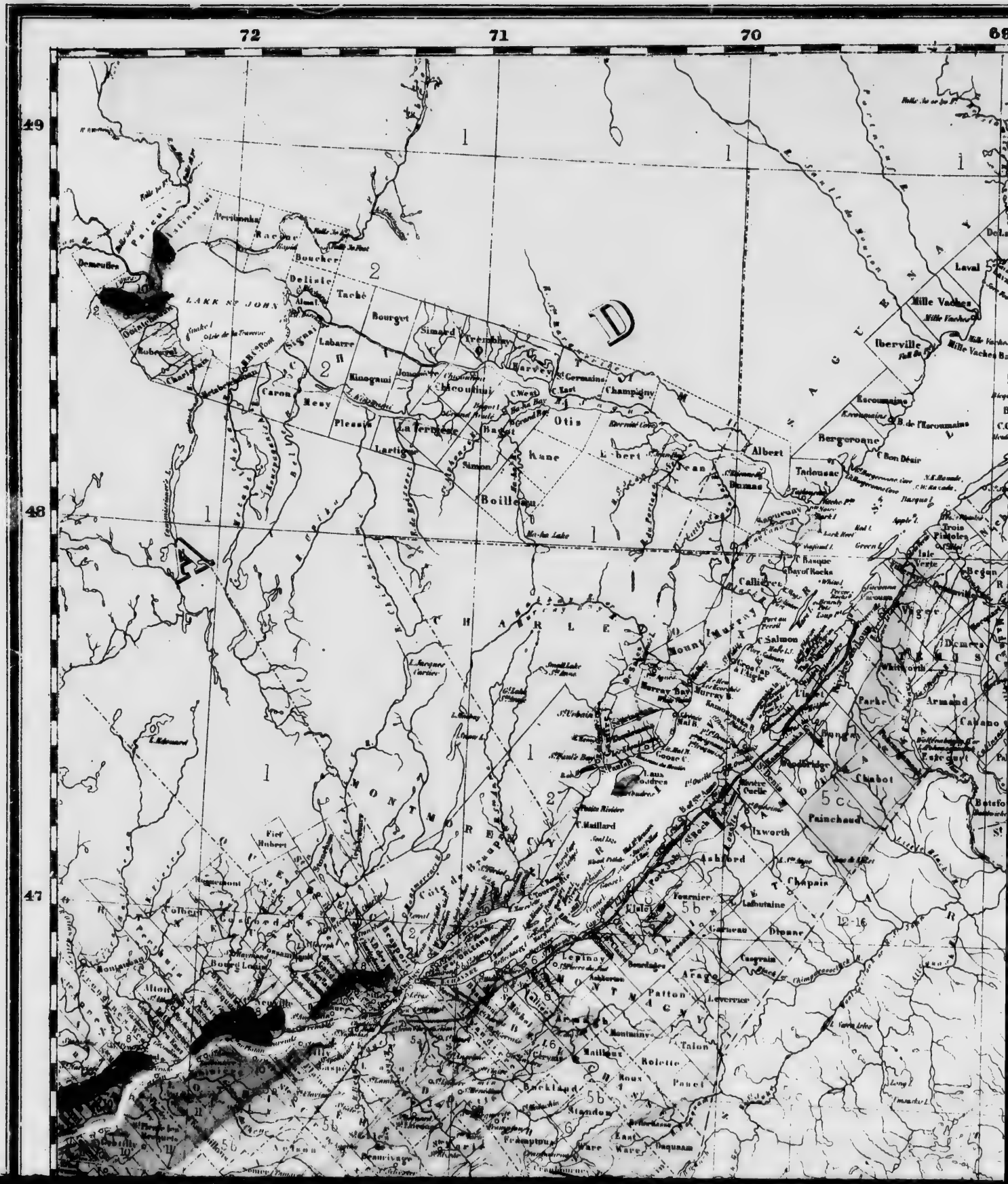
William Whitelaw,
One of the Pioneers of St Vincent Tp Ont.
Located in 1830 A Member of the old District
Council.

James Robertson
Settled in St Vincent Tp Ont 1836
A Member of the Old District Council.

Robert Taylor,
Deceased
St Vincent Tp Ont.

…a Batty,
…ased
…ent Tp Ont.

Jas. Beith,
Deceased
Owen Sound Ont.


72
71
70
49
48
47
LAKE ST JOHN
Roberval
Chambord
Péribonka
Racine
Boucher
Delisle
Taché
Bourget
Labarre
Kinogami
Caron
Mesy
Pleasis
Lartigue
Simard
Tremblay
Harvey
St Germaine
Lacouture
Otis
Kane
Simon
Boilleau
Albert
Dumas
Bergeronne
Tadoussac
Iberville
Mille Vaches
Laval
Callières
Salmon
Murray Bay
Whitworth
Parke
Armand
Chabot
Painchaud
Ixworth
Ashford
Chapais
Lepinay
Patton
Talon
Roletté
Panet
Beckland
Standon
Frampton
Ware
Vaquenay
Beauvivage
Colbert
Bonsecours
Alton
Seville
Fief Hubert
Fief Maillard
Côte de Beaupré
Côte de Orléans
MONTMORENCY
CHARLEVOIX
SAGUENAY
A
B
C
D

68
68
67 Longitude West from Greenwich
66
Tourelle
Romieux
Dalibaire
Cherbourg
Matamec
Mille Vaches
Iberville
Escoumains
Bic
Rimouski
Neigette
Mapes
Bedard
Patapedia
Addington
Eldon
Dalhousie
Colborne
Nepisiguit Bay
Chaleur Bay
Whitworth
Parke
Armand
Caxano
Pabineau
Chabot
Robinson
Madawaska
Botsford
St Francis
St Leonard
Grand Falls
Perth
Wicklow
Ludlow
Blissville
Hamilton
12-16
17-20
5a
5b
5c
6
22
23

66
65
5a
5b
17-20
12-16
Hamilton
Nepisiguit Bay
MIRAMICHE BAY
5c
28

65
64
63
12
GULF
MIRAMICHE BAY
Bay Chaleur
Gaspé Bay
York
Perce
Daniel
12-16
12-26
Griffin Cove
C. Rosier
C. Rosier B.
C. Gaspé
MAL BAY
White Head
Seal Isle B.
Cape d'Espoir
Port Saunders
Bonne Bay
Port au Choix
Port Rexton
Trinity
Trinity B.
Catalina
Bonavista
Bonavista B.
Greenspond
Fogo
Twillingate
Notre Dame B.
Exploits B.
Green Bay
Hall's Bay
Cape Freels
Indian Bay
Bridgeport
Tilt Cove
Baie Verte
Fortune B.
Placentia B.
Placentia
Burin
Burin B.
Fortune
St. Pierre
Miquelon
Langlade
Cape Race
Ferryland
Trepassey
St. Mary's B.
Argentia
Harbour Grace
Carbonear
Bay de Verde
Cape St. Francis
Conception B.
Bay de Grave
Torbay
St. John's
Petty Harbour
Renews
Cape Pine
Cape St. Mary's
Placentia
Merasheen
Long Harbour
Fox Harbour
Point Lance
Cape Ray
Port aux Basques
Codroy
Bay St. George
Port au Port
Stephenville
Bay of Islands
Humber Arm
Deer Lake
Grand Lake
Lewisporte
Gander Bay
Gander L.
Gander R.
Terra Nova R.
Terra Nova
Clarenville
Trinity Bay
Random Sound
Bonavista Bay
Bonavista
Trinity
Catalina
Port Union
Fogo
Twillingate
Notre Dame B.
Exploits B.
Green Bay
Hall's Bay
Cape Freels
Indian Bay
Bridgeport
Tilt Cove
Baie Verte
Fortune B.
Placentia B.
Placentia
Burin
Burin B.
Fortune
St. Pierre
Miquelon
Langlade
Cape Race
Ferryland
Trepassey
St. Mary's B.
Argentia
Harbour Grace
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Bay de Grave
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Petty Harbour
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Cape Pine
Cape St. Mary's
Placentia
Merasheen
Long Harbour
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Point Lance
Cape Ray
Port aux Basques
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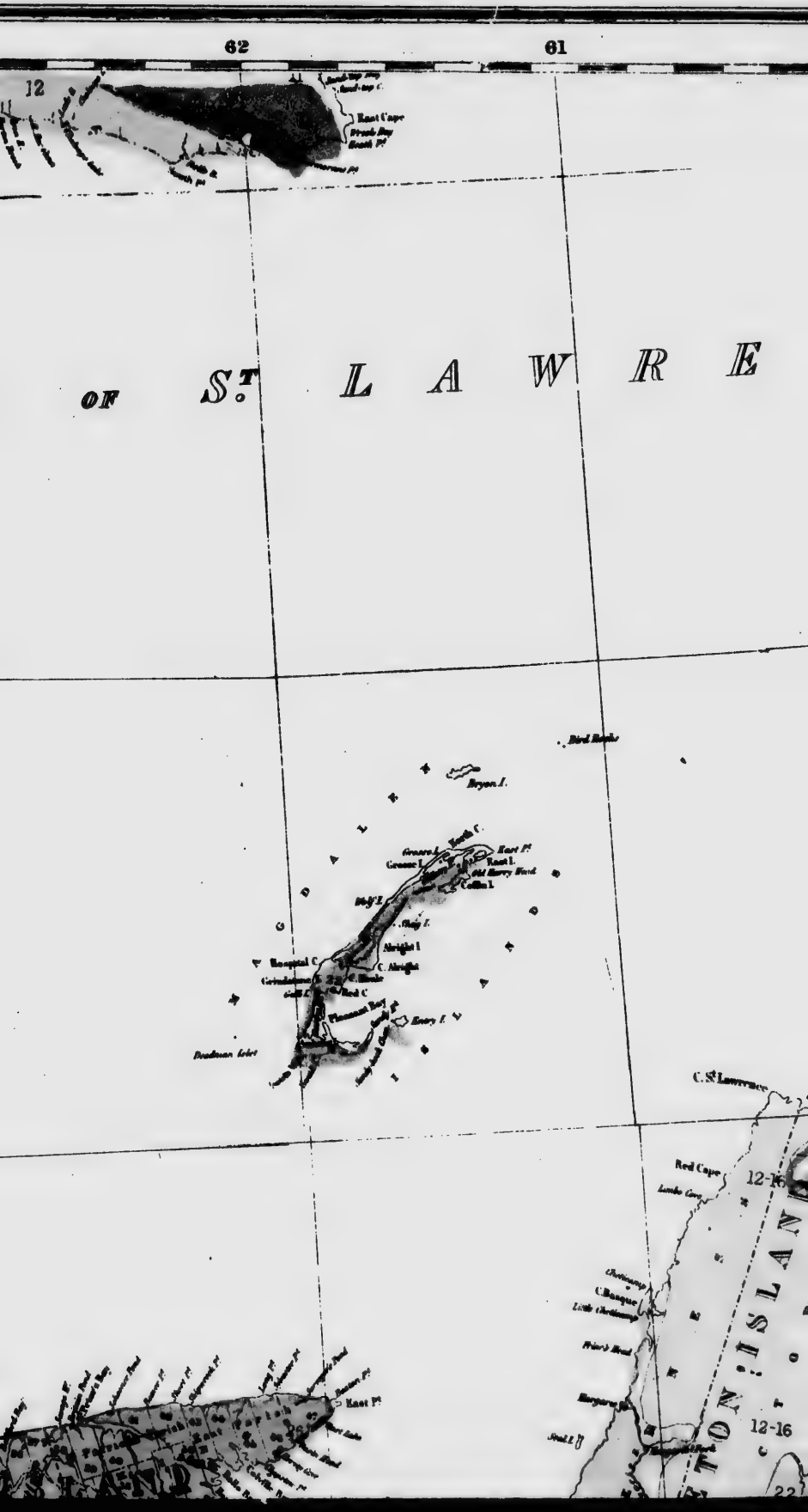
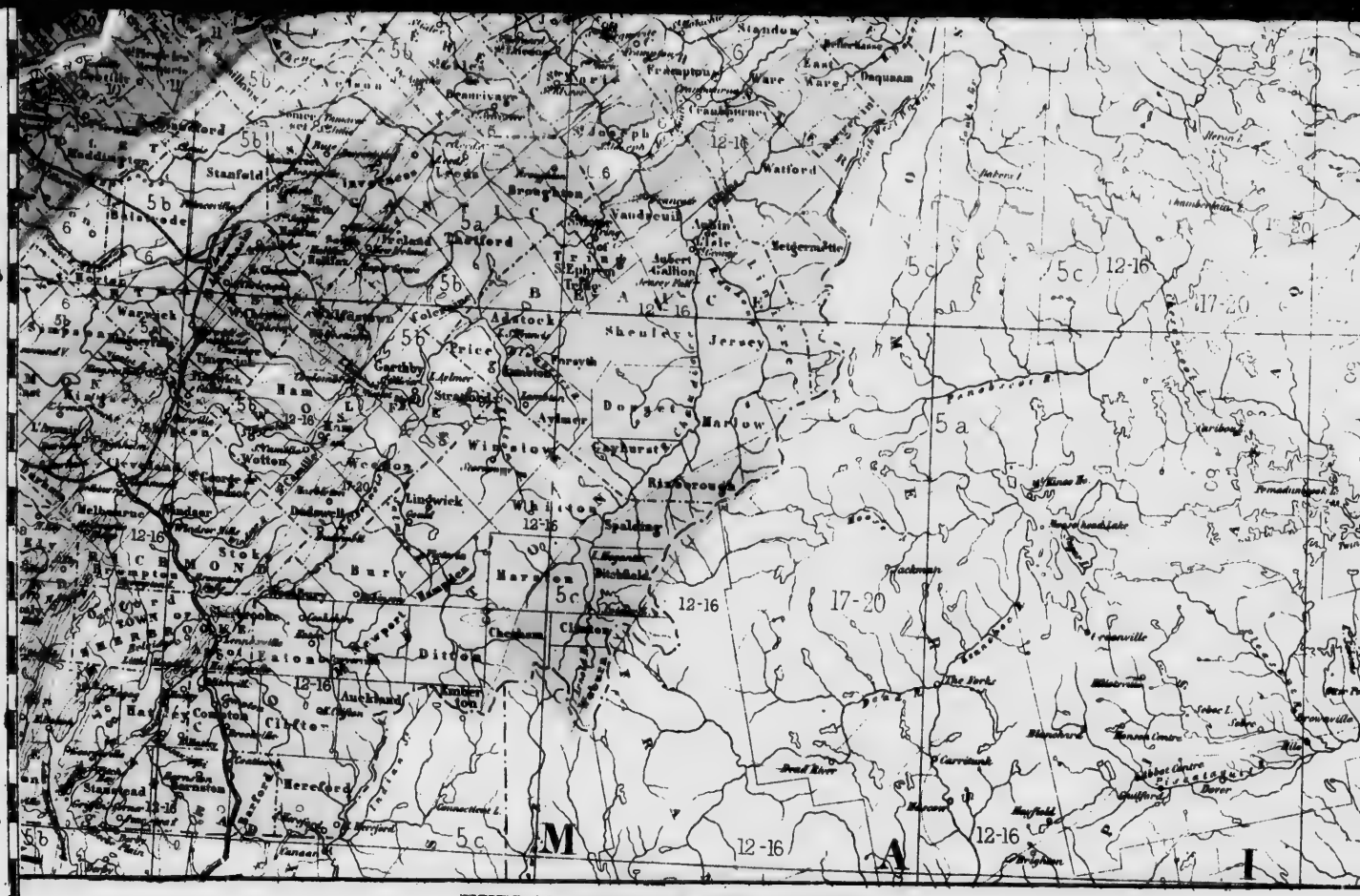
Bay St. George
Port au Port
Stephenville
Bay of Islands
Humber Arm
Deer Lake
Grand Lake
Lewisporte
Gander Bay
Gander L.
Gander R.
Terra Nova R.
Terra Nova
Clarenville
Trinity Bay
Random Sound
Bonavista Bay
Bonavista
Trinity
Catalina
Port Union


62
61
12
OF S.T LAWRE
Bryon I.
Red Rocks
Groais I.
East Pt
Old Harry Head
Shag I.
Aberdeen I
C. Aberdeen
Hospital C
Red C
Flowerpot Rock
Entry I.
Deadman Islet
C. St Lawrence
Red Cape
12-16
Lumbo Cove
Bonaventure
Little Bonaventure
Point Head
Burgeo
Seal I.
East Pt
12-16
22

99
60
49
48
47
R E N C E
C. St Lawrence
C. North
Red Cape
12-16
12-16
TON ISLAND
22
28



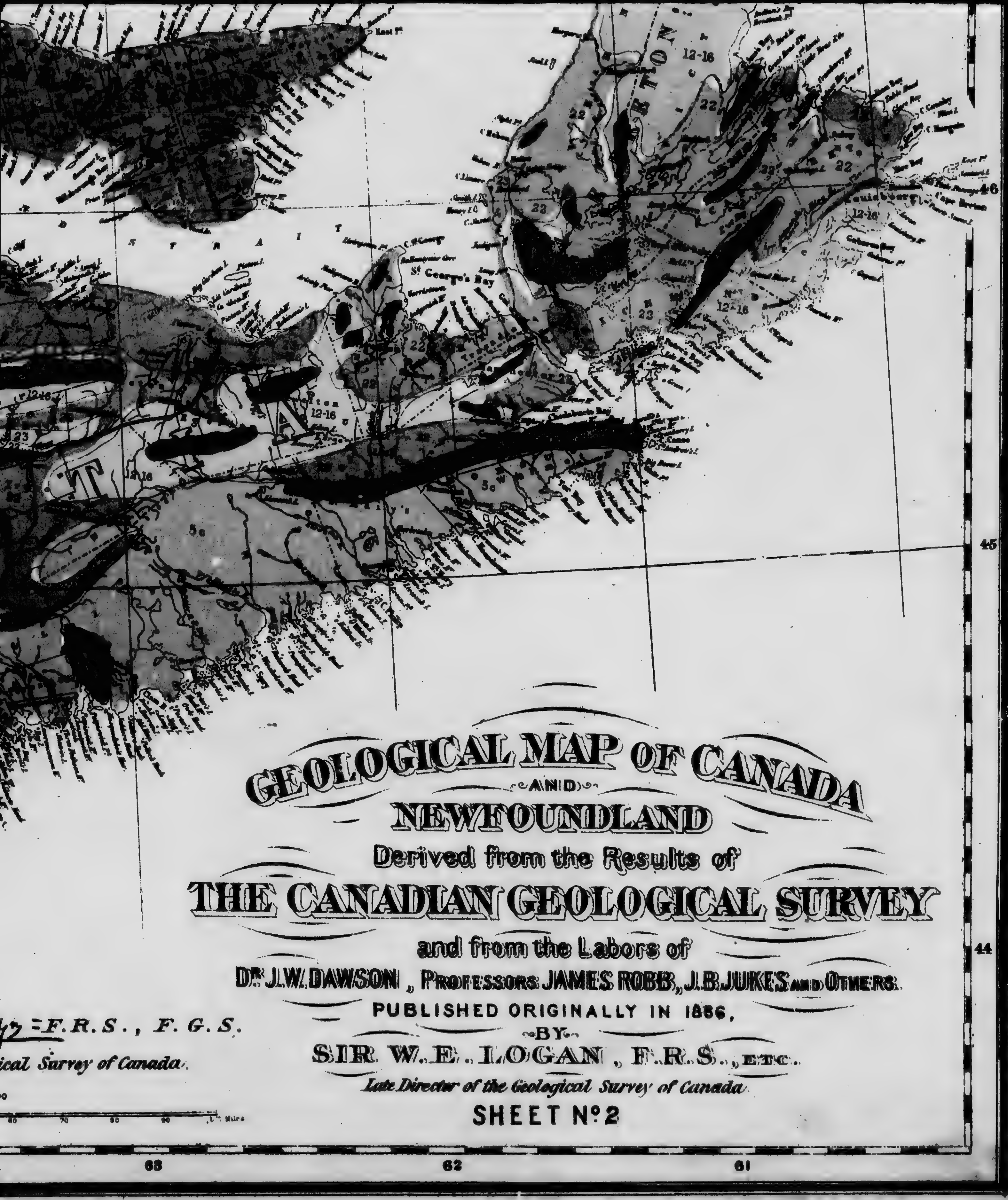
EXPLANATION OF THE COLORS.

8 *Trenton*	19 *Chemung & Portage*	28 *Tertiary*
7 *Birdseye & Black River*	18 *Hamilton*	27 *Cretaceous*
6a *Chazy*	17 *Corniferous & Oriskany*	26 *Trias*
6 *Sillery*	16 *Lower Helderberg*	25 *Permian ?*
5b *Lauzon*	15 *Onondaga*	24 *Upper Carbonif*
5a *Lévis*	14 *Guelph*	23 *Coal Measures*
5 *Calciferous*	13 *Niagara*	22 *Bonaventure*
4 *Potsdam*	12 *Clinton*	21 *Lower Carbon*
3 *Huronian*	11 *Medina & Oneida*	20 *Old red*
2 *Upper Laurentian or Labrador*	10 *Hudson River*	t *Greenstone*
1 *Lower Laurentian*	9 *Utica*	g *Granite &c*

72 71 70 69

28 Tertiary
27 Cretaceous
26 Trias
25 Permian ?
24 Upper Carboniferous limestone
23 Coal Measures
22 Bonaventure
21 Lower Carboniferous limestone
20 Old red
t Greenstone
g Granite &c.
B R U N S W I C
I S L E
Mount Desert I.
Campobello I.
Weymouth
Clare
C. St Mary
12-16
17-20
5c
69
68
Longitude West from Greenwich.

12-16
22
23
17-20
Penafield
Chicoutimi Bay
Lake St John
Scale 1:1000000
F.R.S., F.
Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.
65
64
63


GEOLOGICAL MAP OF CANADA
AND
NEWFOUNDLAND
Derived from the Results of
THE CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
and from the Labors of
Dr. J.W. DAWSON, PROFESSORS JAMES ROBB, J.B. JUKES AND OTHERS.
PUBLISHED ORIGINALLY IN 1866,
BY
SIR W. E. LOGAN, F.R.S., ETC.
Late Director of the Geological Survey of Canada
SHEET No. 2
=F.R.S., F.G.S.
ical Survey of Canada
St George's Bay
Cape Breton
46
45
44
63
62
61

John McKay,
Deceased late of Sydenham ONT.
Brought under Sir John Moore at Corunna
Born 1783 - Settled in Sydenham 1841 -
Died 1876.

James Edge
GLENELG Tp ONT.
Ex Warden of Grey Co.

James Beattie
Treasurer of SULLIVAN Tp ONT
14 Years in the Council

Nathaniel Herriman
(Deceased) of DERBY Tp
ONT.

...ity,
...denham, ONT.
...Moore of Corunna
...denham No 41—

Alex Irwin
the first Deputy Reeve
of ARTEMESIA Tp ONT.

Samuel Edge
Pioneer of GLENELG Tp
ONT.

...Beattie
...SULLIVAN Tp ONT.
...the Council.

Robert A. Strik
Reeve of DERBY Tp,
ONT.

Alexander Fleming
Deceased late of DERBY Tp
ONT.

James Ridge
GLENELG Tp ONT.
Ex Warden of Grey Co.

James Beattie
Treasurer of SULLIVAN Tp ONT.
14 Years in the Council

Nathaniel Herriman
Deceased / of DERBY Tp
ONT.

Robert Linn
Pioneer of DERBY Tp ONT.
Member of the Municipal Council for
3 Years.

Beattie
of SULLIVAN Tp ONT
in the Council

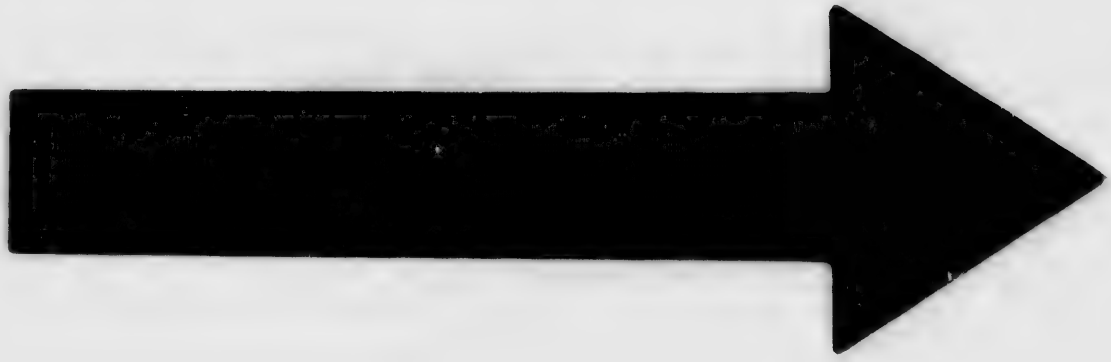
Robert A. Stark
Reeve of DERBY Tp,
ONT.

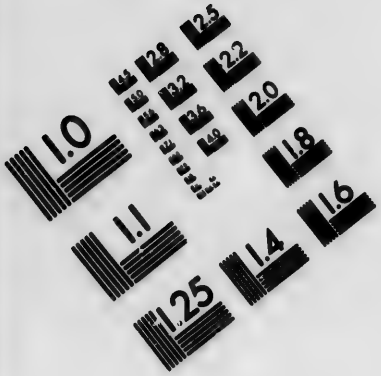
Samuel Ridge
Pioneer of GLENELG Tp
ONT.

Alexander Fleming
Deceased of DERBY Tp
ONT.

Linn
ERBY Tp ONT.
ncipal Council for
ears.

James Gardner
22 Years in the Municipal Council
of SYDENHAM Tp ONT.





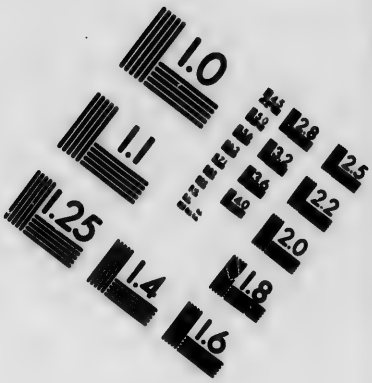
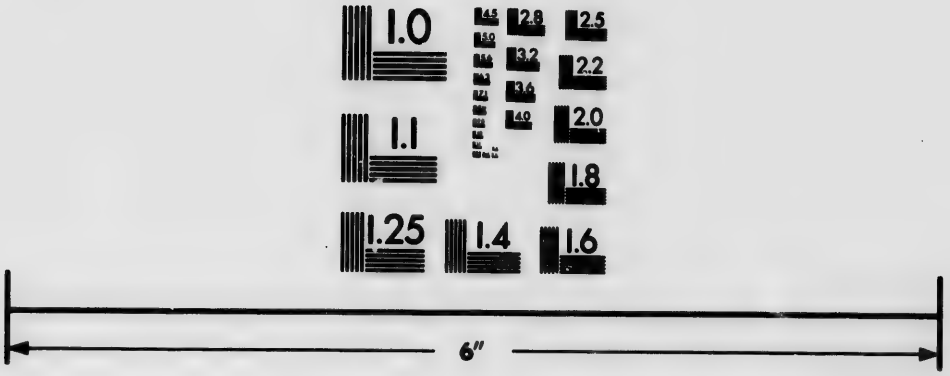


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



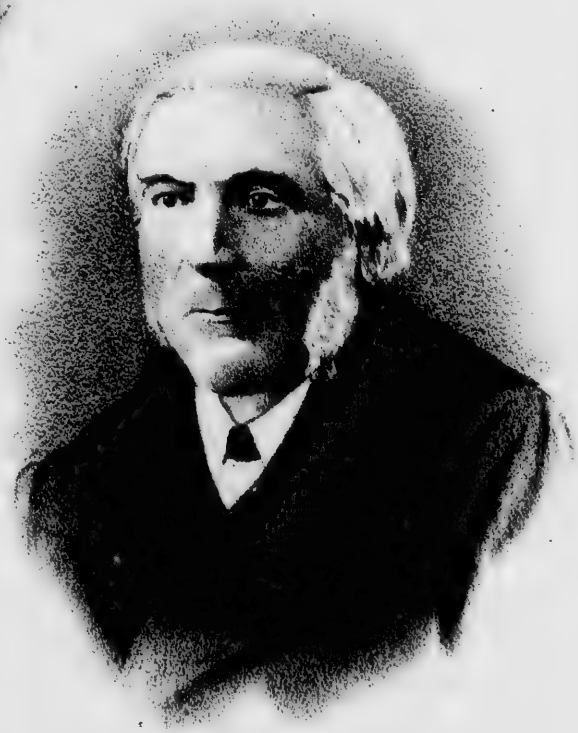
Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

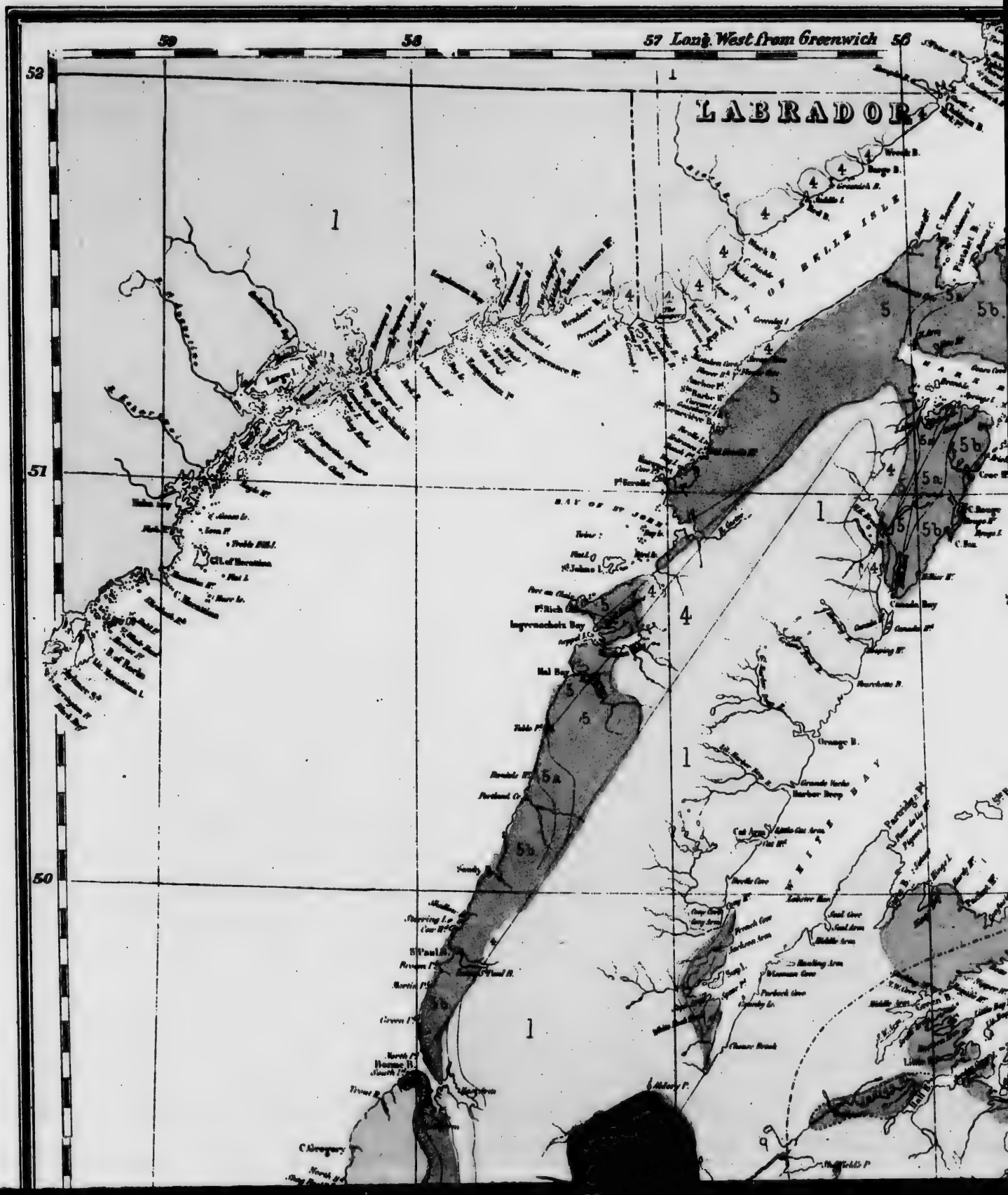
John Valentine,
[Deceased]
One of the First Settlers of Paisley,
ONT.

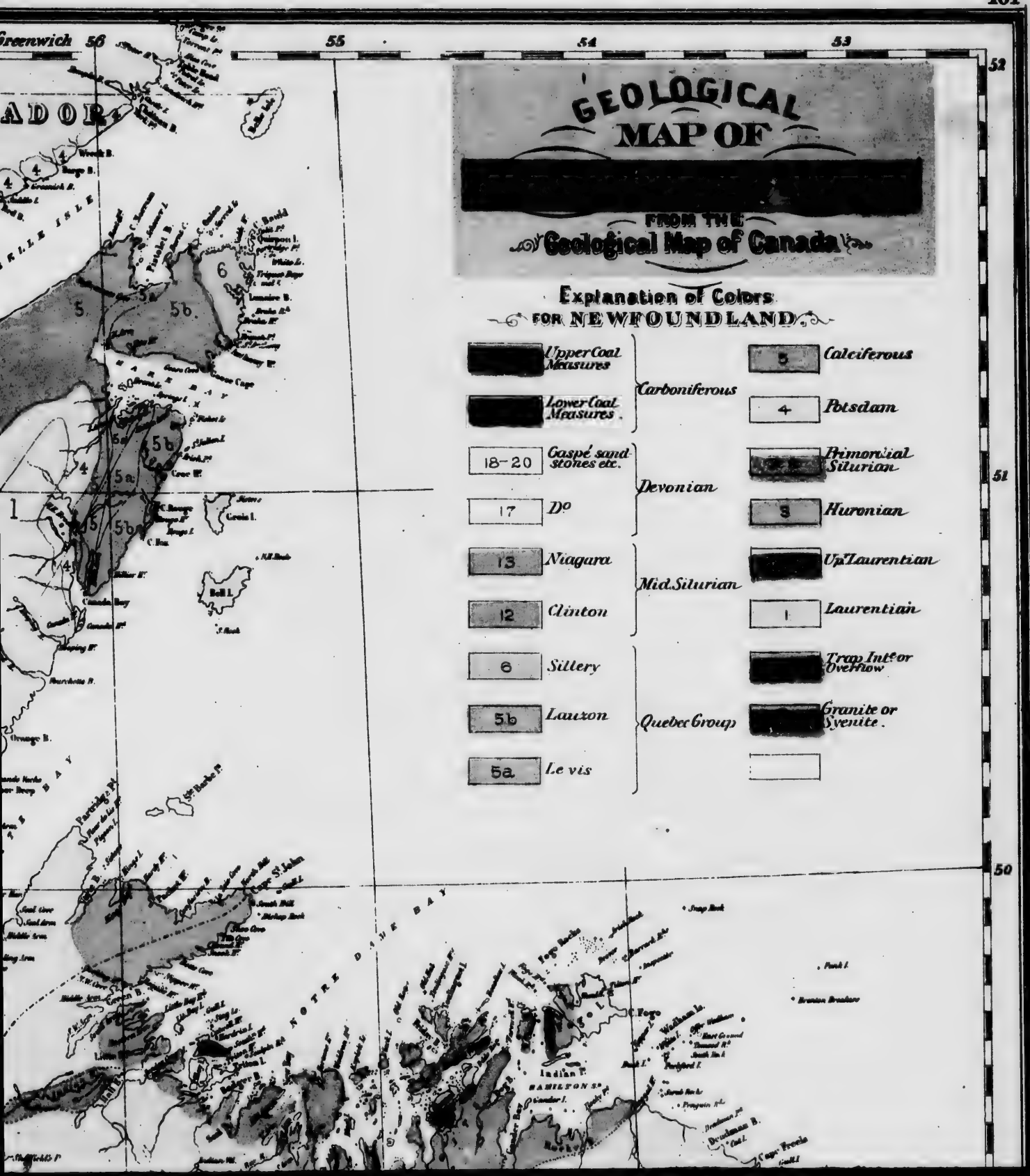
The Late George Reddon,
Carrick Tp. Bruce Co.
ONT.

Peter E. Brown.
[Deceased]
First Settler in Teeswater,
ONT.



Donald Mc Lellan,
[Deceased]
The "Old Reeve" of Bruce Tp. ONT.


59
58
57 Long. West from Greenwich
56
52
51
50
LABRADOR
1
4
5
5a
5b
BAY OF ST JOHN'S
BELLE ISLE
BAIE DE


Greenwich
56
55
54
53
52
51
50
GEOLOGICAL
MAP OF
FROM THE
Geological Map of Canada
Explanation of Colors
FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.
Upper Coal Measures
Lower Coal Measures
Carboniferous
18-20
Gaspé sand stones etc.
17
Do
Devonian
13
Niagara
12
Clinton
Mid. Silurian
6
Sillery
5b
Lauzon
5a
Levis
Quebec Group
Calciferous
Potsdam
Primordial Silurian
Huronian
Up. Laurentian
Laurentian
Trap Int. or Overflow
Granite or Syenite.
NOTRE DAME BAY
Indian P.
HAMILTON Sd.

The Late George Reddon,
Carrick Tp. Bruce Co.
ONT.

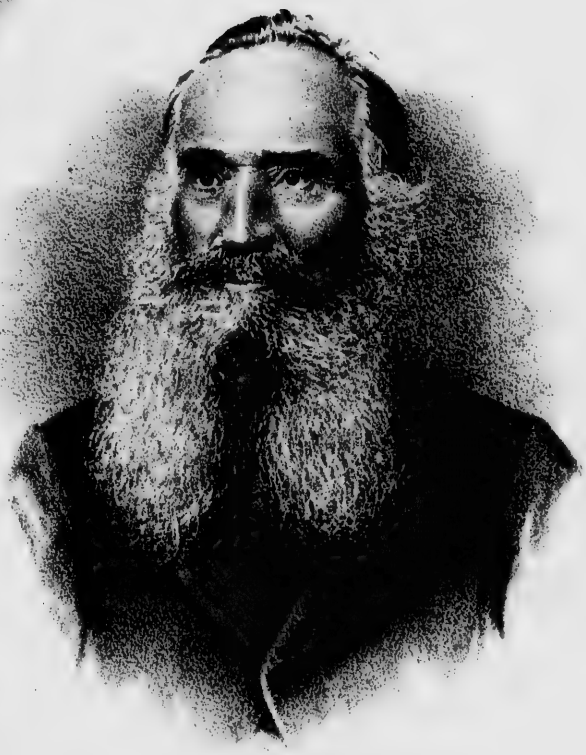
Robert Graham,
Lucknow,
ONT.

William Carnegie,
Mildmay,
ONT.

Major Wm Daniel,
Kincardine,
ONT.

Donald Mc Lellan,
[Deceased]
The "Old Reeve" of Bruce Tp. ONT.

Samuel T. Rowe,
Paisley,
ONT.



Alexander McCarter,
Walkerton,
ONT.

Geo. Daniel,
Kincardine,
ONT.

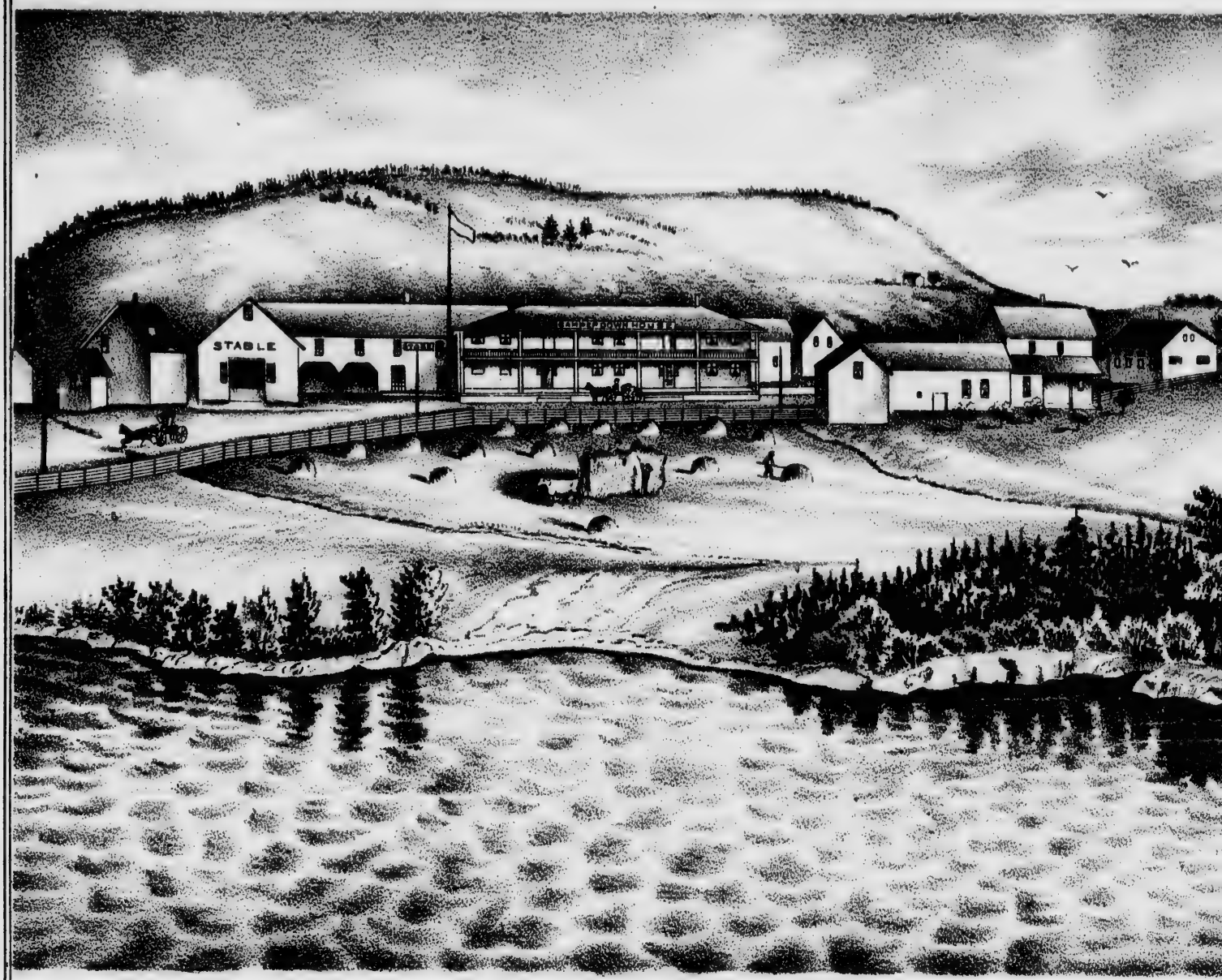
E W F O U N
B.of ISLANDS
PORT AU PORT B.Y
GEORGE BAY
C.St George
C.Anguille
C.Gregory
Red I.
East B.
Deer Pond
Hinds P.
Indian Peak
Sandy P.
Misery P.
Long Range
Barbeau I.
Indian Lake
George R. Lake
Grand Lake
Portland P.
C.Ray
HERMITAGE B.
C.Race
C.Ground Bank
Fortune B.
Grande
Burnt I.
Green I.
Lamaline B.
48
49
59
58
57 Long. West from Greenwich
56

U N D L A N D
FORTUNE BAY
HERMITAGE B.
PLACENTIA BAY
C. Bonavista
C. Race
C. St Mary
Greenwich
56
55
54
53

J. B. Shirtliff.

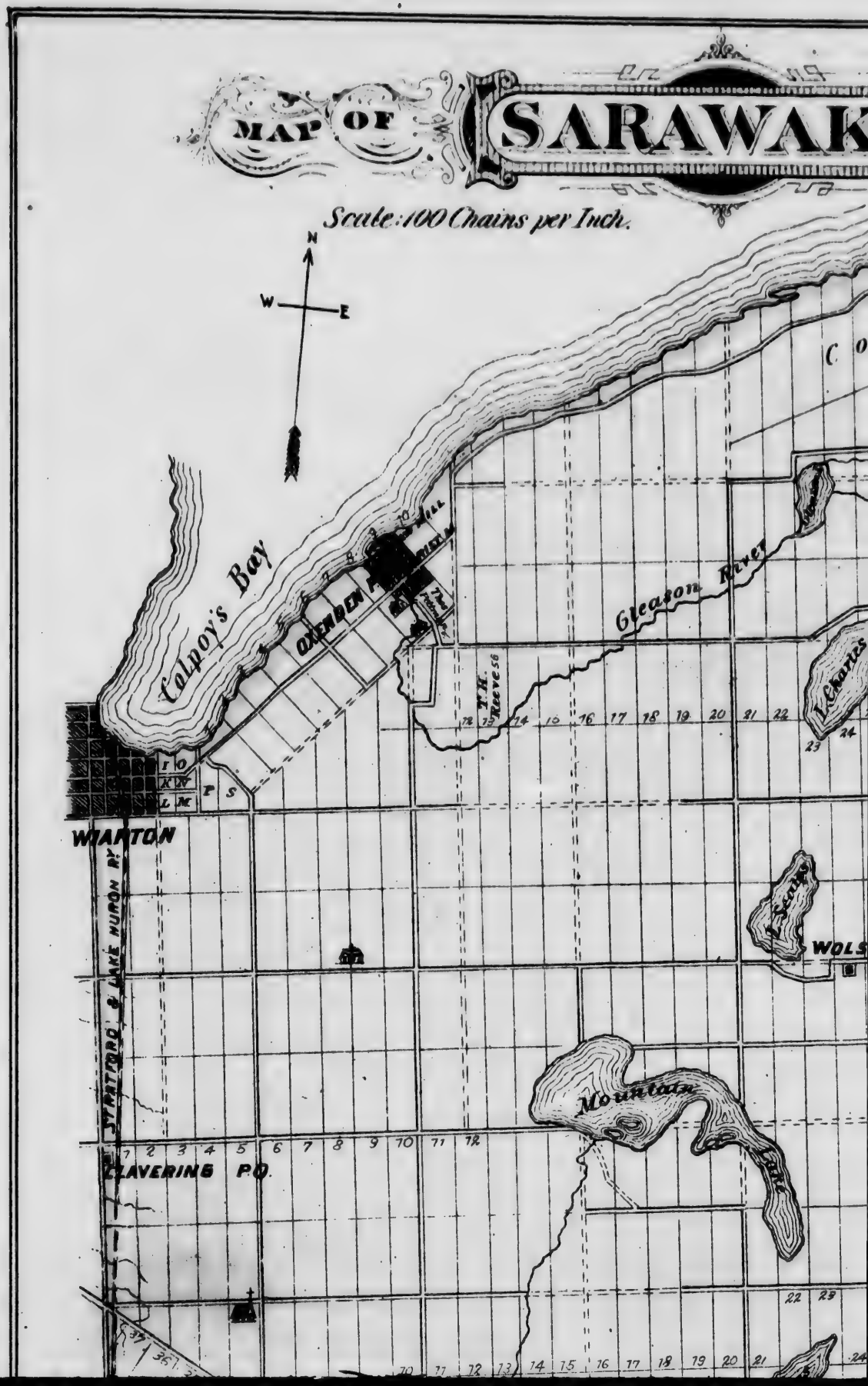
THE RESIDENCE OF **J. B. SHIRTLIFF, ESQ**, HATLEY TP. QUEBEC. [MASSAWIPPI & AYERS FLATS, IN DISTANCE]

THE RESIDENCE OF **J. B. SHIRTLIFF, ESQ.**, HATLEY TP QUE

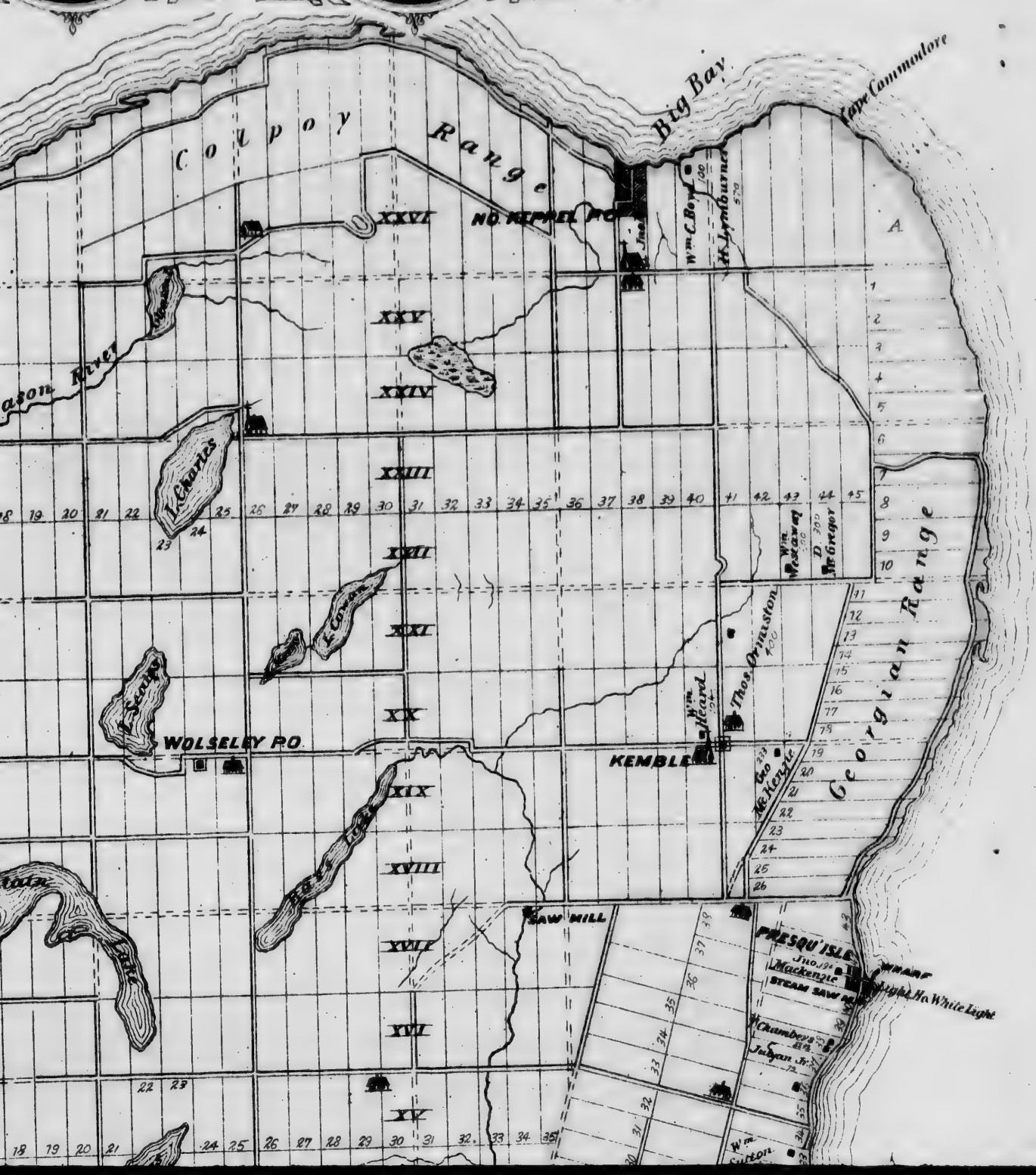


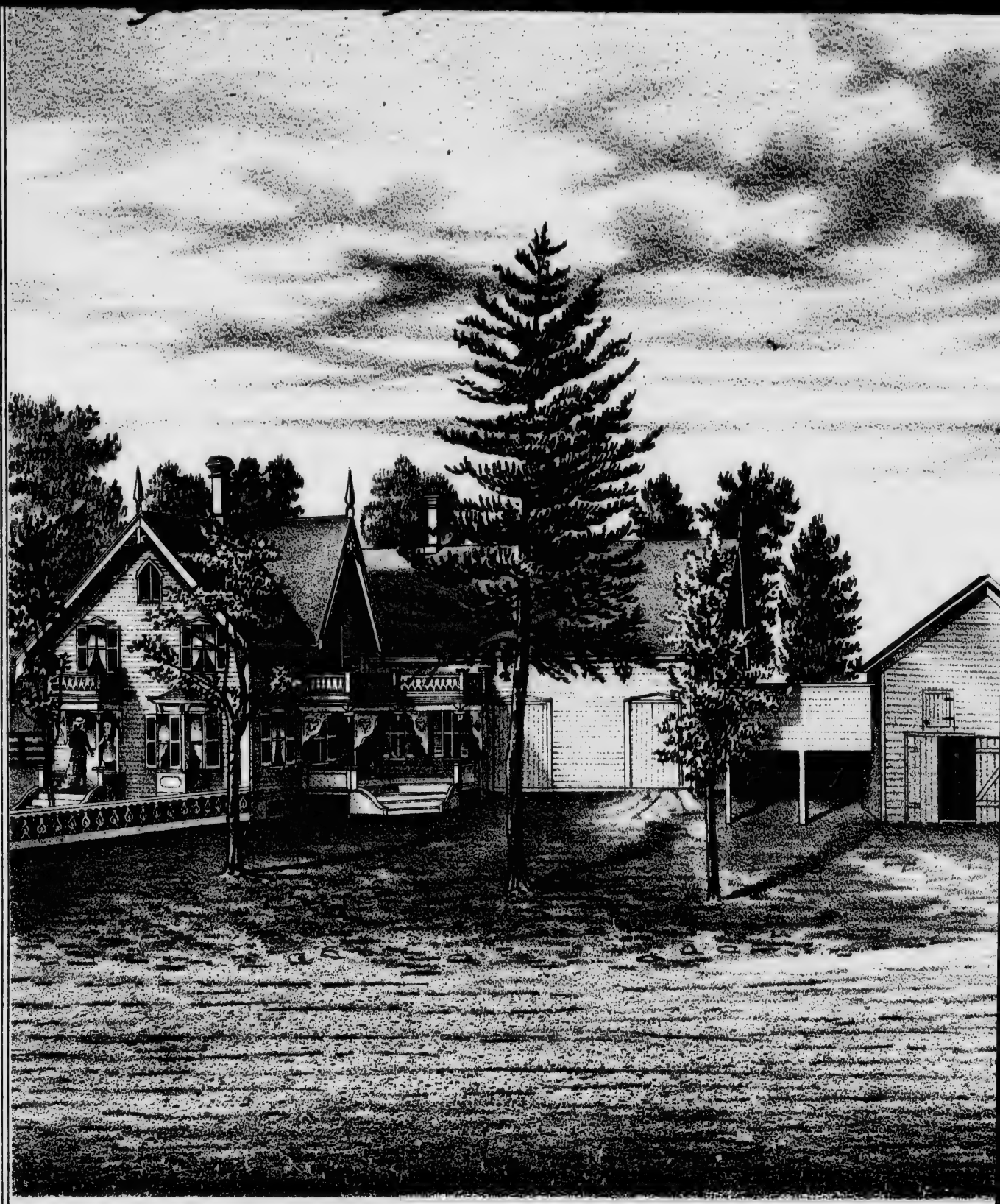
THE CAMPERDOWN - HOUSE AND RES. OF **W. E. TUCK ESQ**, VILLAGE OF GEORGETVILLE,

OF GEORGETVILLE, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.

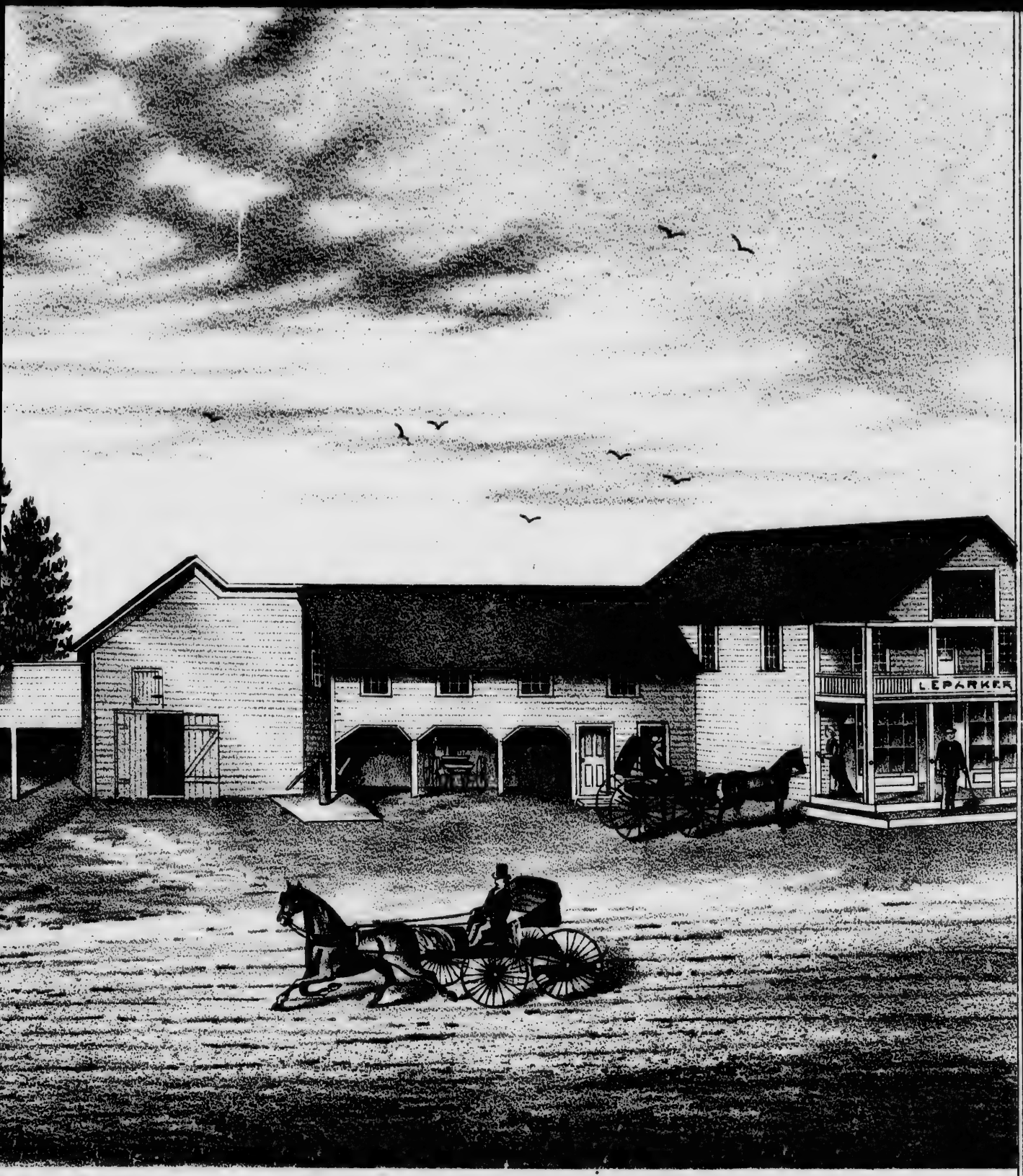

MAP OF SARAWAK
Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.
N
W
E
Colpoy's Bay
Gleason River
WIARTON
STRATFORD & LAKE HURON RY.
CLAVERING P.O.
Mountain
WOLS

AWAK & KEPPEL TOWNSHIPS

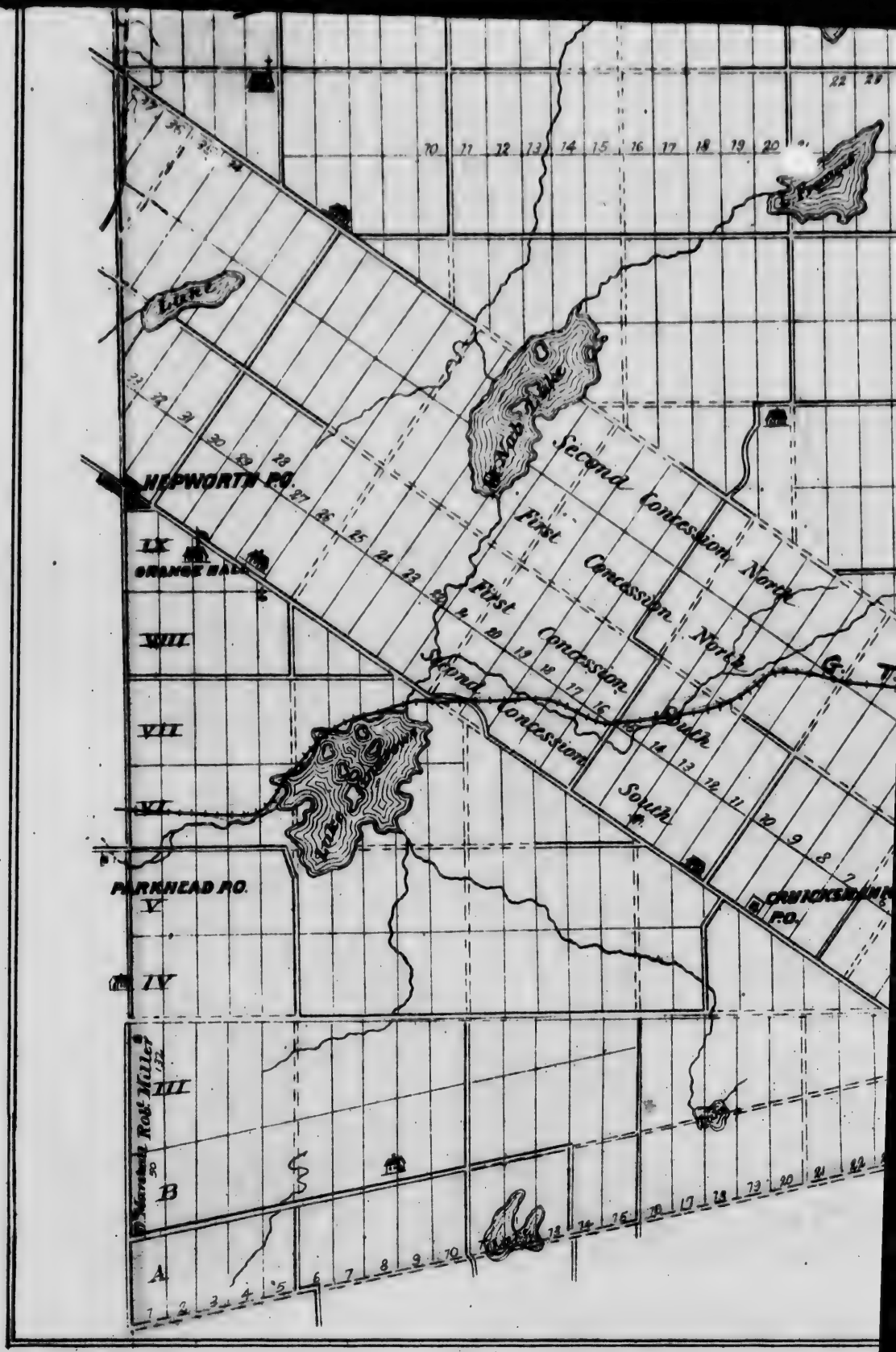




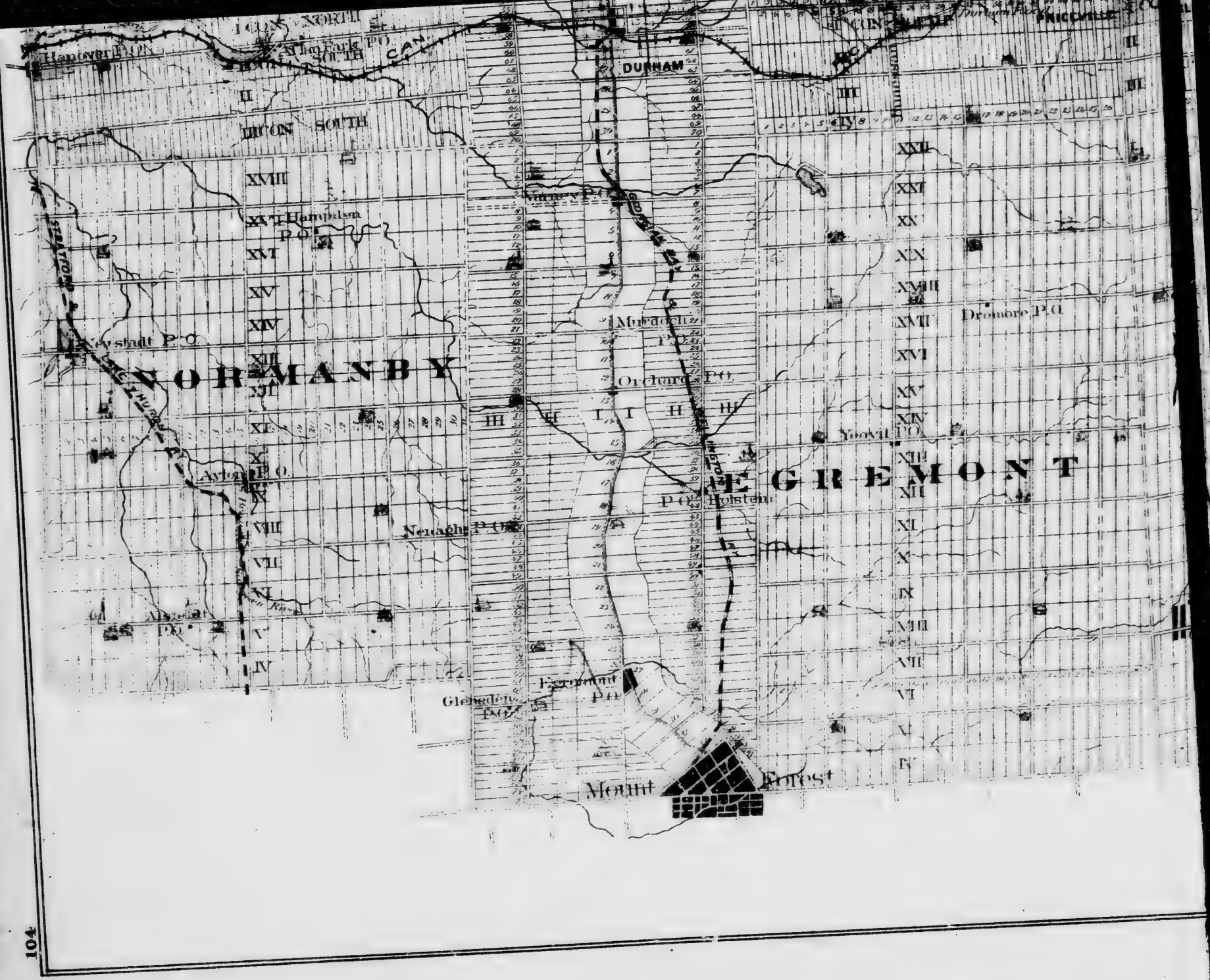
THE RESIDENCE OF **L. E. PARKER ESQ.** EAS

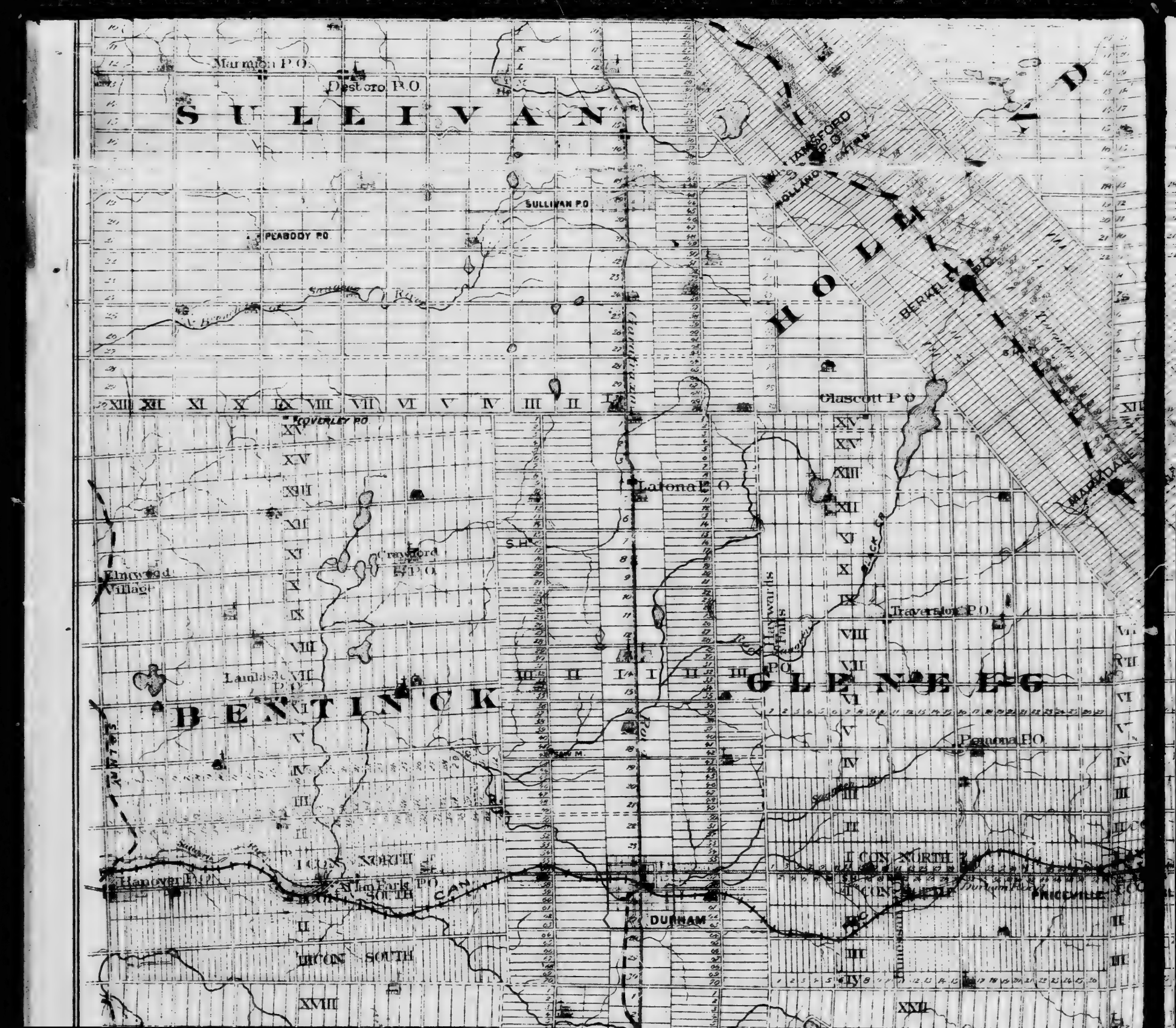


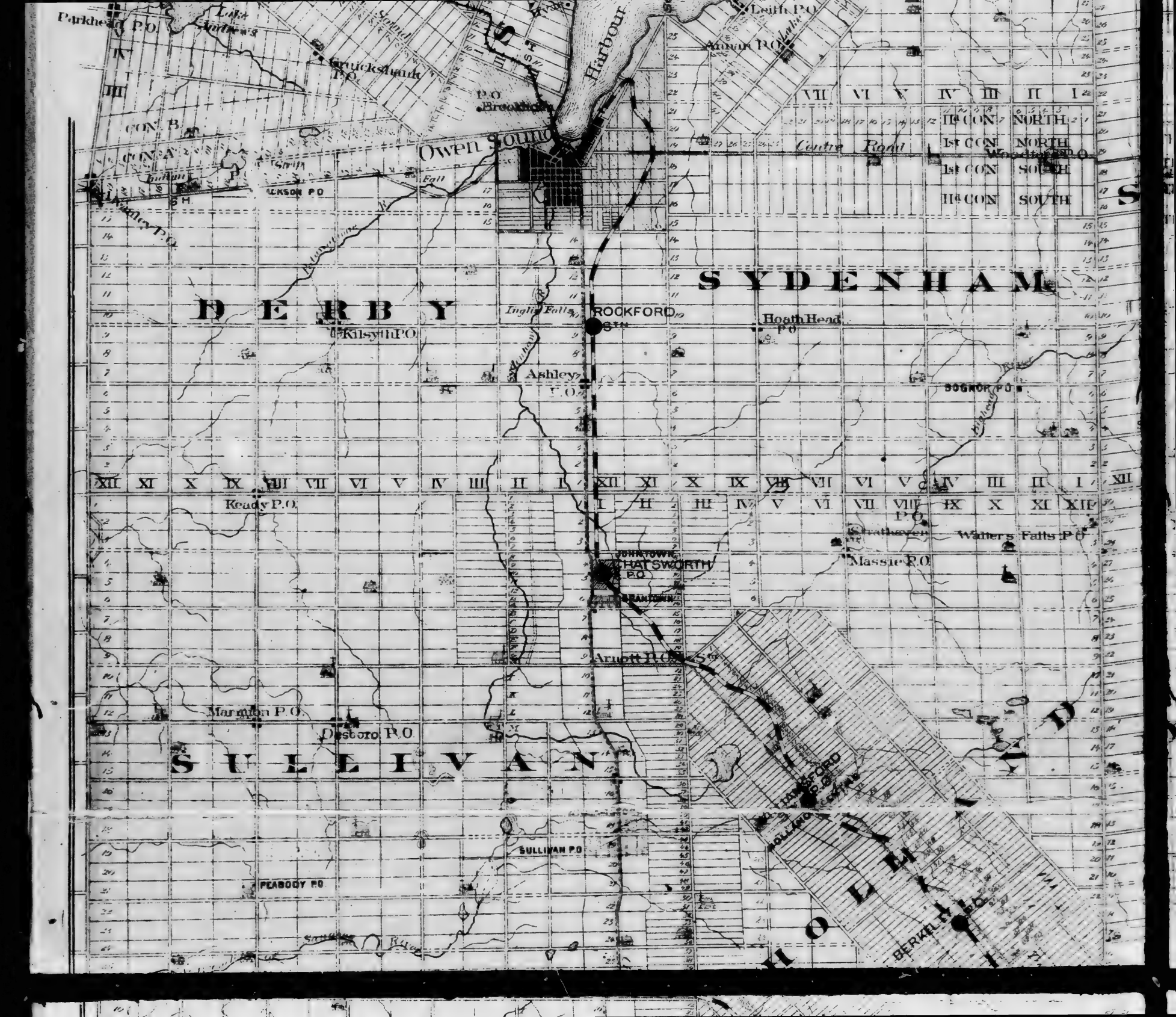
CR ESQ. EAST HATLEY, STANSTEAD CO. QUE.

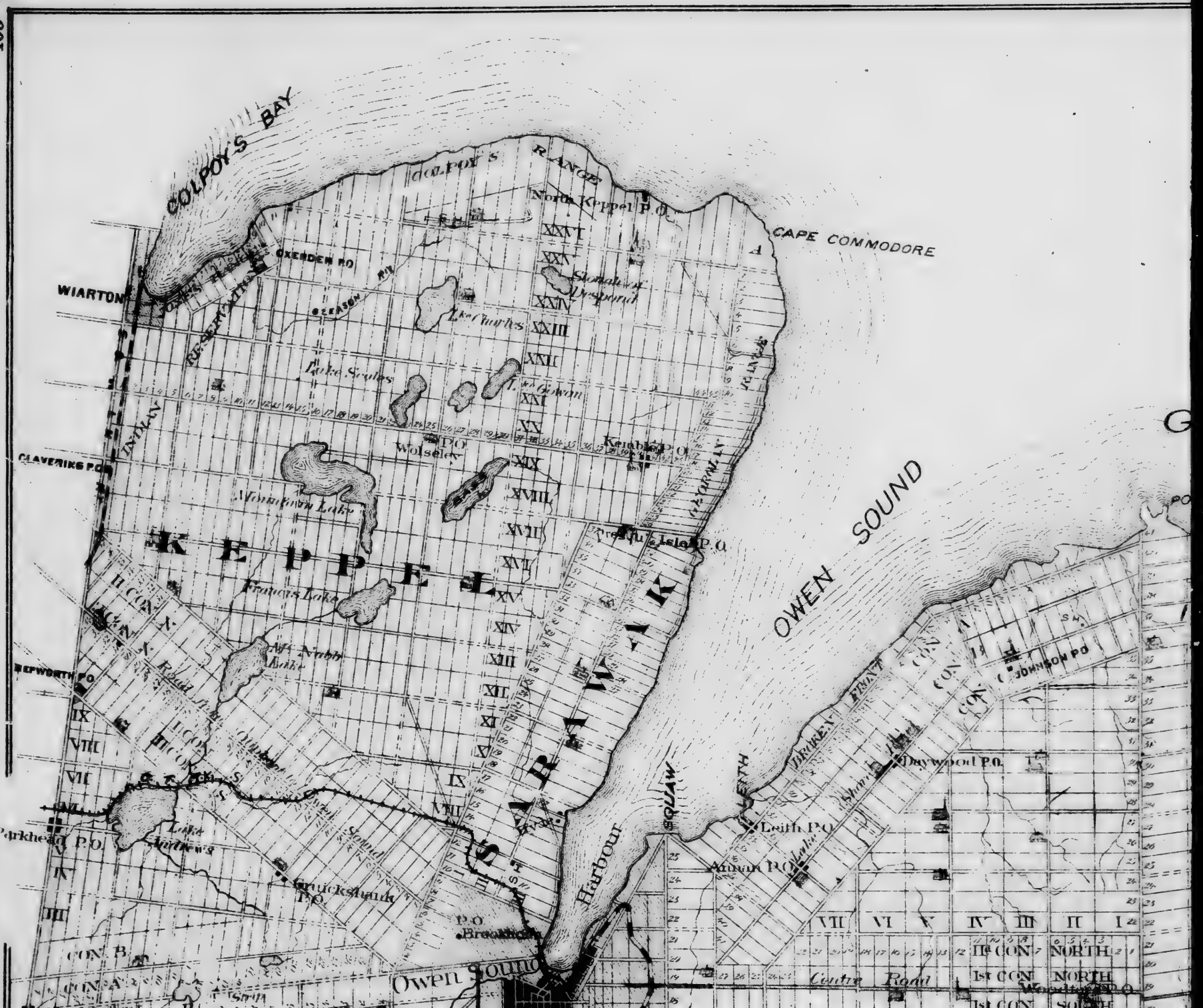

HEPWORTH P.O.
ORANGE HALL
PARKHEAD P.O.
CRUICKSTON P.O.
Second Concession North
First Concession North
First Concession South
Second Concession South
Lake
IX
VIII
VII
VI
V
IV
III
B
A

GEORGIAN
BAY
Owen Sound
G. T. Ry.
INDIAN
RIVER
CRUICKSHANK
P.O.
XV
XIV
XIII
XII
XI
X
IX
VIII
Wm. Sutton
B. Kirk
Robt. Walker

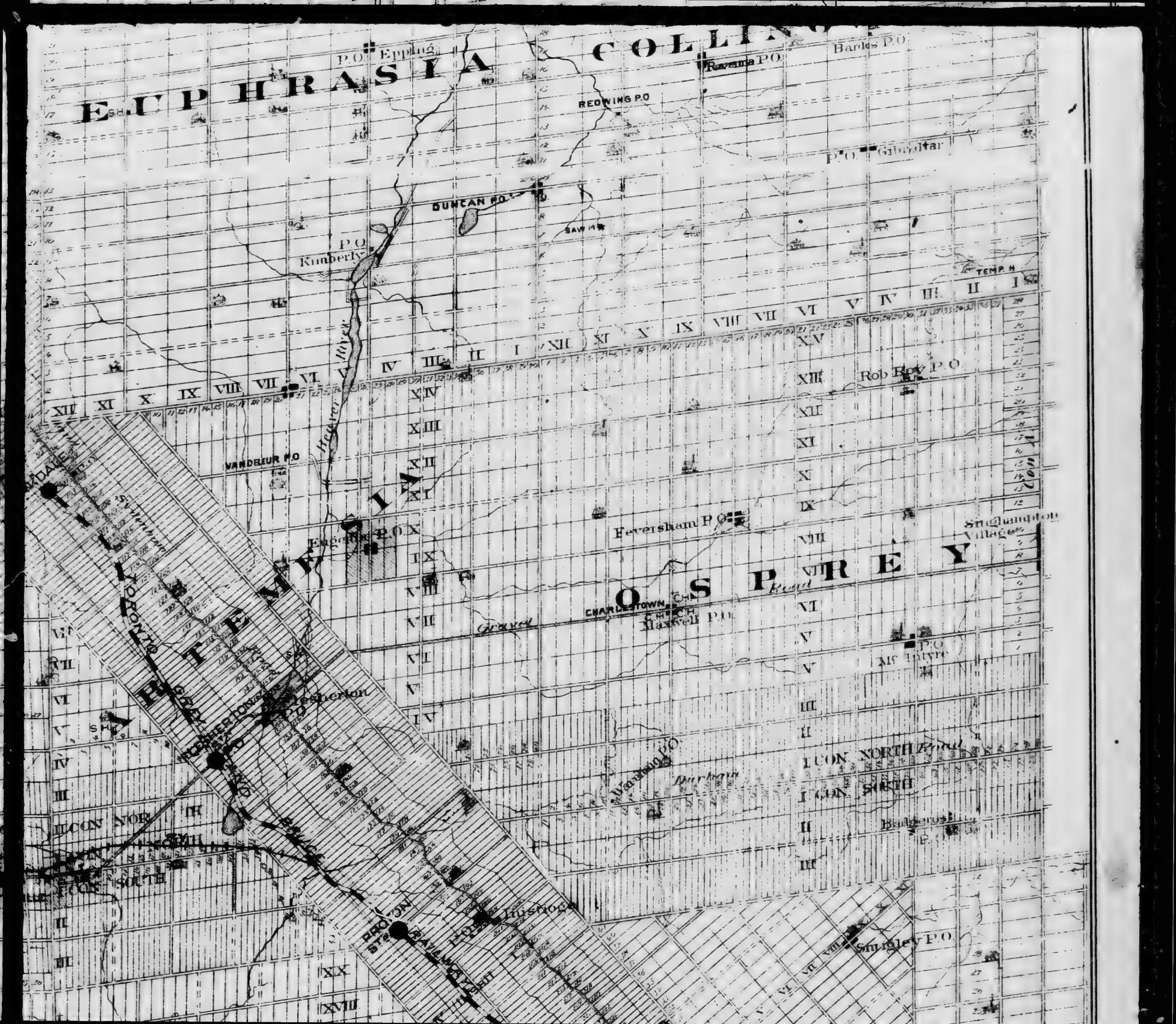

CON. NORTH
Hanover P.O.
King Park P.O.
CON. SOUTH
DURHAM
Priceville
Priceville P.O.
Hampden P.O.
Neustadt P.O.
NORMANBY
Mildmay
Mildmay P.O.
Orchard P.O.
Holstein
Holstein P.O.
Ayton P.O.
Neuaghs P.O.
Glenelg P.O.
Egremont P.O.
Dromore P.O.
Yeovil P.O.
EGREMONT
Mount Forest
Saugeen River
Teeswater River


SULLIVAN
HOLLAND
BENTINCK
GLENELG
Marmion P.O.
Desboro P.O.
SULLIVAN P.O.
PEABODY P.O.
HOLLAND CENTRE
BERKELEY P.O.
MARKDALE
Glascott P.O.
COVERLEY P.O.
Latona P.O.
Elmwood Village
Crayford P.O.
Landsdale P.O.
Traverton P.O.
Proton P.O.
Pegnona P.O.
Hanover P.O.
New Farm P.O.
DURHAM
PRICEVILLE
I CON. NORTH
I CON. SOUTH
II CON. SOUTH
III CON. SOUTH
XVIII
XXII
XIII XII XI X IX VIII VII VI V IV III II I
XV XIV XIII XII XI X IX VIII VII VI V IV III II I

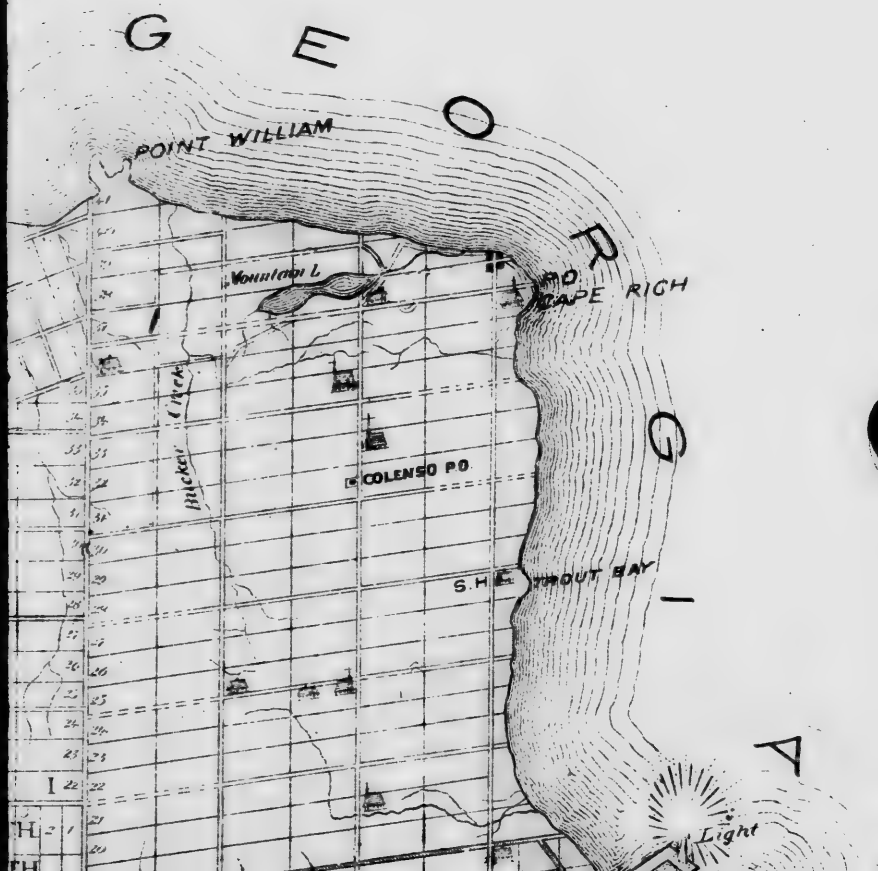

Parkhead P.O
Leith P.O
Harbour
Owen Sound
Centre Road
DERBY
SYDENHAM
SULLIVAN
HOLLAND
ROCKFORD
Kilsyth P.O
Ashley P.O
Hoath Head P.O
Ready P.O
Strathaven P.O
Waters Falls P.O
Massie P.O
JOHNTOWN
HATSWORTH P.O
Arnott P.O
Marmion P.O
Desboro P.O
SULLIVAN P.O
PEABODY P.O
Berkeley P.O
Woodlea P.O
BOGNOR P.O
Inglis Falls
Sydenham R.
Saugeen R.
Holland R.
Sullivan R.
Smith
Brockhurst
Keadybank P.O
Lake Harbour
Scotch
Indian
Fall
Sydenham
Eyebrow
Saugeen
Holland
Sullivan
1st CON NORTH
2nd CON NORTH
1st CON SOUTH
2nd CON SOUTH
CON A
CON B
S.H.


COLPOY'S BAY
COLPOY'S RANGE
North Keppel P.O.
CAPE COMMODORE
OXENDEN P.O
WIARTON
OXENDEN BAY
Lake Charles
Lake Scales
Keeble P.O.
Wolsely P.O.
CLAVERIKE P.O.
Wolseley Lake
KEPPEL
Fraters Lake
Presqu'Isle P.O.
OWEN SOUND
JOHNSON P.O.
Daywood P.O.
REPWORTH P.O.
Parkhead P.O.
Lake Andrews
Sound
Bruckshank P.O.
Brookholm P.O.
Harbour
Leith P.O.
Annan P.O.
Owen Sound
Centre Road
NORTH
Woodlands P.O.
CON. A
CON. B
II CON.
I CON.

PROTON
MELANCTHON
NOW BELONGING TO PROVISIONAL COUNTY OF DUFFERIN
Inglis
Smigley P.O.
BUNDALK P.O.
ORANGE HALL
ORANGE HALL
BAWM
P.O.
Hopeville
Vandley P.O.
Cedarville P.O.
McLaughlin P.O.
Pinkerton Hills
TAVERN
SHELBURNE
GRANDE
XX
XVIII
XVII
XVI
XV
XIV
XIII
XII
XI
IX
VIII
VII
VI
V
IV
III
II
I


EUPHRASIA COLLINGWOOD
P.O. Epping
Ravenna P.O.
Barkes P.O.
REDWING P.O.
P.O. Gibraltar
DUNCAN P.O.
SAW MILL
P.O. Kimberly
TEMP H
Rob Roy P.O.
VANDELEUR P.O.
Beaver River
Feversham P.O.
Engelhart P.O.
Shrigley P.O.
Maxwell P.O.
McIntyre P.O.
Wanbrough P.O.
Burbrae
Bridgenorth
Inisfree
Shrigley P.O.
CHARLESTOWN
GREY
SIMCOE
NORTH RIDING
SOUTH RIDING
CON NORTH
CON SOUTH
Road
Creek

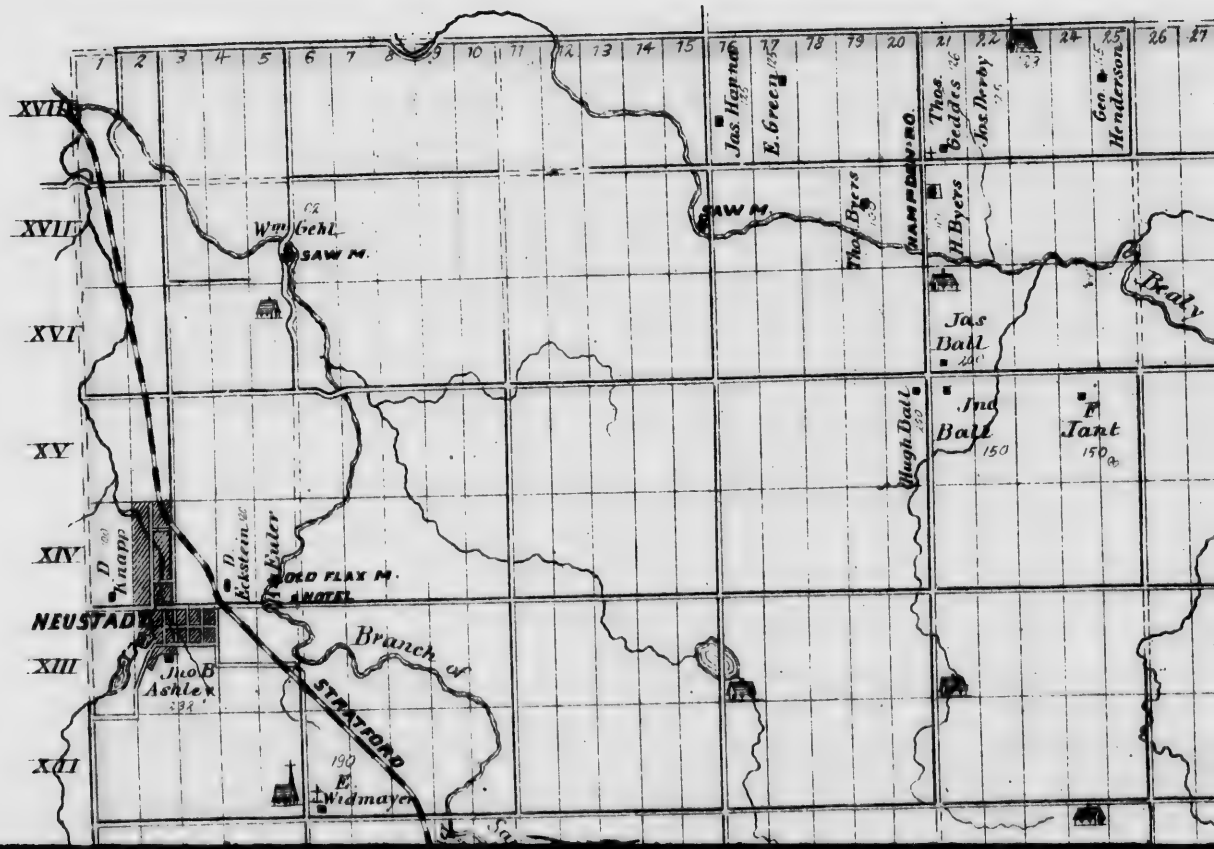
Scale 2½ Miles to one Inch.
N
W
E
Light
Harbor
BAYVIEW P.O.
ST VINCENT
MEAFORD
PT BOUCHER
NORTHERN RAILWAY
THORNBURY
Clarksburg P.O.
Griersville P.O.
Strathhairn P.O.
Blantyre P.O.
Fairmount P.O.
Heathcote C.H.
Rockyn P.O.
T.P. Hall
P.O. Epping
EUPHRASIA
COLLINGWOOD
Banks P.O.
REDWING P.O.
P.O. Gibraltar
DUNCAN P.O.
P.O. Kimberly
GRAIGLEITH
STATION
SAWMILL
TEMP H
I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI XII

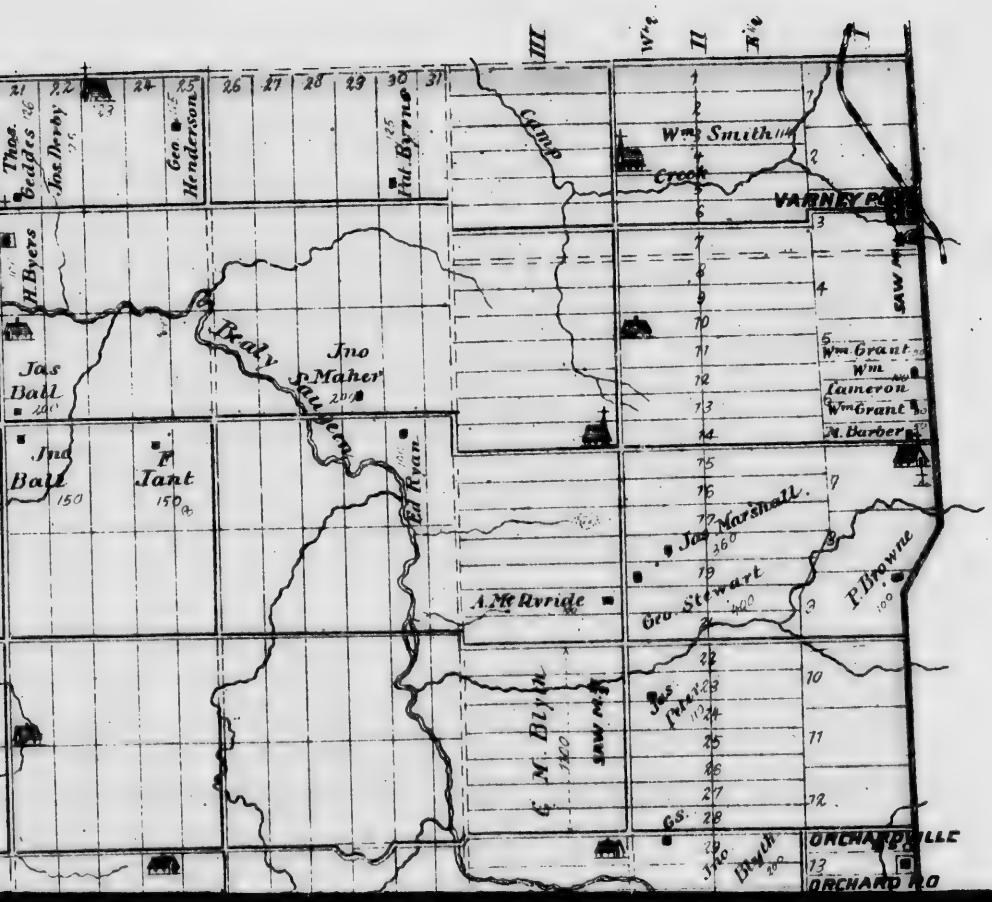


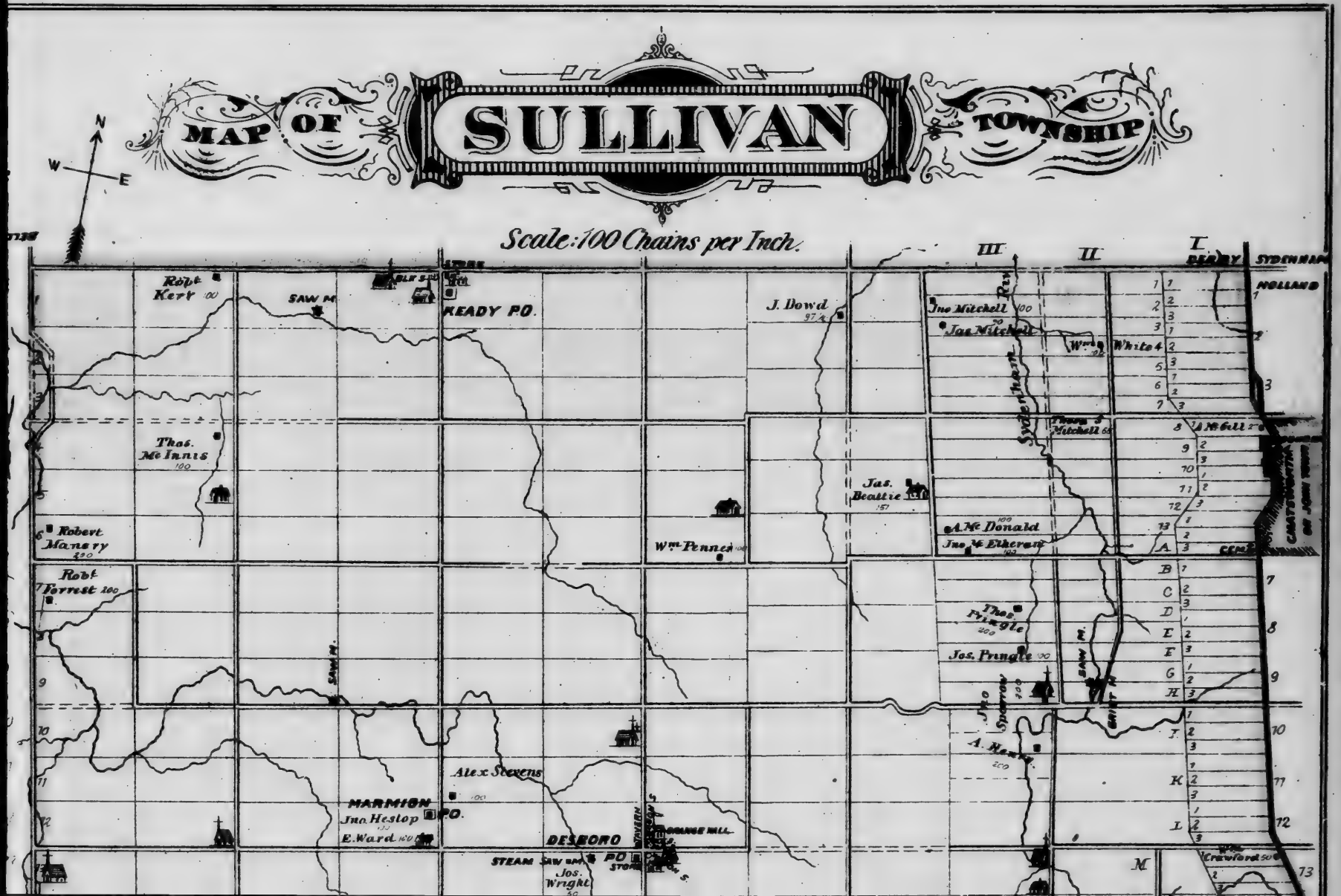
MAP OF THE COUNTY OF GREY

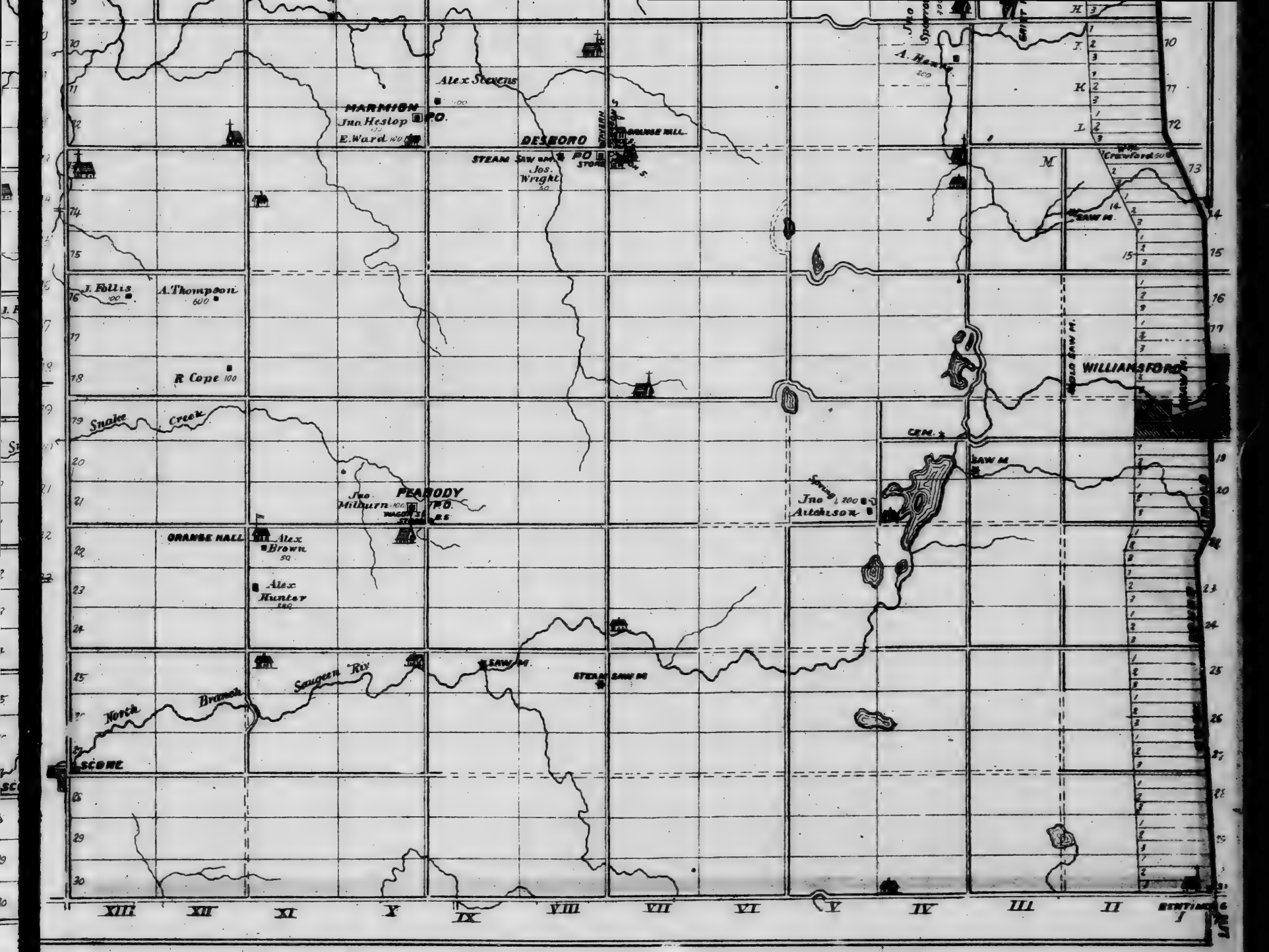
Scale 2½ Miles to one Inch.

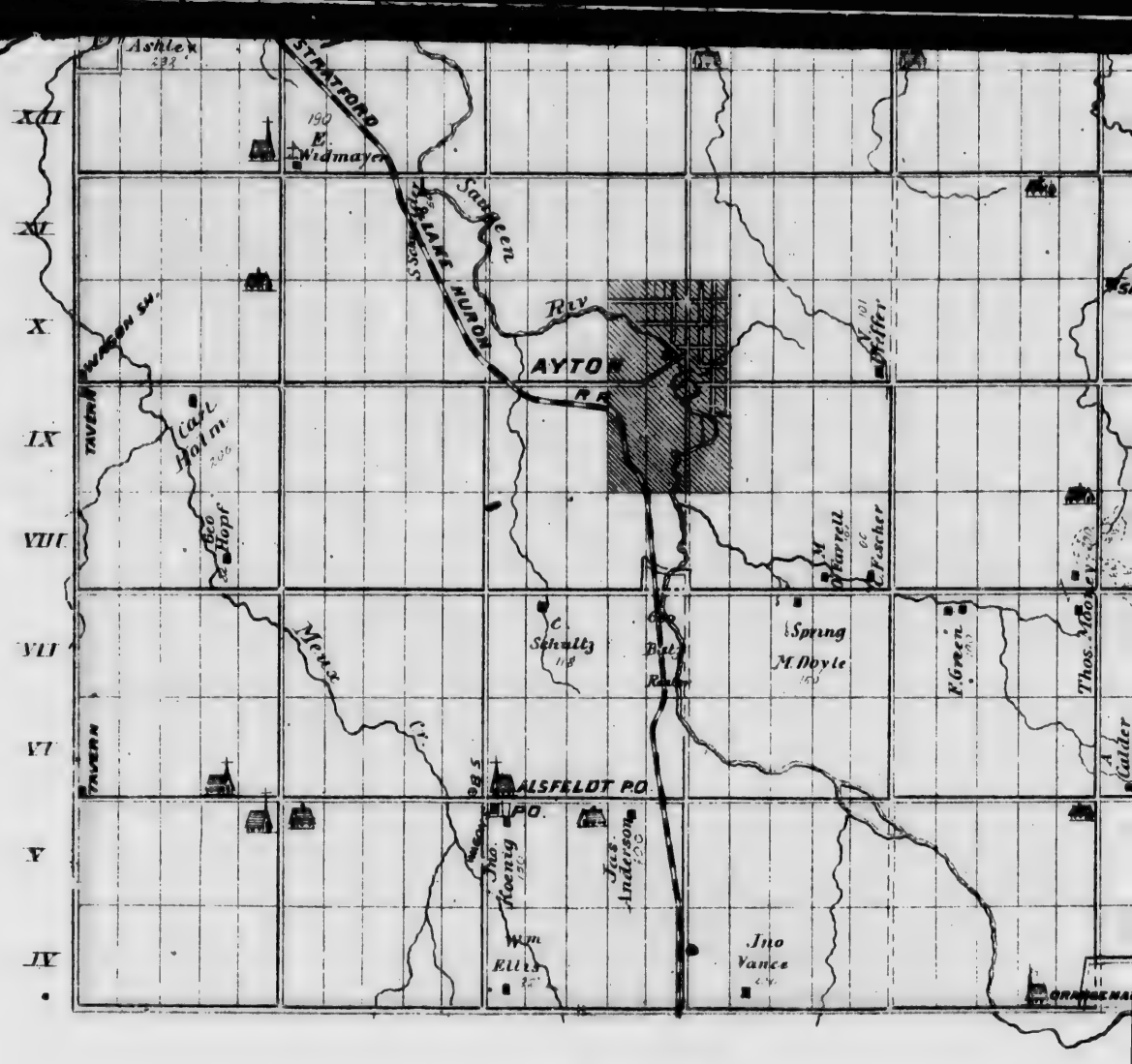
N


XVIII
XVII
XVI
XV
XIV
XIII
XII
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 24 25 26 27
Jas Hannah
E. Greey
Thos. Geddes
Jas Derby
Geo Henderson
CAMPBELLSBO
SAW M
Thos Byers
H Byers
Jas Ball
Jno Ball
Hugh Ball
F Tant
Wm Gehl
SAW M.
Beaty
D Knapp
D Eckstein
Euler
OLD FLAX M.
& HOTEL
NEUSTADT
Branch of
STRATFORD
Jno B Ashley
E. Widmayer
Ashley


III
W^e
II
E^e
I
Wm Smith
Creek
VARNEY P.O.
SAW M.
Wm Grant
Wm Cameron
Wm Grant
N. Barber
Jas Marshall
F. Browne
Geo. Stewart
A. McIlvride
Jas Pike
G. N. Blyth
SAW MILL
G.S.
Jno Blyth
ORCHARDVILLE
ORCHARD P.O
Jno Maher
Ed Ryan
Jno Ball
F Tant
Jas Ball
H. Byers
Thos Geddes
Jno Derby
Geo Henderson
Hut Byrne
Camp


MAP OF SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP
N
W
E
Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.
III
II
I
Robt Kerr
SAW M
READY P.O.
J. Dowd
Jno Mitchell
Jas Mitchell
White 4
Thos. McInnis
Robert Manery
Jas. Beattie
Wm Pennell
A. Mc Donald
Jno W. Etherege
Robt Forrest
Thos Pringle
Jos. Pringle
Jno Sparrow
A. Neary
Alex Stevens
MARMION P.O.
Jno. Heslop
E. Ward
DESBORO
STEAM SAW MILL
Jos. Wright
HOLLAND
Crawford


Alex Stevens
MARMION P.O.
Jno. Heslop
E. Ward
DESBORO
STEAM SAW MILL
PO
STORE
Jos. Wright
GRIST MILL
A. Hewitt
J. Follis
A. Thompson
R. Cope
Snake Creek
WILLIAMSFORD
CEM.
SAW MILL
PEABODY
P.O.
Jno. Milburn
Jno. Aitchison
GRANGE HALL
Alex Brown
Alex Hunter
Saugeen Riv.
North Branch
SCONE
I
K
L
M
XIII
XII
XI
X
IX
VIII
VII
VI
V
IV
III
II

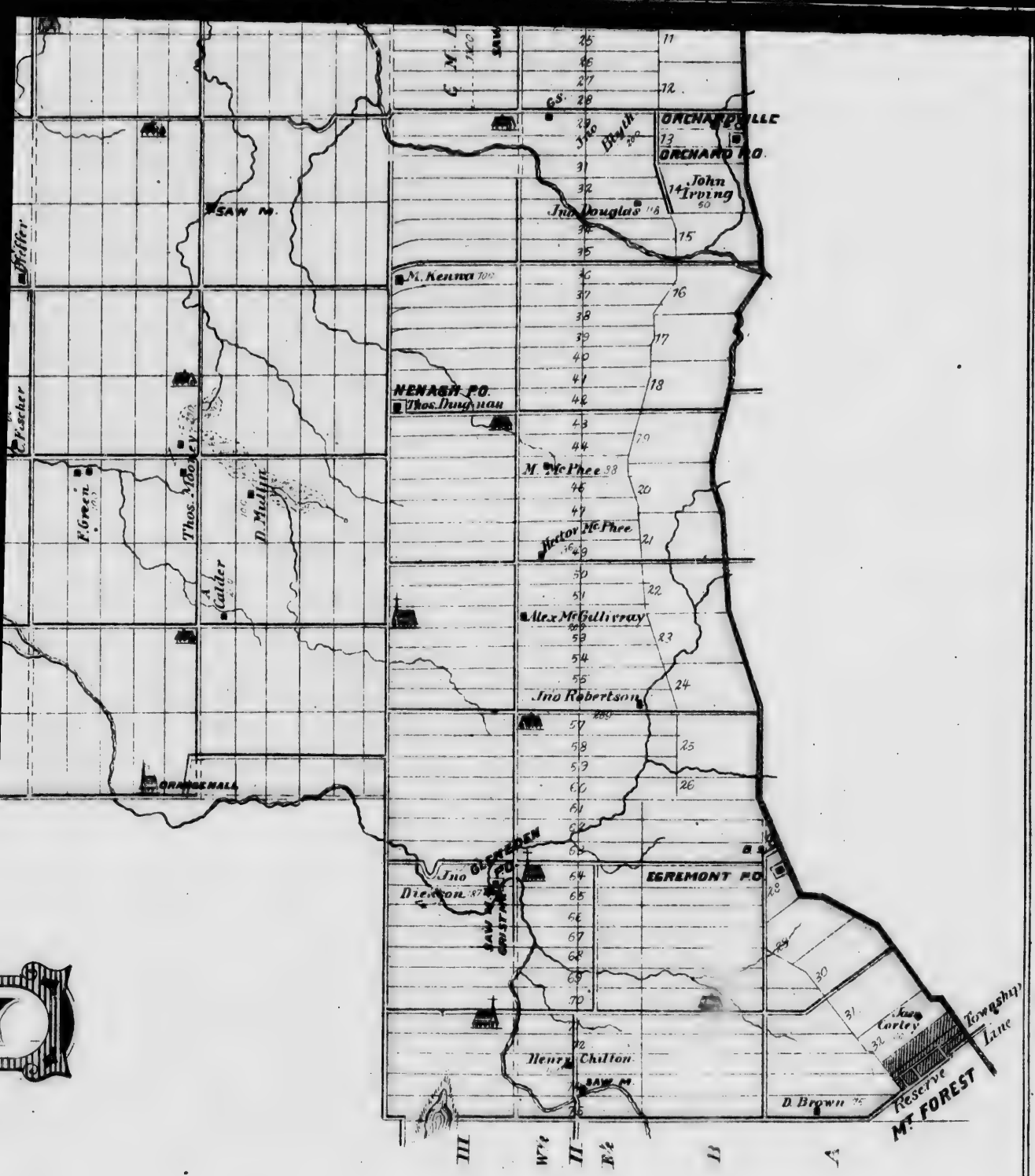


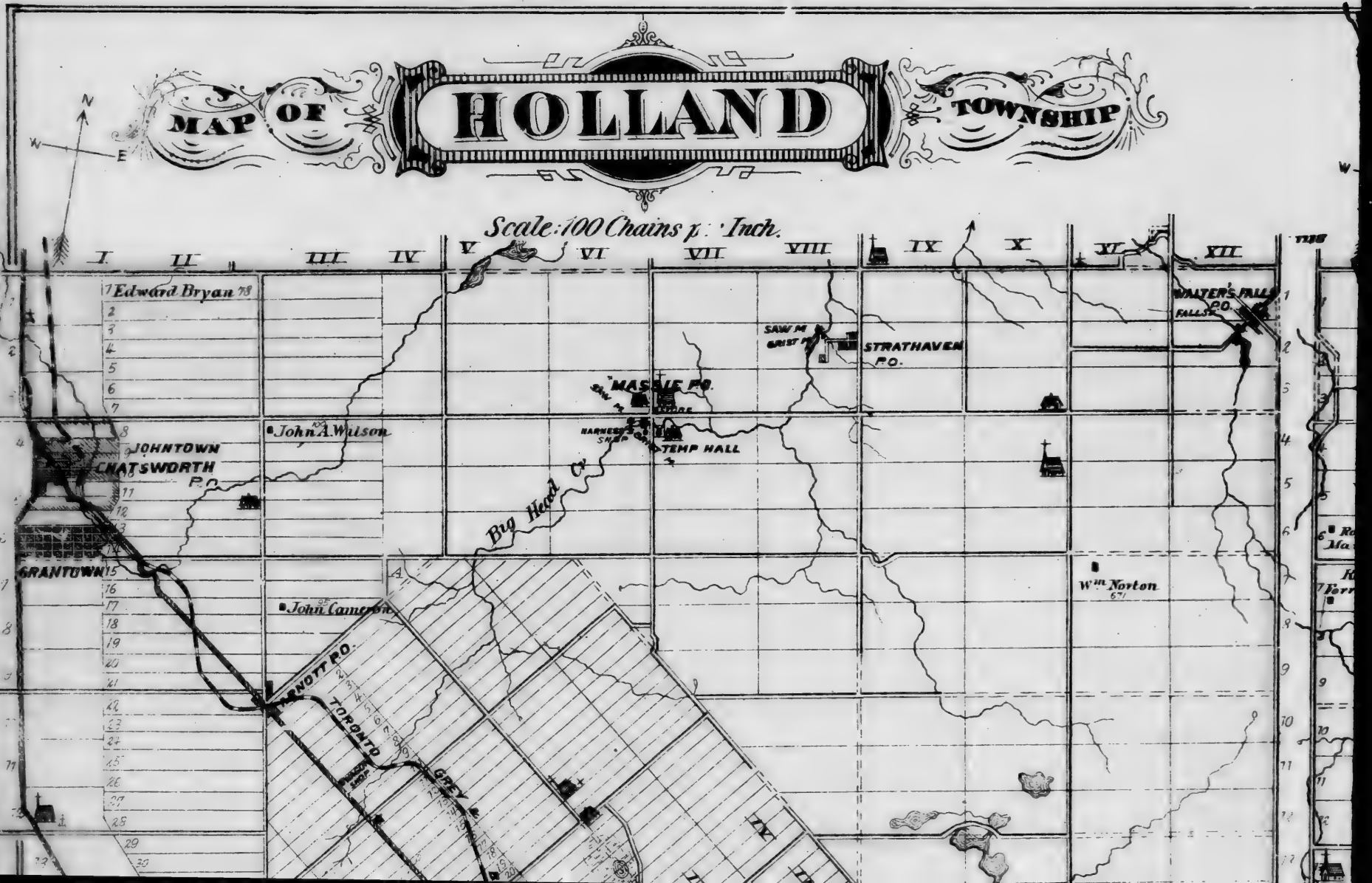
MAP OF

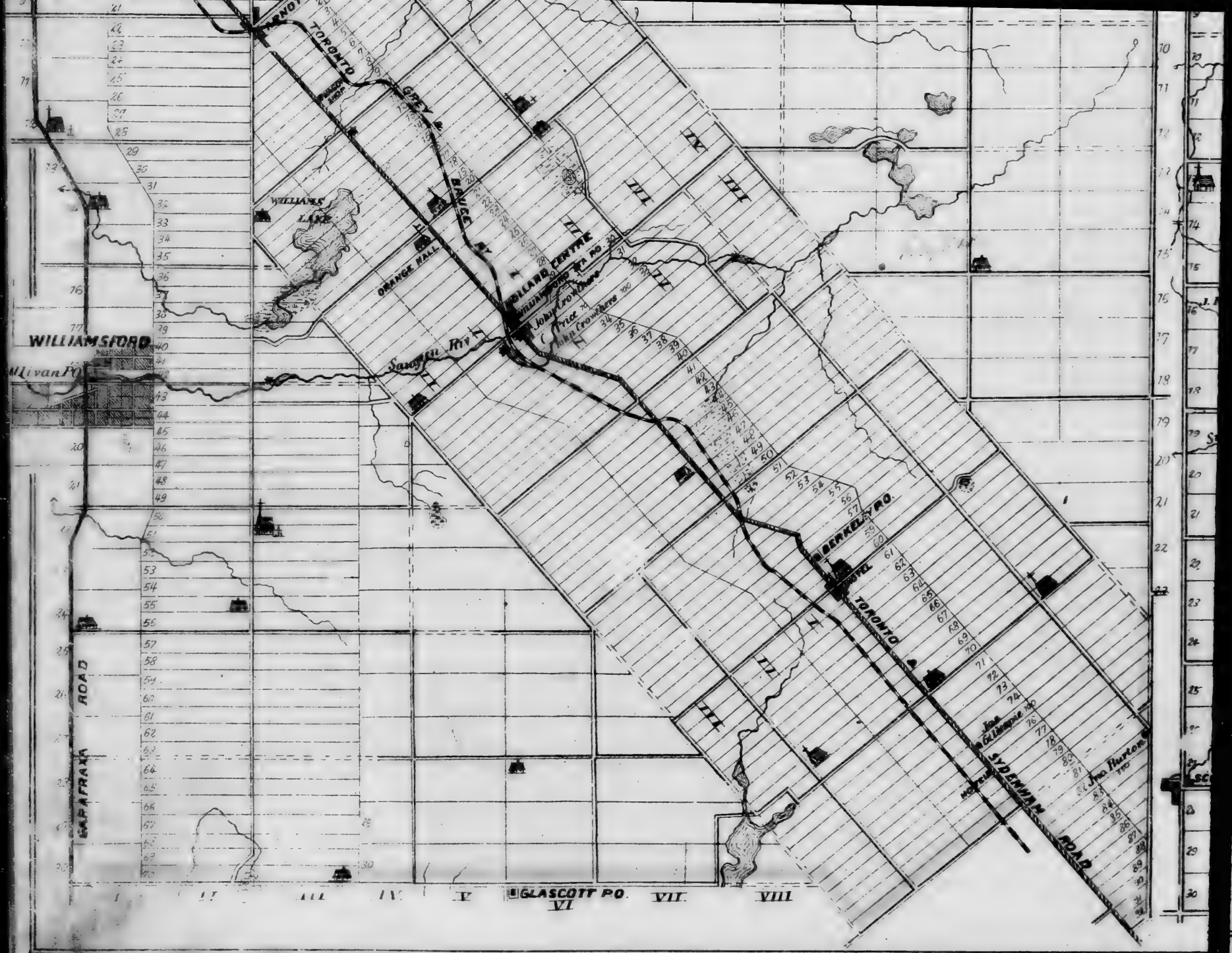
NORMANBY

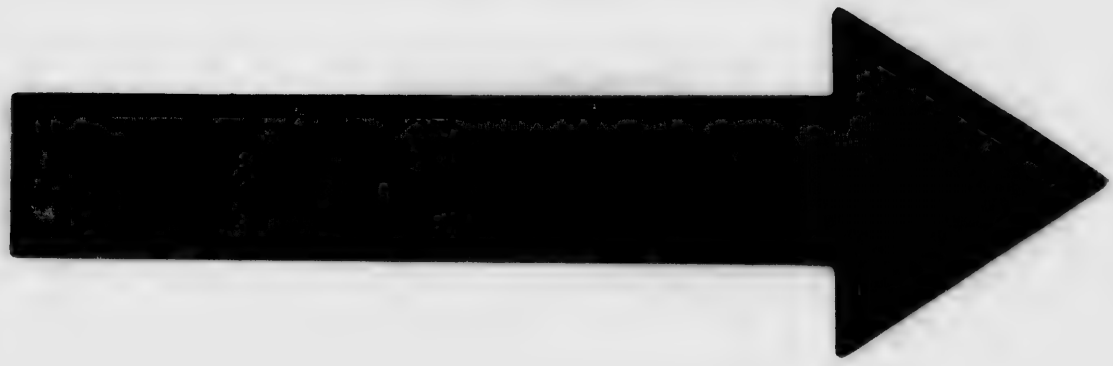
TOWNSHIP

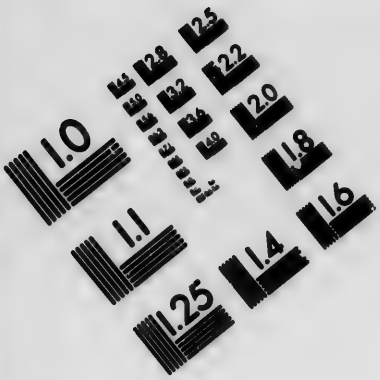
Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.


ORCHARD P.O.
John Irving
Jno Douglas
SAW M.
M. Kenna
NENAGH P.O.
Thos. Dunphan
M. McPhee
Hector McPhee
Alex McGillivray
Jno Robertson
ORANGE HALL
EGREMONT P.O.
Jno Dickson
Henry Chilton
D. Brown
Township Line
Reserve
MT FOREST
F. Green
Thos. Mooney
D. Mullin
A. Calder
C. Fischer
III
W½
II
E½
I


MAP OF HOLLAND TOWNSHIP
N
W
E
Scale: 100 Chains p. Inch.
I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.
Edward Bryan 78
JOHNTOWN
CHATSWORTH P.O.
GRANTOWN
John A. Wilson
John Cameron
BRYANT P.O.
TORONTO
GREY
SAW M.
GRIST M.
STRATHAVEN P.O.
MASSIE P.O.
SCHOOL
BARNES SHOP
TEMP HALL
Big Head Cr.
Wm. Norton
WALTER'S FALLS P.O.
FALLS


WILLIAMSFORD
Sullivan P.O.
WILLIAMS LAKE
ORANGE HALL
GREY
BRUCE
TORONTO
HOLLAND CENTRE
Holland Landing P.O.
Joseph Crowthers
John Price
Joseph Crowthers
Sawyers Bay
BERKELEY P.O.
HOTEL
TORONTO
SYDENHAM ROAD
Jno Gillespie
Jno Hurton
GAMRAMA ROAD
GLASCOTT P.O.
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII





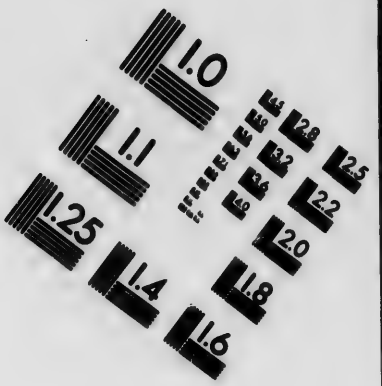
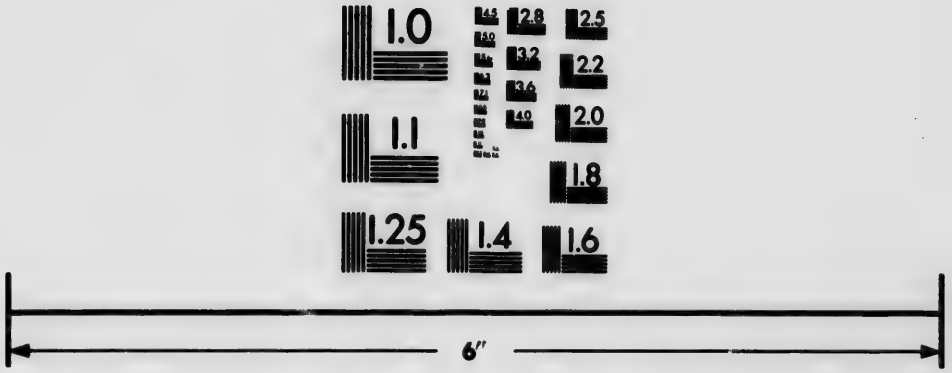


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



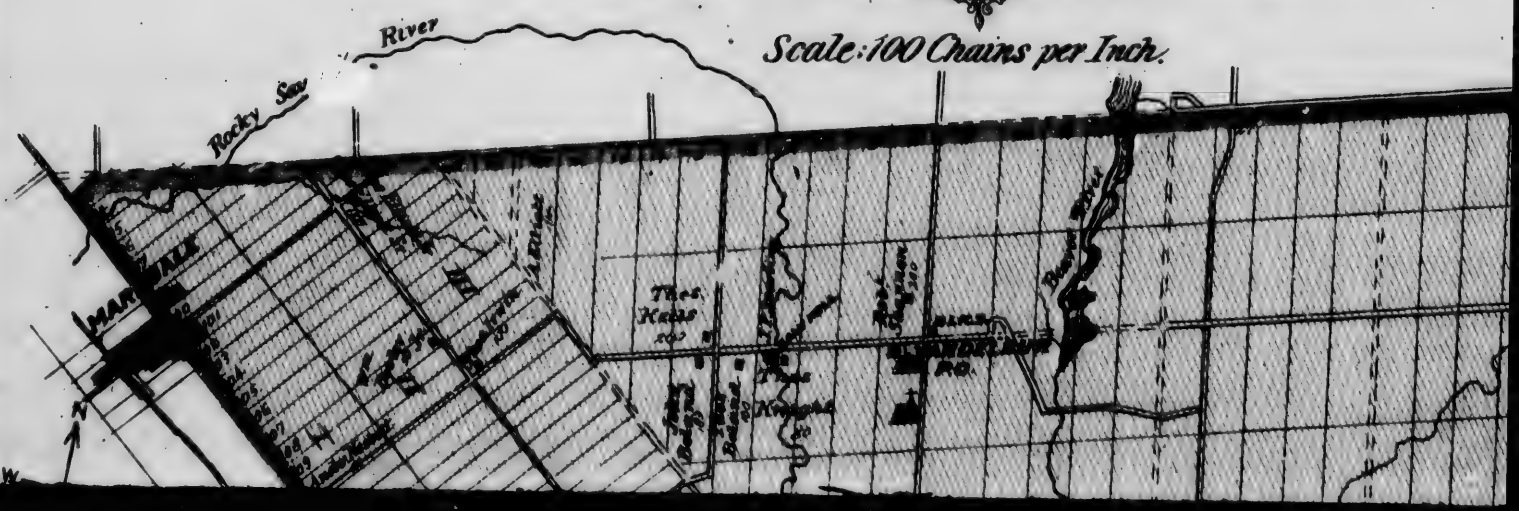
Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

RES. OF G. S. BOWES ESQ, MARKDALE, GREY CO. ONT.

MAP OF ARTEMESIA TOWN

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.



. ONT.

TOWNSHIP

GLASCOTT P.O.

OWEN SOUND ROAD

DURHAM

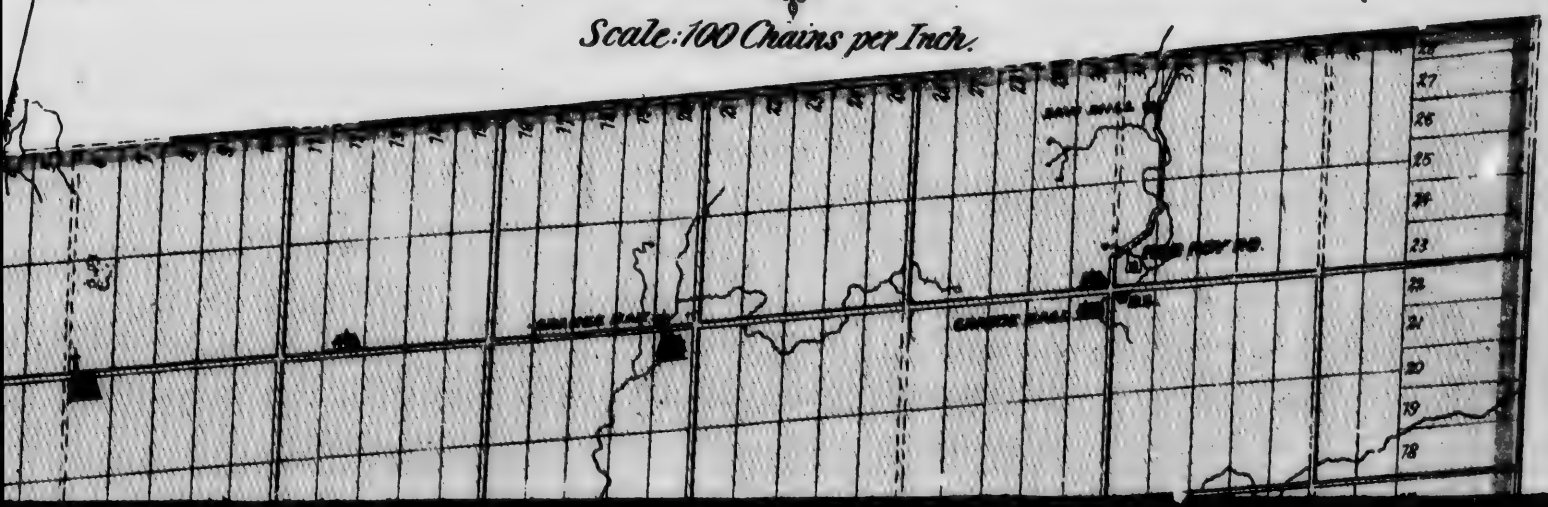
GLASCOTT P.O.
TORONTO
STOUFFVILLE ROAD
Rocky Saugeen
Black Creek
Nah-ne-
MAP
N
W
E
S
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
IX
X
XI
XII
XIII
XIV
XV
I N
II N
I S
II S

Nah-ne-bah-wee-quay [deceased]
Wife of Wm Sutton.
Sarawak Tp. Ont.

William Sutton,
of Sarawak Tp.
Ont.

MAP OF OSPREY TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.

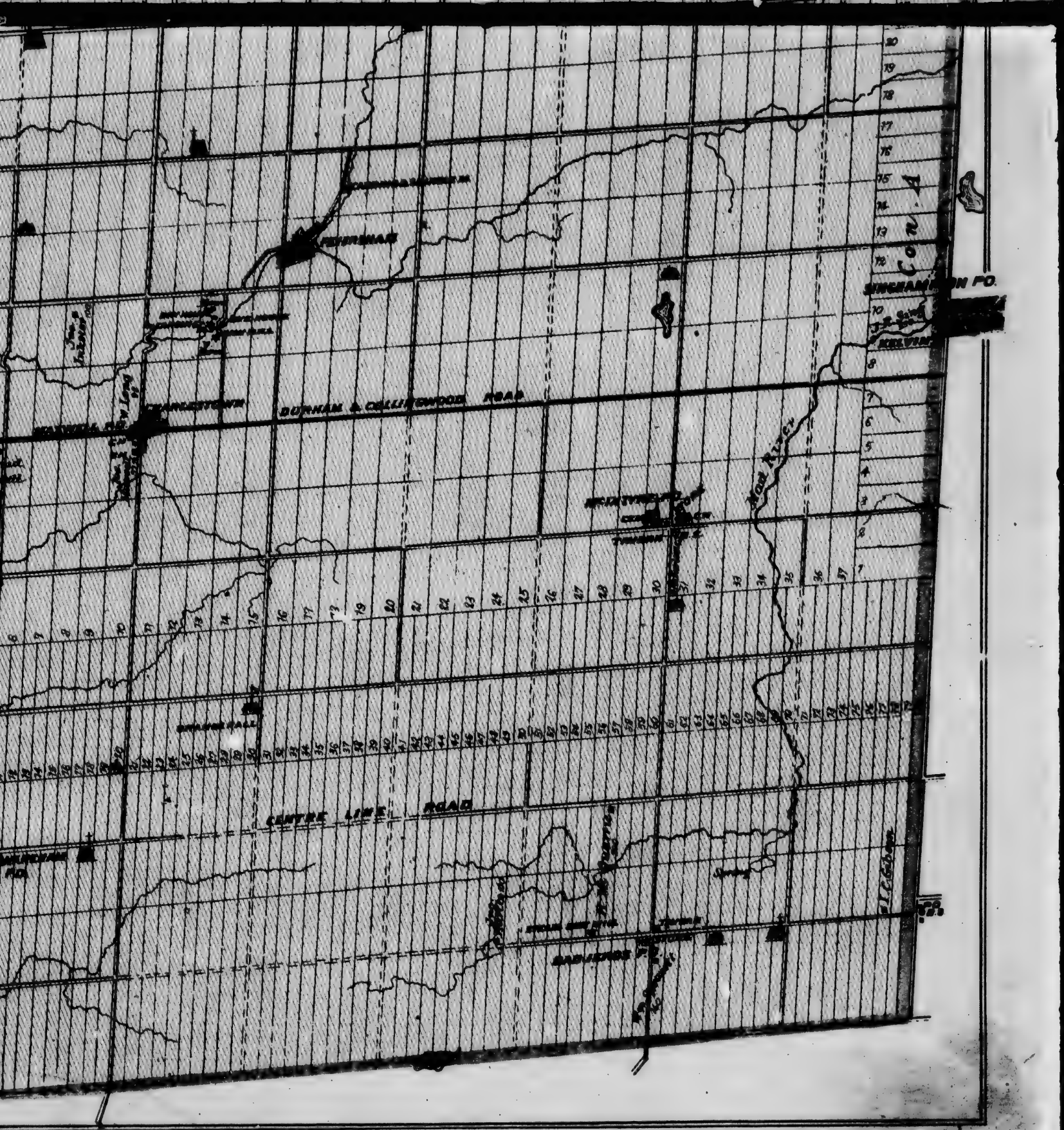


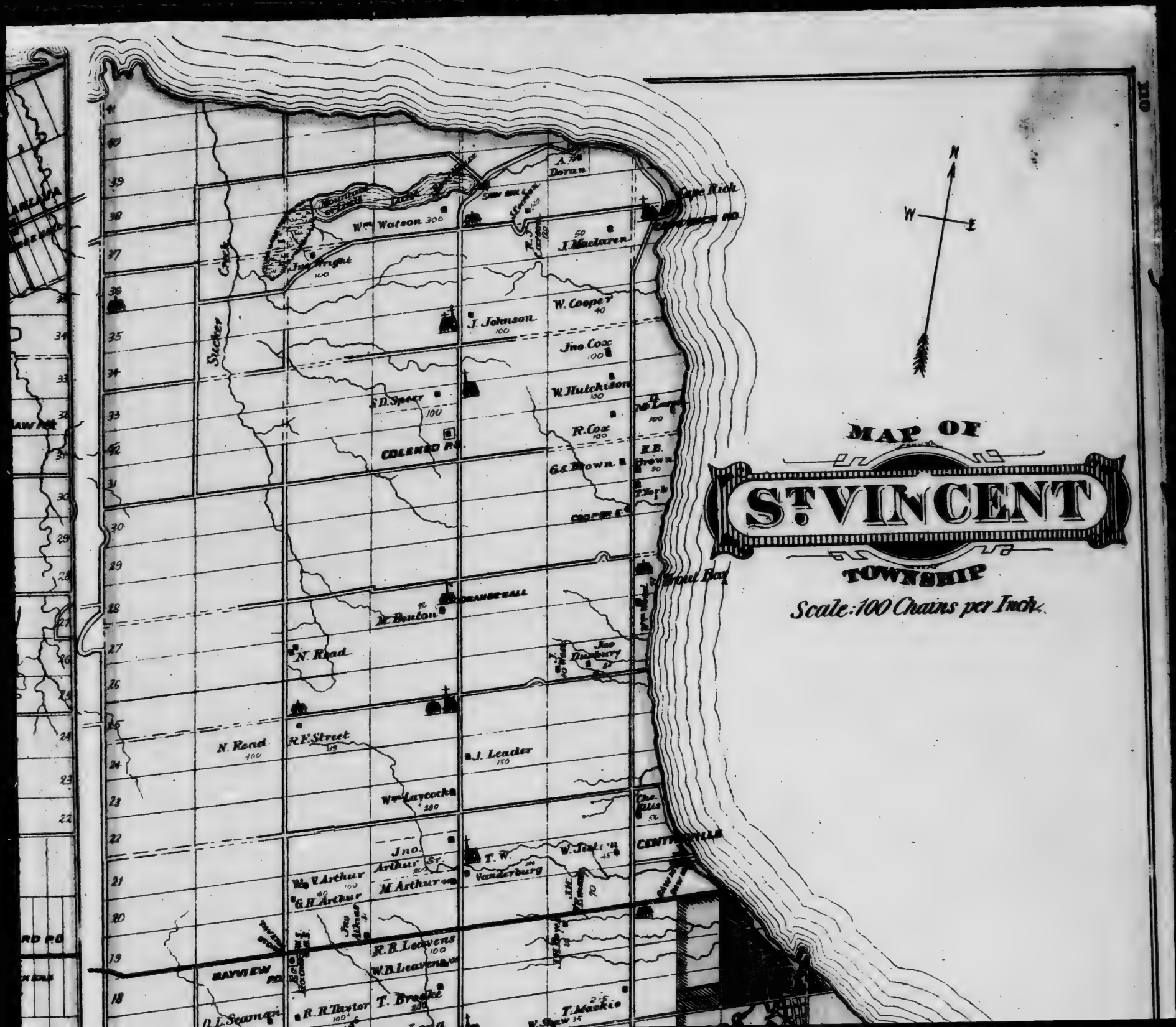
N
W
E
EUGENIA
DURHAM
FLESHERTON
FLESHERTON STA.
PRICEVILLE
TORONTO
ROAD
Jno. Brodie
Richd. Straith
Simon McCallum
Joseph Pedder
Jno. Porteous
Thos. Bedford
Moore Wright
Joseph Pedder
Thos. Pedder
Stone
Boyne
Saugeen
Beaver
Rocky Saugeen
Hay Swamp
Sydenham
Flesherton Flag Pd.
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
IX

MAP OF GLENE
Scale: 100 Chains per I
N
W
E
EUGENIA
DURHAM ROAD
PROTON FLAG PO

GLENELG TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.

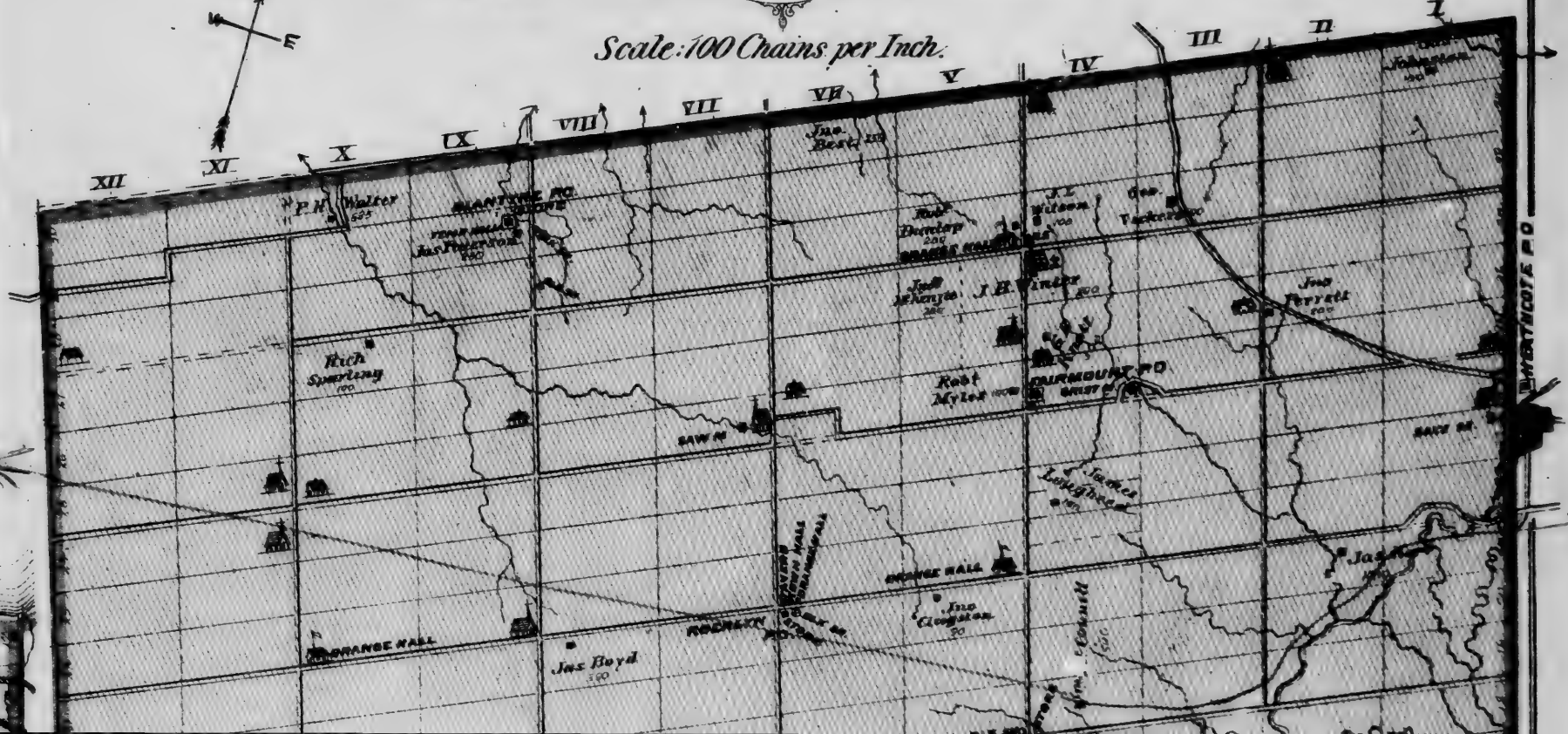

DURHAM & CHILLISQUAQUE ROAD
CENTRE LINE ROAD
Susq. R.

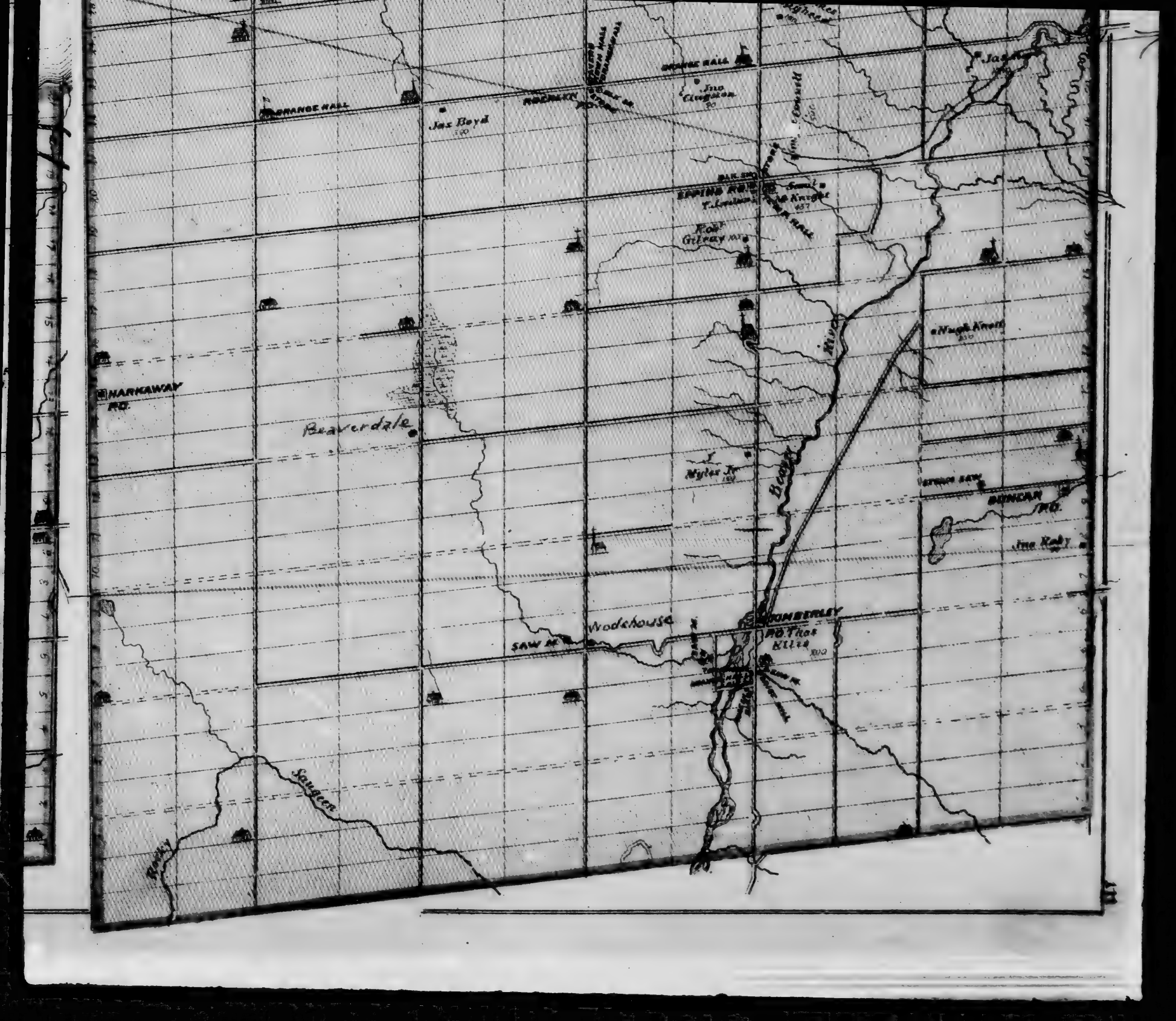

MAP OF
ST. VINCENT
TOWNSHIP
Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.
N
W
E
COLLINGWOOD TWP.
Cape Rich
Sydenham River
Sucker Creek
Nottawasaga Bay
Wm. Watson 300
Jas. Wright 100
J. Johnson 100
W. Cooper 40
Jno. Cox 100
W. Hutchison 100
S.D. Speer 100
R. Cox 100
G.S. Brown 8
E.B. Brown 50
COLLINGWOOD P.O.
M. Benton 96
N. Read
N. Read 100
R.F. Street 59
J. Leader 150
Wm. Laycock 180
Jno. Arthur Sr. 200
Wm. V. Arthur 100
G.H. Arthur 60
M. Arthur 100
T. W. Vanderburg 100
R.B. Leavens 100
W.A. Leavens 100
BAYVIEW P.O.
T. Brecht 200
R.R. Taylor 100
D.L. Seaman
T. Mackie 215
Jno. Duxbury 87
Jno. Duxbury
CENTRE VILLE
The Falls
A. Mc Deran
J. Maclaren
Jno. Wright
Saw Mill
Grist Mill
Tannery
Cheese Factory
Blacksmith Shop
Store
Church
Post Office
Road
Creek
Bridge

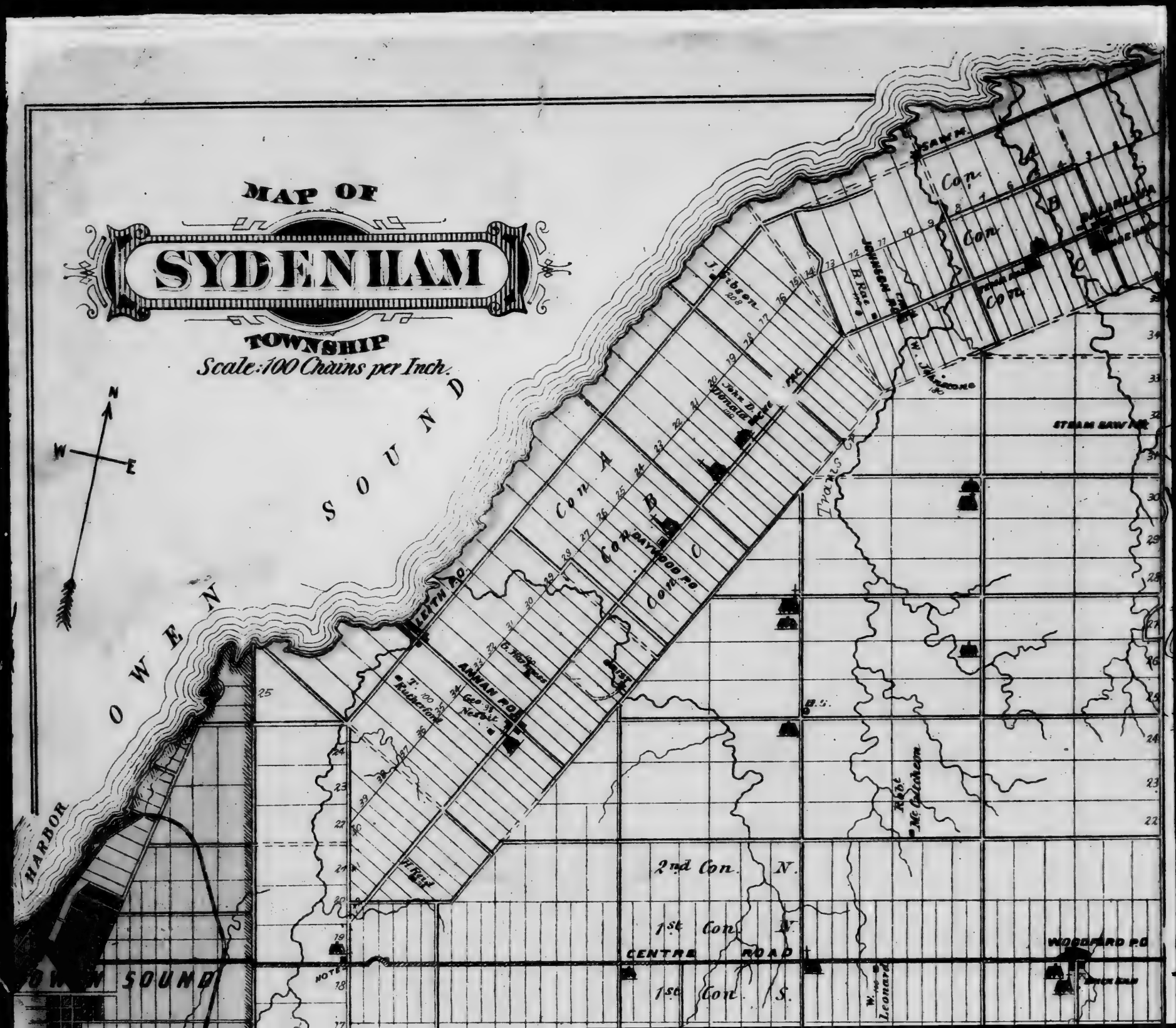
MEDFORD
BAYVIEW P.O.
ST. TATHAM P.O.
MONTREVILLE P.O.
Wm. V. Arthur
G. H. Arthur
M. Arthur
T. W. Vanderburg
R. B. Leavens
W. B. Leavens
D. L. Seamans
R. R. Taylor
T. Brooks
Jas. Long
T. Mackie
W. Shaw
A. Laycock
S. J. Bowerman
Geo. Bell
T. McIntosh
Big Head River
Saml. Anning
E. Clark
Wm. Ward
J. Loucks
A. & E. Culbertson
F. Bole
R. Batty
J. R. Batty
H. Palmer
Jas. Robertson
Wm. Storey
Jno. White
Geo. Tomlinson
Jno. Bowes Jr.
T. Mackie
J. Douglas
W. Storey
Hy. Free
R. Mitchell
Rob't Guy
I. Johnson
Dell Bros.
W. I. Tucker
Wm. Sheridan
Jno. Hampton
R. Mole
R. Bell
P. Nuelbert
H. Andrews
Jas. Smith
Jas. Corley
Jas. Charters
Jas. Burgess
A. Carmichael
Wm. Whitelaw Jr.
J. Almond
Robt. Latimer
W. Hartman
S. Rusk
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
IX
X
XI
XII

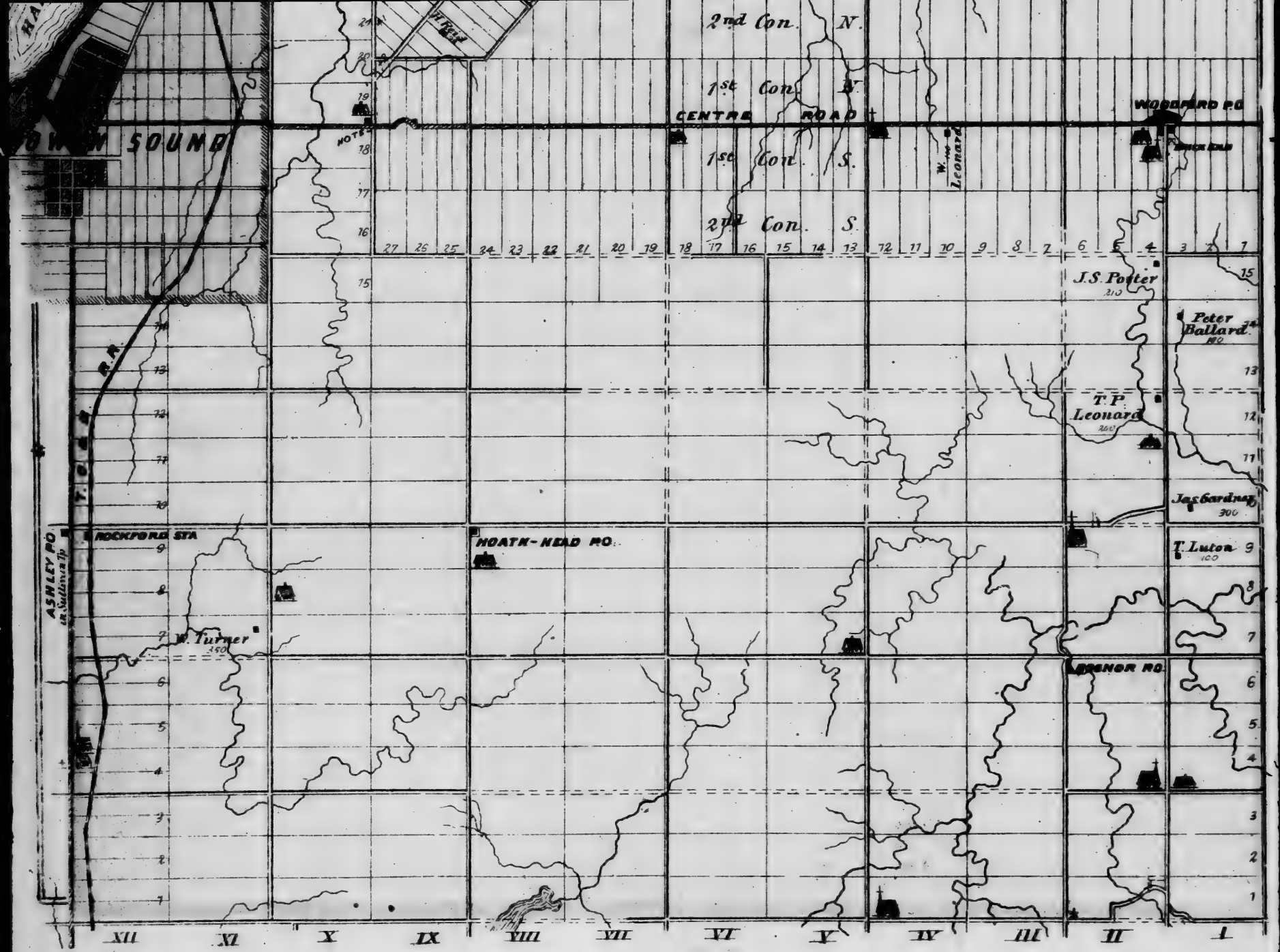
MAP OF EUPHRASIA TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.

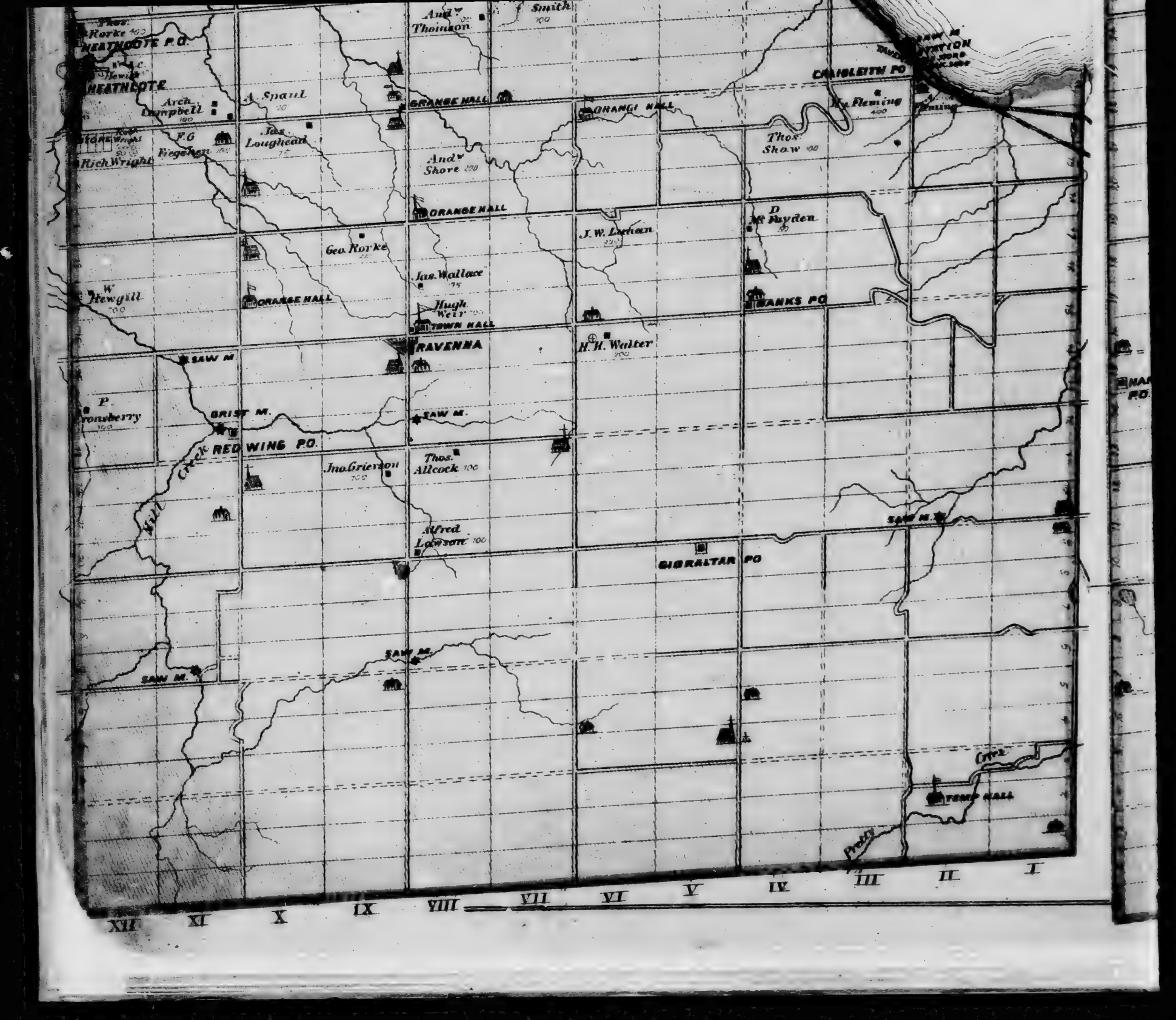



ORANGE HALL
Jas Boyd
ROCKLEY
ORANGE HALL
Jno Clingston
Jas Knox
Samel Knight
Gilray
Nugh Knox
HARKAWAY RD.
Beaverdale
Myles Jr
Beaver
DUNCAN RD.
Jno Kelly
RONDERLEY
Wodehouse
SAW M.
Thos Kilts
Saugeen


MAP OF
SYDENHAM
TOWNSHIP
Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.
N
W
E
OWEN SOUND
HARBOR
OWEN SOUND
Con. A
Con. B
Con. C
Con.
Con.
Con.
2nd Con. N.
1st Con. N.
1st Con. S.
CENTRE ROAD
LEITH P.O.
DAYWOOD P.O.
ANNAN P.O.
WOODWARD P.O.
STEAM SAW MILL
SAW MILL
BRICK YARD
J. Gibson
B. Rae
W. Johnstone
John D. Mc Donald
T. Rutherford
Geo. Nesbit
G. Mc Gregor
H. Reid
Robt. Mc Cracken
W. Leonard
JOHNSON ST.
Twp. Rd.
B.S.


2nd Con. N.
1st Con. N.
CENTRE ROAD
1st Con. S.
2nd Con. S.
WOODFORD P.O.
J.S. Potter
Peter Ballard
T.P. Leonard
Jas Gardner
T. Luton
HOATH-HEAD P.O.
ROCKFORD STA
ASHLEY P.O.
W. Turner
W. W. Leonard
27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
XII XI X IX VIII VII VI V IV III II I

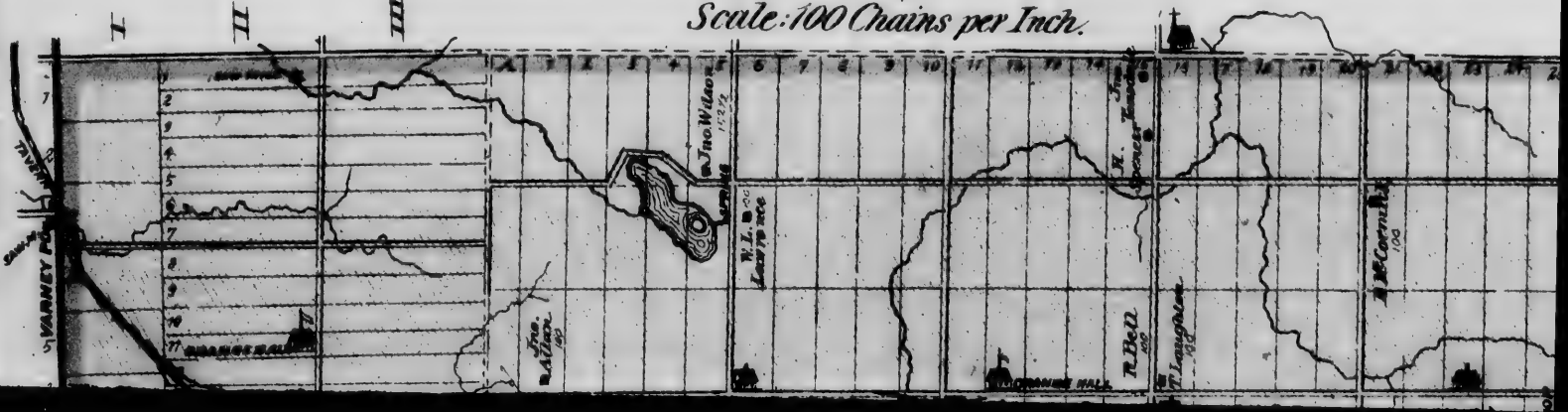
MAP OF
COLLINGWOOD
TOWNSHIP
Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.
N
W
E
GEORGIAN
BAY
NORTHERN
THORNBURY
CLARKSBURG
Indian
River
Wm Holdship
R F Ferguson
Alex Mitchell
D W Cumming
Benj Moore
Wm K Rorke
Wm Cumming
SAW M
J Theakston
Wm Fiegehen
Geo Patterson
Geo Reekie
Wm Smith
Andw Thomson
Thos Rorke
HEATHCOTE P.O.
HEATHCOTE
Arch Campbell
A Spaul
GRANGE HALL
F G Fiegehen
Jas Loughead
Andw Shore
Rich Wright
CRAIGLEITH PO
Ry Fleming
Thos Shaw

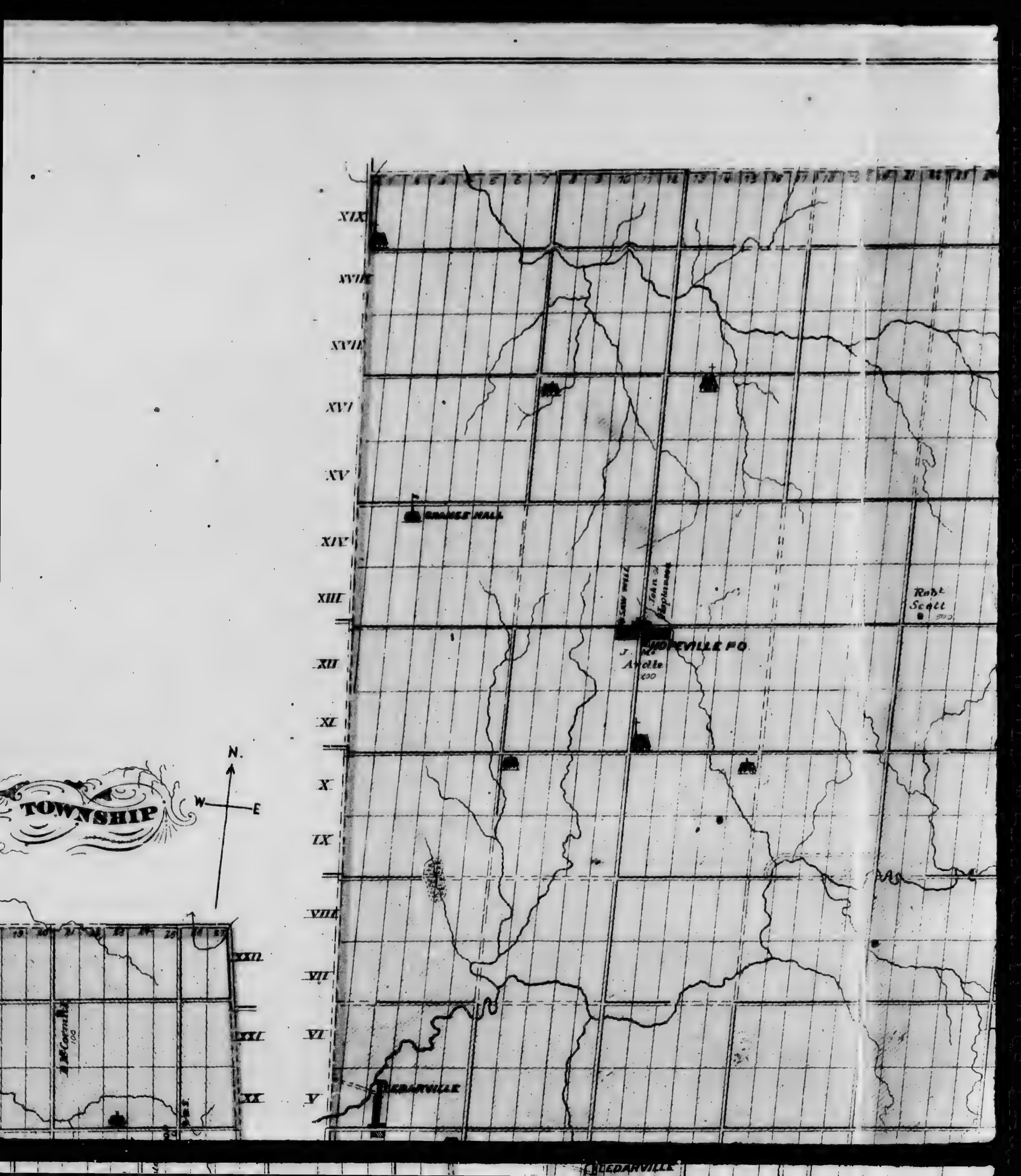

HEATHCOTE P.O.
HEATHCOTE
Arch. Campbell
A. Spaul
GRANGE HALL
Jas. Loughead
F.G. Riegelhan
Rich. Wright
Andw. Thomson
Andw. Smith
Andw. Shore
ORANGE HALL
Geo. Rorke
Jas. Wallace
Hugh Weir
TOWN HALL
W. Hewgill
ORANGE HALL
RAVENNA
SAW M.
P. Cronberry
GRIST M.
SAW M.
RED WING P.O.
Jno. Grierson
Thos. Allcock
Alfred Lawson
Hall Creek
CHARLESTON P.O.
Wm. Fleming
Thos. Shaw
ORANGE HALL
D. McFayden
J.W. Latham
HANKS P.O.
H.H. Walter
SAW M.
GIBRALTAR P.O.
SAW M.
SAW M.
TEMP. HALL
Creek
XII XI X IX VIII VII VI V IV III II I

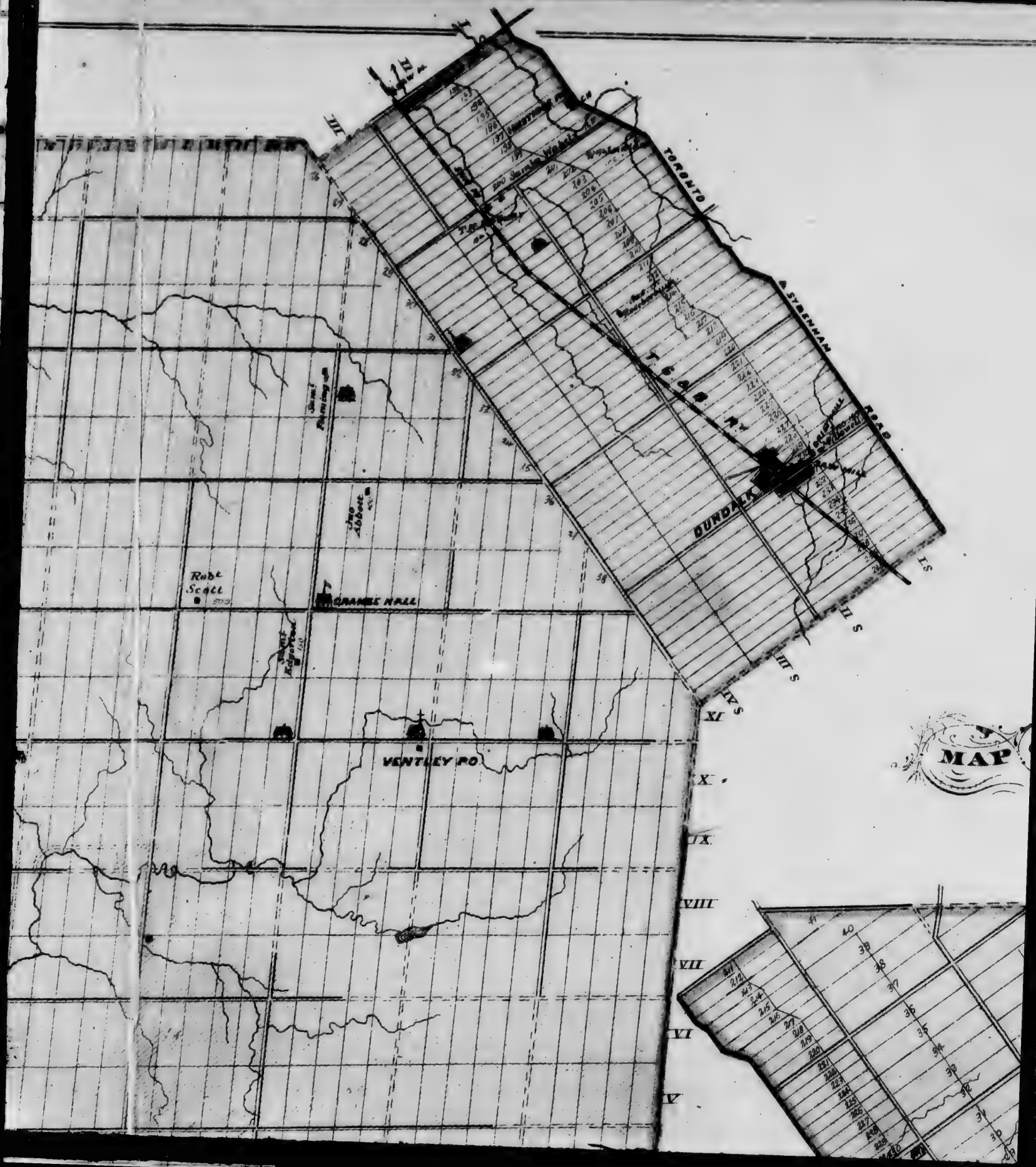
Mr's. Roger Lever,
FLESHERTON P.O.
GREY CO.

MAP OF EGREMONT TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.




TOWNSHIP
N.
W
E
XIX
XVIII
XVII
XVI
XV
XIV
XIII
XII
XI
X
IX
VIII
VII
VI
V
XXII
XXI
XX
GRANGE HALL
Saw Mill
Robt Scott
HOPEVILLE P.O.
CEDARVILLE
CEDARVILLE

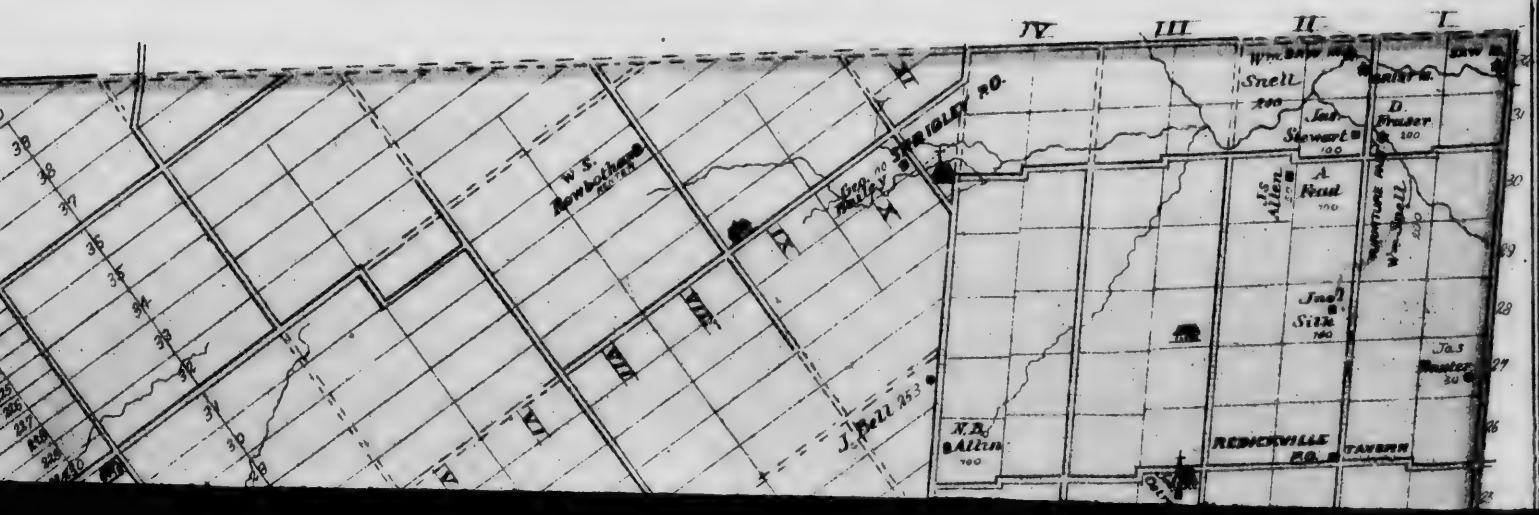

TORONTO
SYDENHAM
ROAD
DUNDALK
GRAMES HALL
VENTLEY P.O
Robt Scott
MAP
XI
X
IX
VIII
VII
VI
V

Roger Lever,
FLESHERTON P.O.
GREY CO.

MAP OF MELANCTHON TOWNSHIP

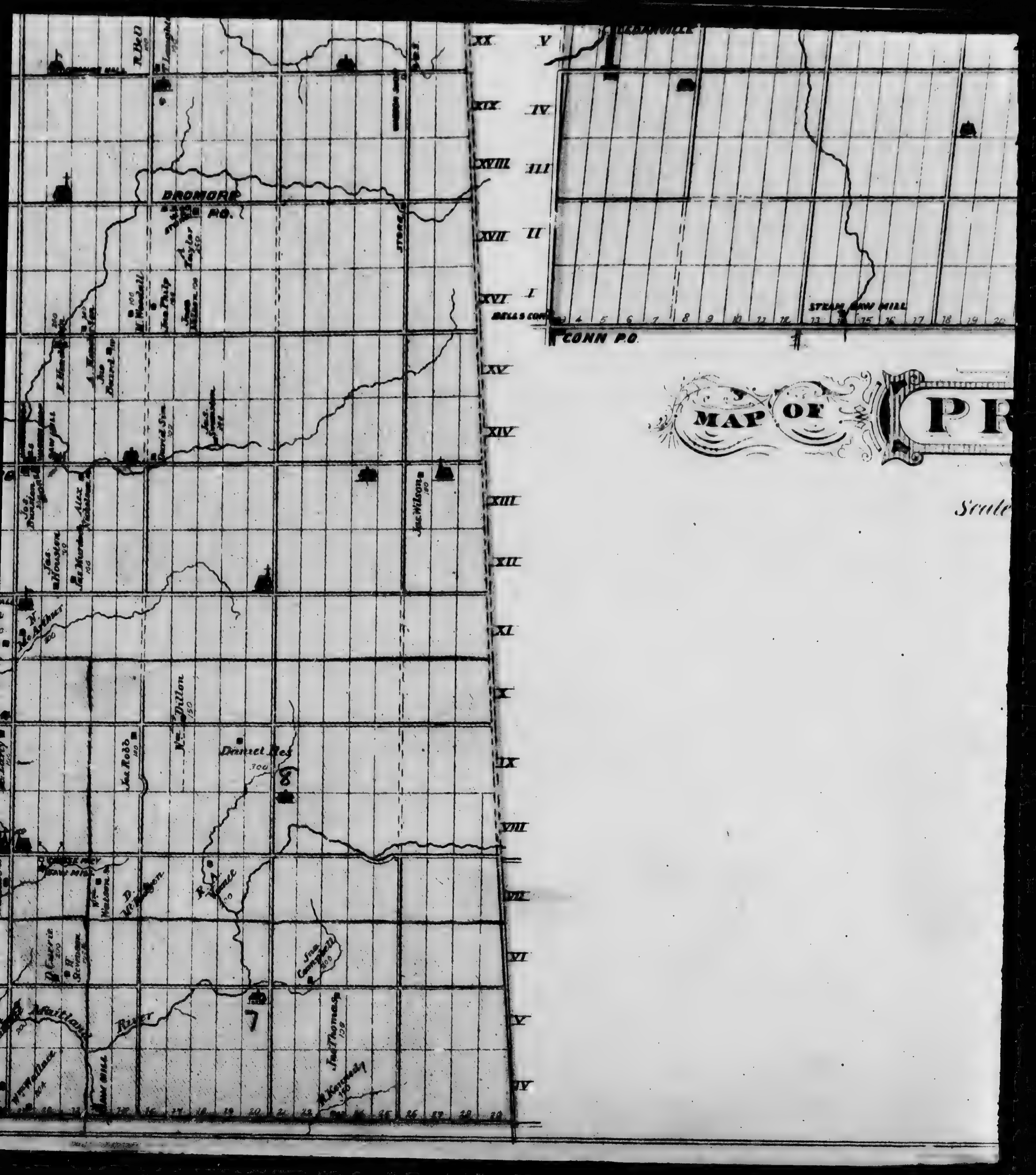
NOW BELONGING TO PROVISIONAL CO. OF DUFFERIN.

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.

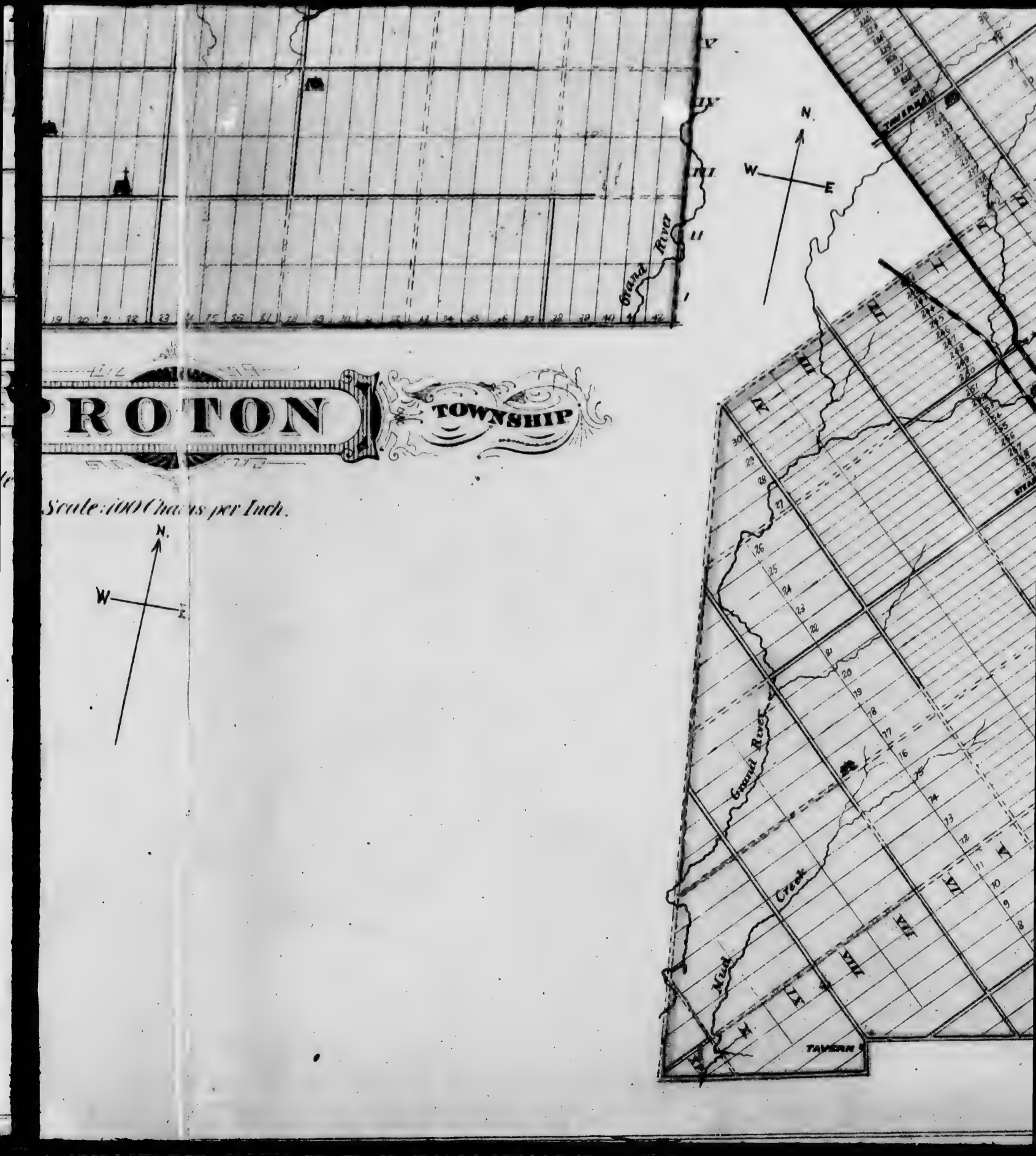


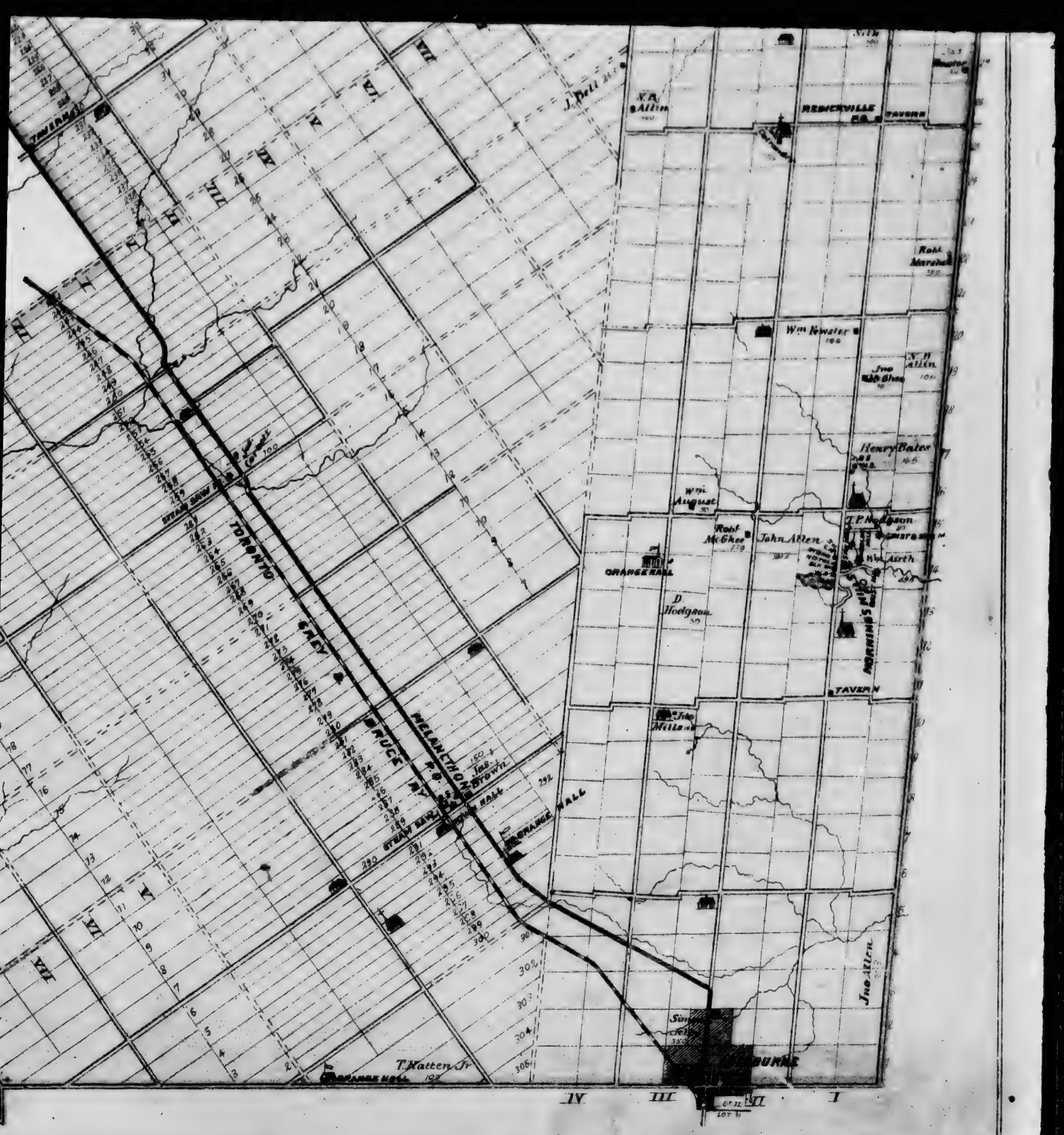
MAP OF

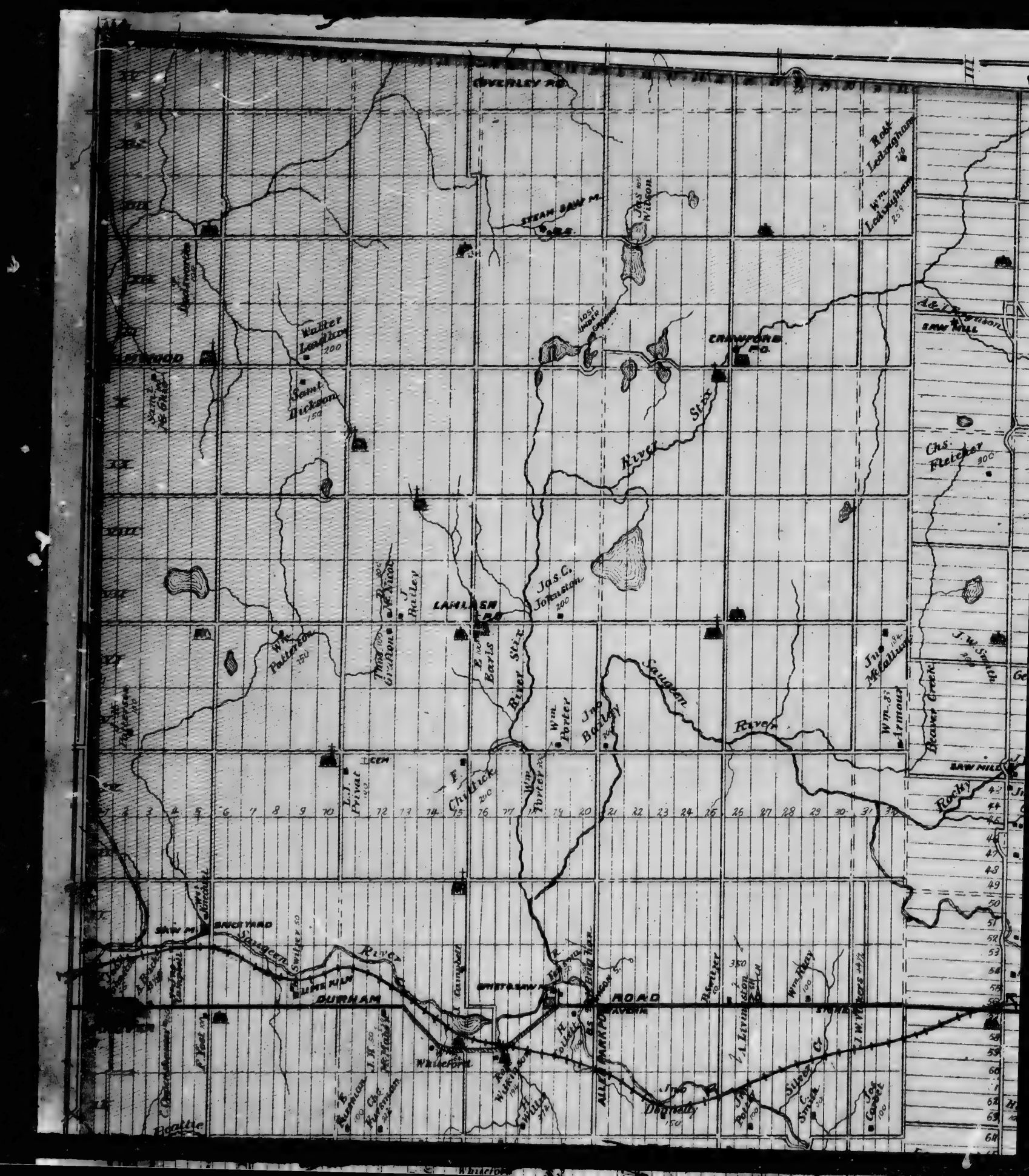
WELLINGTON & GEORGIAN BAY R.R.
NORTH FORKS
Wm. Johnston
Geo. Stephenson
T. Starratt
D. Wright
Jno. Hamilton
J.A. Kennedy
R. Adams
Jas. Mark
Jas. Sim
Alex. Mutch
Robt. Sim
Jno. Graham
Jno. Matthews
Jno. Allan
T. Reid
P.B. Kelly
Wm. Kennedy
Chs. Whitehead
Jas. Shiels
Jas. Ross
A. Kay
Mc. Intyre
Wallace
H. Wallace
Chs. Mc. Carty
STEAM SAW MILL
Jas. Houston
Jas. Murdock
Alex. Nicholson
Jno. Baird
D. Currie
F. Stevenson
Wm. Watson
Jas. Robb
R. Bell
David Sim
Jno. Philp
SAW MILL
Con.

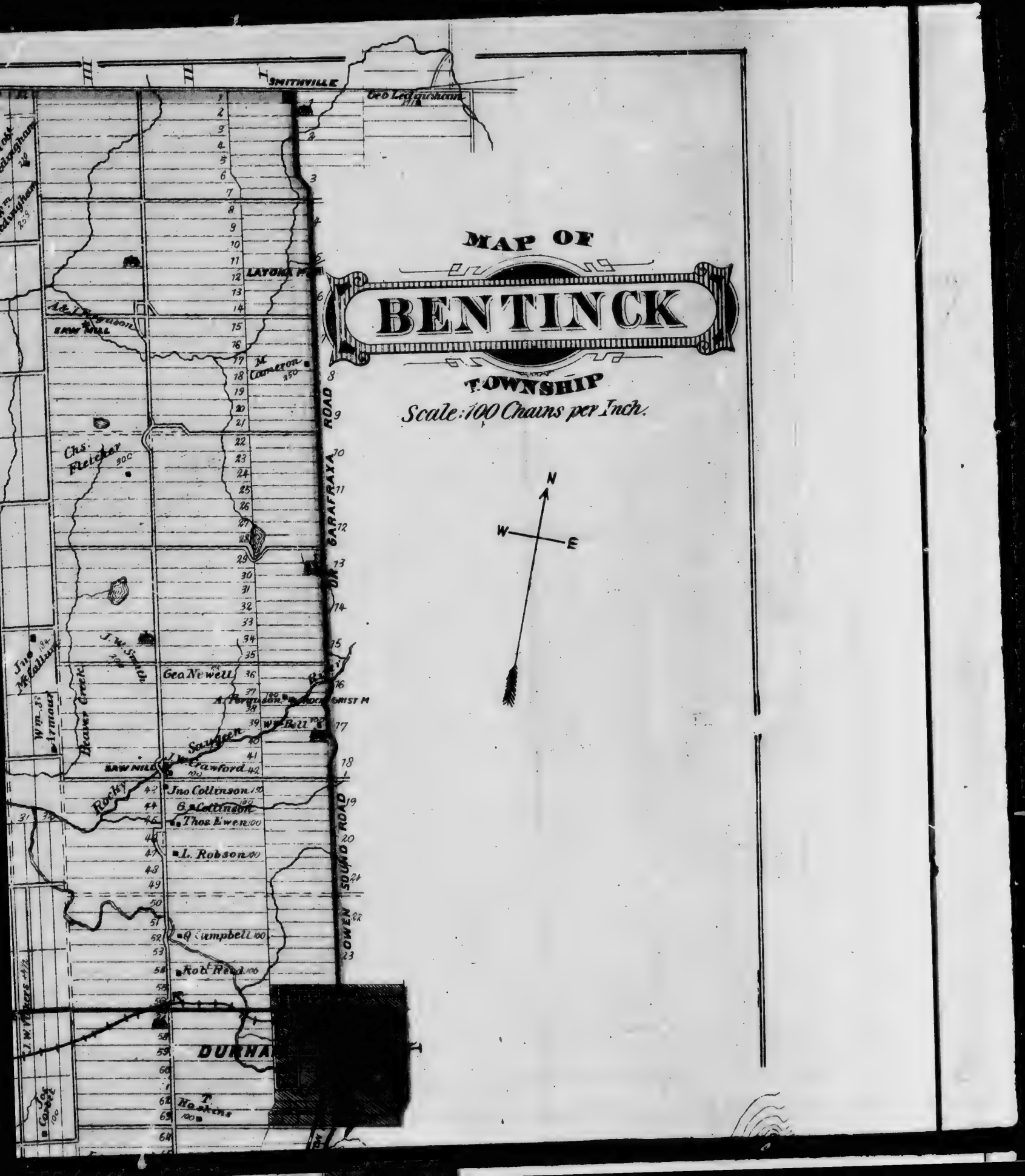


MAP OF PR
Scale
DROMORE P.O.
CONN P.O.
STEAM SAW MILL
Jas. Wilson
Dillon
Daniel Ross
Jas. Rodd
Jas. Campbell
Jas. Thomas
Maitland
River
XX
XIX
XVIII
XVII
XVI
XV
XIV
XIII
XII
XI
X
IX
VIII
VII
VI
V
IV
V
IV
III
II
I

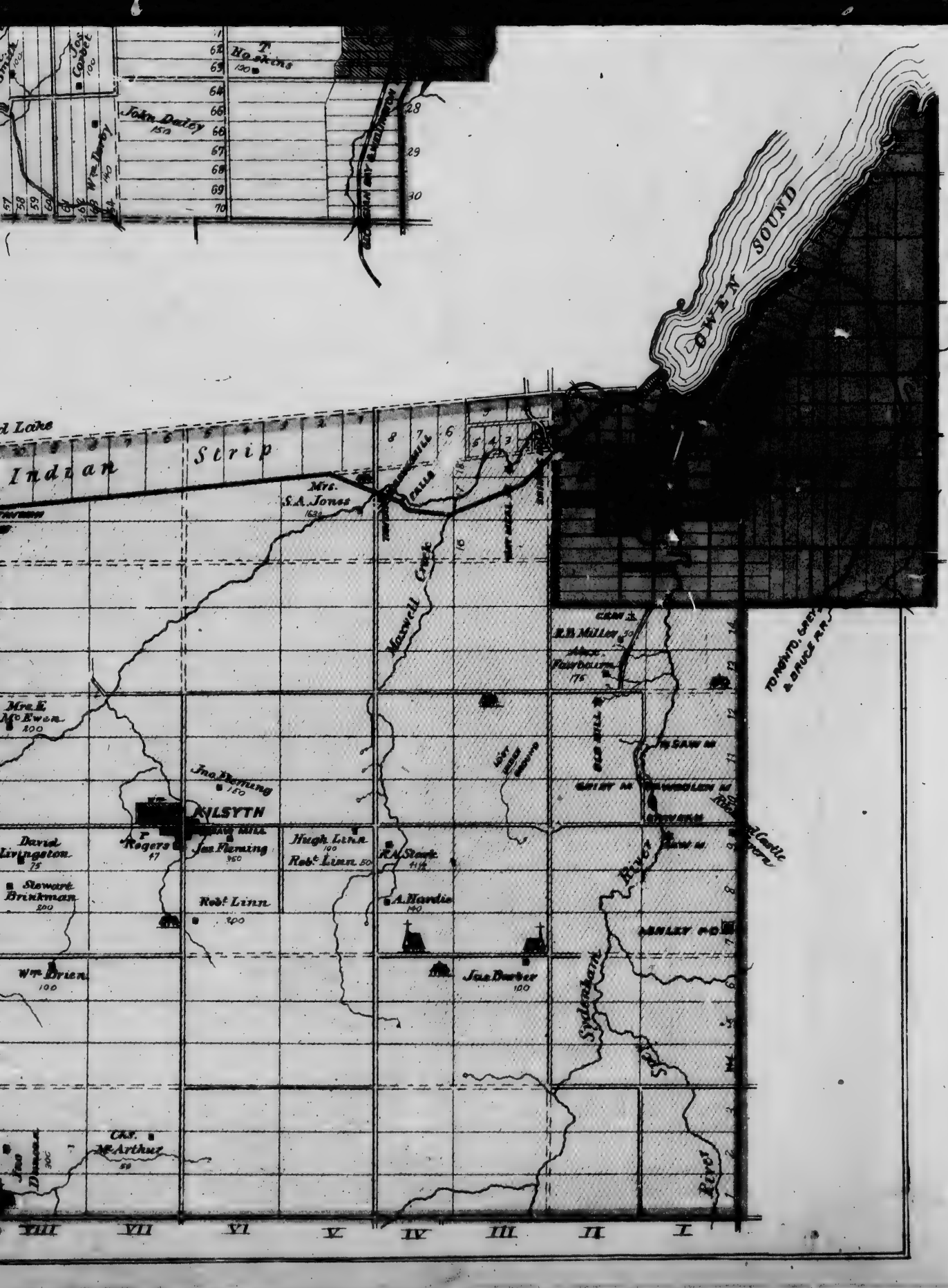

ROTON
TOWNSHIP
Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.
N.
W
E
Grand River
Mud Creek
TAWERN


REDICKVILLE
TAVERN
ORANGE HALL
TORONTO GREY & BRUCE R.Y.
PELAHETHON P.O.
STEAM SAW MILL
TAVERN
T. Hatten Jr.
ORANGE HALL
IV
III
VI
I


COVENTRY RD.
Robt Ledingham 200
Wm. Ledingham 259
STEAM SAW M.
Jas Mc Wilson
Walter Leadley 200
Saml Dickson 150
CRAWFORD RD.
SAW MILL
Chs. Fleicher 300
River Sixs.
LAMBASH RD.
Jas C. Johnston 200
Jno McCallum
Beaver Creek
Saugeen River
Wm. Armour
Wm. Porter
Jno Bayley
Rocky
DURHAM ROAD
SAW MILL
BRICK YARD
LIME KILN
WHITE SAW MILL
Jno Donnelly 150
Jno Poole 100
Joe Gower 100
Sixes Cr.
Wm. Rhey 100
Jno Livingston 100
Boothe


MAP OF
BENTINCK
TOWNSHIP
Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.
N
W
E
SMITHVILLE
LAYORA P.O.
SAW MILL
M. Cameron 150
Chs. Fletcher 200
GARAFRAXA ROAD
J. W. Smith
Jno McCallum
Wm. St. Armour
Beaver Creek
Geo Newell
A. Ferguson
GRIST M
W. Bell
Sawgeen
SAW MILL
J. W. Crawford
Rocky
Jno. Collinson
G. Collinson
Thos. Ewen 100
L. Robson 100
OWEN SOUND ROAD
Campbell 100
Rob Read 100
DURHA
T. Hoskins 100
Jos Cowell 100

MAP OF
DERBY
TOWNSHIP
Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.
N
W
E
Mud Lake
Indian
TAVERN
JACKSON
Jno Robertson 85
Alex. Garvin 100
Mrs E. McEwen 100
David Livingston 75
Stewart Brinkman 100
G.C. Balfour 51
Robt. 200 Henderson
Wm Drien 100
Robert Robertson 300 152
Wm Henderson 280
Wm Campbell 150
Jno Dineen 300
Chs McArthur 50
XII
XI
X
IX
VIII
VII


GEORGIAN BAY & WESTERN R.R.
T. Hopkins
John Dailey
Wm. Dailey
Jos. Corbett
GEORGIAN BAY & WESTERN R.R.
OWEN SOUND
d Lake
Indian
Strip
Mrs. S.A. Jones
Maxwell Creek
Mrs. E. McEwen
Jno. Fleming
KILSYTH
David Livingston
T. Rogers
Jas. Fleming
Hugh. Linn
Robt. Linn
R.A. Stark
Stewart Brinkman
Robt. Linn
A. Hardie
Wm. O'Brien
Jas. Barber
Chs. McArthur
Jno. Dimmer
R.B. Miller
Alex. Fairbolm
TO OWEN SOUND & BRUCE R.R.
Sydenham
Sydenham River
Bluff
Creek
VIII
VII
VI
V
IV
III
II
I

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF GREY COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

TOWN OF OWEN SOUND.

Armstrong, William, Clerk of the Peace for the Co. of Grey. Born at Newmarket, Ont., 11th Feb., 1820. Settled in the county, July, 1850.

Adair, H. P. & Co., carry on a large book and stationery establishment.

Beith, Elizabeth, was the first white woman to settle in Owen Sound; the date of that event being 1841.

Barclay, W. M., propr. livery stables.

Brown, John, blacksmith.

Cowper, George C. A native of Scotland. Is of a literary turn, and was for some years connected with the Owen Sound press.

Chisholm, John, merchant. Has held various public offices, including Mayor of the town. Sat at the Council Board for 14 successive years. Has been extensively engaged in the grain and produce trade, and is one of the leading business men of the place.

Corbett, Geo., Jr., land, loan and insurance agent. Canadian by birth. Settlement in Grey Co., 1854.

Creighton, D., is publisher of the *Times* newspaper. Has been very prominent in local affairs; was elected to fill the vacancy in the North Grey representation in the Legislature caused by the unseating of Mr. Scott in 1875. Re-elected to the Fourth Parliament in 1879. Is a Conservative in politics.

Coulson, Mrs., widow of the late Jos. Coulson, whose biographical sketch can be elsewhere seen.

Douglas, James, Deputy Registrar for the Co. of Grey. Has held this office for 25 years. Born in Scotland. Settled in county, 1843.

DeLaMateer, Henry, head master of the High School at Owen Sound. Born in Welland Co., Ont., 1840. Formerly held the position of head master in High School, Fonthill.

Gale, John, County Clerk. Date of birth, August 24, 1845. Was the first white child born in Owen Sound.

Gordon, Thomas, Town Clerk, also discharges the duties of Public School Inspector. Born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland. Settled in Grey Co, 1843.

Granottier, F. X., parish priest, Owen Sound.

Greig, John A., head master of the Model School at Owen Sound.

Holmes, Walter, farmer. Is an Englishman by birth. Settled in Grey Co., 1861.

Harrison, John, lumber manufacturer and propr. of sash and door factory.

Inglis, George, Clerk of the County Court. Born 26th July, 1850, in the Township of Derby, three miles from Owen Sound.

Jarvis, O. C., livery propr. Born 1842, in Middlesex Co. Came to Grey Co., 1877.

Kough, Wm., hardware merchant, importer of European and American pig and bar iron and metals. Sec'y. and Treas. of Owen Sound Ship Building Co. Owns 240 acres of land. Born in Shrewsbury, England. Settled in county, 1860.

Kennedy, Wm. & Sons, proprs. of foundry and machine shop in Owen Sound.

Little, J. H., editor and propr. of Owen Sound *Advertiser*. Has been connected with same since 1863, at which time he was one of the original proprs. of the journal.

Little, F. B., commission agent. Native of County Monaghan, Ireland.

Lang, C. M., Doctor of Medicine. Born in Sydenham, 4th June, 1850.

McNab, A., provincial land surveyor. Resides in Owen Sound.

Moore, Charles Hy., Deputy Sheriff. Born in New York. Settled in Grey Co., 1862.

Miller, John, Jailer. Has held this situation since 1862. Is a native of New York.

Masson, James, barrister. Has held the appointments of Master and Deputy Registrar of the Court of Chancery. Is a Canadian; born in the Township of Seymour, Northumberland, Ont. Settled in county, 1871.

Murray, David. Born in Esquesing, 1842.

Maughan, Joseph. Has been for many years Sheriff of the County of Grey. Born in the north of England. Settled in county in March, 1854.

McLeod, R., propr. of planing factory at Owen Sound.

Price, George, official assignee; formerly merchant. Born at Kingston, 1833. Settled in Grey Co., 1850.

Nottor, Richard, ex-Mayor of Owen Sound.

Prittie, W. H., propr. of Queen's Hotel, Owen Sound. Is a native of Toronto. Settled in Grey Co., 1875.

Robinson, Templeton, school teacher. Born in Hamilton, 1850. P.O., Owen Sound.

Simpson, J. J. W., editor of the Owen Sound *Tribune* and manager of the Printing and Publishing Co. (Limited). Born at Aurora, Co. York, Ont., 1843.

Smith, Captain, Owen Sound.

Spiers, Thomas, propr. of Coulson House, Owen Sound.

Scott, Rev. A. H., M.A., minister of Knox Church.

Stephens, J. C., Custom House officer. Born at Norval, 1847. Formerly surveyor of shipping.

TOWN OF MEAFORD.

Campbell, Arthur M., meat and poultry dealer. Born in State of Maine, 1852. Settled in Grey Co., 1872.

Caswell, G. S., manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. Born in Lanark Co., 1843. Came to this county with parents the following year. Has been Councillor of St. Vincent Township two years.

Chisholm, H., general merchant and grain dealer. Native of York Co. Born 1822; came to this county in 1867.

Fuller, Peter, manager Meaford branch of Molsons' Bank. Born in England, 1826. Came to Grey Co., 1852, and opened this branch bank in 1873.

Farran, Chas. A., machinist and manufacturer of steam plates and dies. A native of New Hampshire; born 1854. Came to this county in 1866.

Grant, J. C., Chief Constable of Meaford. Has been Inspector of Weights and Measures; Town, Township, and County Councillor. Born in Scotland, 1830. Settled in Grey Co., 1857.

Geddes, James, solicitor, &c. Scotch by birth; born 1809. First located in Grey Co., 1862.

Gibbons, Louis, proprietor livery stables. Born in St. Vincent Township, 1842.

Groom, John, gentleman of leisure. Native of Ireland. Born in 1813. Came to Grey Co., 1855.

Harvey, W. H., general storekeeper. Born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1845. Came to Grey Co. in 1878.

Hogg, James, proprietor marble works. Born in Peel Co., 1836. Came to St. Vincent Township twelve years later, and engaged in farming till 1869, when he took up his present line of trade.

Hill, Rev. Jaffrey, pastor Episcopal Church. Born in York Co., 1843. Settled in Grey Co., 1874.

Hickey, Patrick, grocer and liquor merchant. Born in Peel Co. in 1837. Located in this county, 1878.

Leroy, John B., general agent. Native of New York State; born 1832. Located in Grey Co. in 1860.

Layton, D. L., Postmaster. Was many years Reeve of St. Vincent Township. Nova Scotian by nativity; born 1818. Became a pioneer in this county in 1845.

Law, Henry T., general agent. Born in County of York, 1847. Came to present location, 1872.

Law, John, manufacturer of spring bed bottoms. Born in Ontario Co., and located here in 1875.

Milligan, William, propr. of Queen's Hotel. Of Irish nativity; born 1818. Came to this Co., 1868.

Manley, H., chemist and druggist. Born in England, 1846. Came with parents to this county, 1848.

Maclean, C. R., M.D., physician and surgeon. Owns 100 acres in east half Lot 2, Con. 5, of St. Vincent. Is surgeon to the 31st Grey Battalion. Born in Kingston, 1837. Located in Grey Co., 1864.

Purdy, J. A., gentleman of leisure.

Pollard, Lieut.-Col. W. D., commander 31st Battalion Grey Infantry, barrister, &c. Of English nativity; born 1827. Located in Grey Co., 1861.

Paul, Mrs. Salome, proprietrix Paul's Hotel. Native of Alsace, Germany (late France). Came to this county in 1853.

Raper, J. S., proprietor Royal Hotel. Born in York Co., 1842. Came to present location, 1874.

Sing, C. R., J.P., notary public and Custom House officer. Native of Ontario Co.; born 1825. Settled in this county in 1845. Is owner of Lots 13 and 14, Con. 3, St. Vincent, and several other lots in that township, besides land in Osprey and Collingwood. Has been Reeve of St. Vincent many years, and since the incorporation of Meaford, has been most prominently identified with the municipal affairs of the town.

Sheppard, Charles, general merchant. Is a native of Ireland; born 1833. Came to this county, 1866.

Sparling, James, builder, contractor, and proprietor of sash, door, and blind factory. Was born in Ireland in 1847, and the following year came to Grey Co. with parents.

Stovel, Joseph, merchant tailor. Born in London, England, 1834. Located in this county 20 years later.

Stephen, W. W., chemist and druggist. Has resided in Grey Co. since 1867.

Stewart, James, general merchant. Is owner of west part of Lot 18, Con. 7, St. Vincent. Was Reeve of that township during six years. Officiated as Reeve of Meaford one year, and as Mayor during a like period. He was born in Peterboro' Co. in 1825. Became a settler in Grey Co. in 1858.

Watson, A. H., manager of the Meaford *Monitor*. Is a native of Halton Co.; born 1854. Came to present location, and assumed present position in 1873.

Watt, Andrew, Bailiff, Third Division Court, Co. Grey, which office he has held since 1859. Came to this county in 1857. Born in Ireland, 1841.

Watt, Charles, proprietor foundry and agricultural implement factory. Of Irish nativity; born 1836. Came to Meaford, 1857. Has been a member of the Town Council continuously since the incorporation of that municipality.

Wilson, John S. barrister, &c. Native of Glasgow, Scotland; born 1844. Came to Meaford in 1868.

TOWN OF DURHAM.

Brown, James, merchant. Was born in Ireland in 1825. Settled here in 1847. Has held the position of Township Clerk of Glenelg about 25 years.

Cochrane, John, merchant. Of Ontario nativity. Settled in Grey County in 1858.

Caldwell, W., boot and shoemaker. Born in Ireland, 1836. Located here, 1876.

Davidson, Archibald, merchant. Has been Treasurer of the town since its incorporation. Was born here in 1846. (See biography.)

Easton, T. H., carriage maker. Has resided here since 1874. Born in this Province, 1841.

Erb, Solomon, merchant.

Gun, Artina, school teacher. Born in Scotland, 1853. Came to Grey County, 1862.

Gun, James, M.D., physician and surgeon.

Godfrey, Rev. R., pastor Canada Methodist Church.

Hogan, John, proprietor British Hotel. Settled here in 1878, having been born in Ontario in 1850.

Hunter, J. H., M.P.P., merchant. Has held the offices of Reeve and Deputy Reeve for Glenelg Township, and was returned to the Legislature of Ontario at general election of 1879, for the constituency of South Grey. Born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1839, and came to Durham in early boyhood, and has since remained here. (See biography.)

Hughson, W. J., merchant.

Jamieson, David, M.D., physician and surgeon. Has resided here sixteen years. Born in this Province, 1856.

Johnston, William, Jr., dealer in agricultural implements. Was born in Scotland, 1840. Settled in Grey County, 1865.

Johnston, John A., publisher. Born in Ontario, 1846, and has resided in Grey County since 1858.

Kilhofer, John, organ builder. Settled here, 1873. A native of Germany; born 1825.

Kiernan, Thomas, M.D., physician and surgeon.

Lombough, W. R., P.L.S. Born in Canada, 1822. Settled in Grey County, 1856.

McAllister, W. E., proprietor International Hotel. Of Canadian nativity; born 1839. Resided in Grey County since 1878.

Mackenzie, A. C., general merchant. Is Secretary of the Georgian Bay and Wellington R. R. Company. Settled here in 1855, and has been a member of the Town Council.

Middaugh, H. J., proprietor International Hotel and stage lines. Agent of the express companies at this point. Located here, 1851. Has occupied a seat at the Town Council Board, and the Mayor's chair.

MacRae, F., real estate agent, &c. Owns 1,500 acres of land in Grey, Bruce, Wellington and Huron Counties. Has held the offices of Treasurer, Councillor, and Reeve at different periods. Born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, and located in this county in 1853. Is present Warden of Grey. (See biography.)

Mowat, J. F., merchant.

Mackay, Hugh, auctioneer. Born in Scotland. Settled here, 1831.

Robson, A. A., livery keeper, &c., of Canadian nativity, born 1840. Came to Durham in 1861.

Shewell, J. S., cabinet and furniture manufacturer.

Townsend, J., editor and proprietor of Grey *Review*.

Warner, G. A., architect and builder. Of American birth. Settled here in 1865; born 1853.

VILLAGE OF SHELBURNE.

Belfry, Ira, chemist and druggist. Is of Canadian nativity, and settled in this county in 1873. Has occupied a seat in the Council.

Coleman, George, chemist and druggist. Came to this county in 1873. Is of Canadian birth.

Greenwood, T. & R. H., mill owners and operators. Have been in this county since 1877, and are Canadians born.

Jelly, William, M.P.P. Was born in Canada, 1835, and settled in Shelburne in 1862. Has been Reeve of the village since its incorporation, and at last general election was returned on the Conservative ticket to a seat in the Ontario Legislature for Dufferin. (See biographical sketch.)

Jennings, Thomas. Is of Irish nativity; born 1839. Settled in this county, 1862. Keeps a hotel.

Jeffrey, R. W., manufacturer. Has resided here since 1877. Born in this country in 1838.

Knapp, William A., conducts a livery business. Is a native Canadian; born 1838. Settled in this county, 1876.

Mortimer, R. L. Was born in Mulmur Township in 1852. Is now engaged in the profession of school teaching in Shelburne.

Norton, Thomas, M.D., physician and surgeon. Is a Coroner for the County of Grey. Born in Montreal, 1851. Settled in Grey County, 1865.

Rolston, Henry J., M.D., physician and surgeon. Came to this county in 1877. Native Canadian; born 1849.

ARTEMESIA TOWNSHIP.

Akiti, M., propr. of saw-mill at Eugenia, where he resides. Is owner of 65 acres in the township, also some village lots. Born in England, 1825. Settled in county, 1861.

Beecroft, James, farmer. Owns 100 acres, being Lots 148, 149 and 150, Con. 3 E. Was born in England, 1832. Came to county in 1864. P. O., Flesherton.

Beattie, A. & F., farmers. They own 250 acres, being Lots 129, 130 and 131, Con. 1 W. and Lots 128 and 129, Con. 1 E. Settled in Grey County, 1855. Born in Canada. P. O., Flesherton.

Buchanan, William, farmer. Resides on Lot 21, Con. 10, of which he owns 162 acres. Came to the county in 1850 from Ireland, where he was born in 1824. P. O., Vandeleur.

Blyth, G. J., editor of the Markdale *Expositor*, was born in Toronto in 1846, but has conducted the journal named for some time past.

Brodie, James, farmer. Is owner of south part of Lot 21, Con. 11, 50 acres. Was born in Canada, 1838. Settled in the county in 1869. P.O., Vandeleur.

Boland, Thomas, farmer, Owns Lot 16, Con. 12, 100 acres. Came to the county in 1853. Born in Canada, 1844. P. O., Vandeleur.

Boland, John, farmer. He owns 183 acres of land and lives on Lot 15, Con. 12. Was born in Canada, 1852, and came to Grey County in 1853.

Bowler, William, jr., farmer and brick maker, on Lot 108, Con. 2 E., of which he owns 50 acres. Born in England. Settled in the county, 1849. P.O., Markdale.

Christoe, M. T., M.D. Resides in Flesherton. Owns 233 acres of land in the township. Has held the office of Township Reeve several years. Born in England, 1824. Settled in Grey County, 1867. Is one of the most influential men in the County of Grey in all municipal matters.

Campbell, J. & N., manufacturers of woollen goods at Flesherton. Born in Canada. Settled in Grey County, 1863.

Cunningham, Samuel, farmer. Owns 100 acres of land, being Lots 133 and 134, Con. 1 W. Born in Ireland, 1830. Settled in Grey County, 1870. P.O., Flesherton.

Campbell, Richard, retired farmer. Owns 50 acres of land, being Lot 160, Con. 1 E. Was at one time a school teacher, and has held the office of Township Clerk. Born in Londonderry, Ireland, 1805, and settled in Grey County, 1850. P.O., Flesherton.

Damude, Solomon, propr. of tannery in Flesherton, also manufactures flour barrels, staves and shingles. Born in Welland County, 1836; came to Grey County, 1870. Is secretary and treasurer of County Agricultural Society.

Doll, W. F., dealer in jewellery. Born at Stuttgardt, Germany, 1859; settled in Grey County, 1877. P. O. and residence, Flesherton.

Dinwoody, George, owns and farms Lots 143 and 144, Con. 1 W., 100 acres. Was born in Ireland, 1844; settled in the County of Grey, 1849. P.O., Flesherton.

Down, Alfred, farmer. Owns Lots 78, 79 on Con. 3 N. D. R., and Lot 35, Con. 5, 200 acres. Born in England, 1821; settled in Grey County, 1868. P. O., Flesherton.

Elliott, A., farmer and Deputy Reeve. Owns Lot 11, Con. 14, 114 acres. Born in Canada, 1840; settled in Grey County, 1856. P. O., Markdale.

Elliott, Thos., and Elliott, Thos., jr., farmers. Own Lots 99, 100, 101 and 102, Con. 2 E. Settled in Grey County, 1856. P. O., Markdale.

Ford, John, farmer. Is a Canadian; born 1836. Settled in Grey County, 1866. Owns 100 acres of land, being Lots 117 and 118, Con. 2 E. P. O., Markdale.

Gilliland, T. B., farmer and surveyor. Owns 100 acres in Township of Artemesia; also Lot 18, Village of Eugenia, where he resides.

Henderson, J. W., Township Clerk, real estate agent, conveyancer, &c., Flesherton. Is a Canadian; born 1845. Settled in Grey County, 1855.

Heard, John H., manufacturer of waggons, carriages, &c., Flesherton. Owns 54 acres of land in Township of Artemesia. Born in England, 1829; settled in Grey County, 1859.

Hogg, W., general storekeeper and propr. of saw mill, Flesherton Station; also owns Lots 143, 144 and 145, Con. 3, and Lots 22 and 23, Con. 8; in all, 456 acres. Born at York Mills, Ont., 1828; settled in Grey County, 1878. P. O., Flesherton Station.

Hooper, H. & R., proprs. of sash and door manufactory and planing mills, Flesherton. Born in Canada; settled in Grey County, 1850.

Holman, Peter, farmer. Owns Lot 34, Con. 5, 100 acres. Is an Englishman; born 1835. Settled County of Grey, 1869. P. O., Flesherton.

Hill, William, farmer. Owns 150 acres of land, being Lots 125, 126, 127, Con. 3 E. Was born in England, 1833; came to Grey County, 1859. P. O. address, Markdale.

Irwin, Rev. William, minister of the Methodist Church of Canada. Land consists of Lots 115, 116, Con. 1 E., Township of Artemesia, 100 acres. Is an Irishman; born 1832. Settled in Grey Co., 1854. P. O., Markdale.

Irwin, Henry Bovereaux, farmer, P. O. address, Markdale. Born in Ireland, 1840; settled in Grey Co., 1853. Owns Lots 112, 113 and 114, Con. 1 E.; 149 acres.

Irwin, Thos., farmer. Born in Ireland, 1834, came to Grey Co. in 1853. Owns 100 acres, being Lots 109, 110, Con. 3 E. P. O., Markdale.

Kells, Thos., farmer. President of Agricultural Association of East Grey. Was for many years Township Assessor and Collector. Owns 200 acres, being Lots 14, 15, Con. 13. Is a native of Ireland; born 1829. Settled in Grey Co., 1853. P. O. address, Vandeleur.

Knight, Thomas, farmer. Is an Englishman. Settled in Grey Co., 1866. Owns Lots N. half 17, 18, Con. 12, 80 acres. P. O. address, Vandeleur.

Leitch, Thomas, merchant tailor. Resides in Flesherton, where he carries on his business. Is an Englishman; born 1819. Settled in the County of Grey in 1875.

Lane, Henry, propr. of saw and grist mill. P. O. address, Eugenia. Is a native of England; born 1826. Came to Grey Co., 1874.

Lewis, Roger, farmer. P. O., Flesherton. Born at Philadelphia, U. S., 1818. Settled in Grey Co., 1853. Land owned, Lots 140, 141, 142, Con. 1 W.

Marshall, A., propr. of Flesherton Hotel, also owns 80 acres of land in the township. Is a Canadian; born 1839. Settled in Grey Co., 1862. P. O. address, Flesherton.

Merram, M. E., cornet maker, Flesherton. Born in Canada 1846. Date of settlement in Grey Co., 1865.

Millman, Henry, Station Master at Flesherton Station, where he resides. Is a Scotchman; born 1824. Settled in Grey Co., 1870. Owns 3 acres of land in the township.

McLeod, D., preacher of the Gospel. P. O., Priceville. Is a native of Prince Edward Island; born 1843. Settled in the County 1878.

Moore, Hezekiah and **Moore, John L.**, farmers. Settled in Grey Co., 1841. Own Lots 184, 185, 186, Con. 1 E., 214 acres. P. O., Inverlee.

Mc Cutcheon, Robert, Resident of Lot 151, Township of Glenelg, Bruce Co. Settled in Grey County, 1878. 200 acres. For sale.

McKee, John, farmer. P. O. address, Flesherton. Born in Ireland, 1830. Came to the County of Grey, 1862. Has been assessor of Lot 21, 1st Con. 3 W., 140 acres.

McLeod, Rev. James. Is a native of Ireland; born 1836. Settled in Grey County, 1855. Resides, 100 acres being Lot 135, Con. 2 W. P. O., Markdale.

McMillan, Sylvester, farmer. Owns 200 acres of land, being 1, 2, 21, Con. 1. Settled on the County of Grey, 1869. Born in Scotland, 1834. P. O., Flesherton.

Nasmith, Andrew Joseph. Owns Lot 120 Con. 1 E., 100 acres. Settled in Grey Co., 1860. Born in Ireland, 1829. P. O. address, Markdale.

Neville, Walter, farmer. Owns 150 acres of land, Con. 1 E. Born in England, 1835. P. O., Inverlee.

Odlum, James, farmer. P. O., Markdale. Is a Canadian; born 1837. Settled in Grey Co., 1856. Real estate assessed at Lots 121, 122, 123, 124 Con. 2 and 3 W.

Parry, E. M., proprietor of Land and Postmaster, Eugenia. Assessed at Lots 12 Owns 200 acres of land. Born in Canada, 1841. Settled in Grey Co., 1878.

Patrick, Alexander, Eugenia. Is a carpenter; born 1828. Date of settlement in Grey Co., 1878. P. O. address, Eugenia.

Pedley, Robert, farmer. P. O. address, Eugenia. Born in [illegible]. Settled in Grey Co., 1857. Owns Lot 27, Con. 2 E., 200 acres. Is an Englishman; born [illegible].

Pedley, [illegible], farmer. Owns Lots 25, [illegible] Con. 1 E. Born in Scotland, 1815. [illegible] P. O. address, Eugenia.

Sharp, William, [illegible] P. O. address, Eugenia. Born in [illegible]. Settled in Grey Co., 1854. Owns Lots 23 N. half, 24 N. half Con. 1 E., 100 acres.

Smith, Thomas, Eugenia. Is a native of Ireland; born 1840. Settled in Grey Co., 1865. Owns 10 acres of land. P. O. address, Eugenia.

Smith, Thomas, farmer. P. O., Eugenia. Born in Ireland, 1824. Settled in Grey Co., 1854. Owns Lots 23, 24 Con. 1 E., 200 acres.

Smith, Wm., [illegible] Owns Lots 25, 26 Con. 1 E., 200 acres. Born in Ireland, 1824. Settled in Grey Co., 1854.

Stacey, Wm., [illegible] P. O. address, Eugenia. Born in [illegible]. Settled in Grey Co., 1854. Owns Lots 23 N. half, 24 N. half Con. 1 E., 100 acres.

Stephenson, Thomas, [illegible] Owns Lots 25, 26 Con. 1 E., 200 acres. Born in Scotland, 1815. Settled in Grey Co., 1850.

Stone, William, farmer. Land owned, 150 acres. East ½ Nos. 8 and 9, Con. 4. Is an Irishman; born 1808. Settled in Grey Co., 1854. P.O., Flesherton Station.

Stewart, George, farmer. P.O., Flesherton. Is a Scotchman; born 1840. Came to Grey Co., 1862. Owns Lots 146, 147, Con. 1 E.; 100 acres.

Trimble, Robert, general merchant in Flesherton, where he resides. Is a Canadian; born 1833, and came to the County of Grey in 1860.

Taylor, Thomas, farmer. P.O., Flesherton. Owns Lots 186, 187 188, Con. 1 E. Born in Ireland, 1836. Settled in Grey Co., 1850.

Webster, Alex., general merchant. Place of business and residence, Priceville. Is a Scotchman; born 1832. Settled in Grey Co., 1860.

Wright, Thorp, farmer. Is Tp. Councillor. Born in Canada, 1835. Settled in Grey Co., 1860. Owns Lots 166, 167, Con. 1 W., 250 acres. P.O., Flesherton.

Whitby, George, farmer. Is an Irishman; born 1828. Settled in Grey Co., 1870. Owns 100 acres of land, being Lots 115, 116, Con. 3 W. Holds office as Tp. Assessor. P.O., Markdale.

BENTINCK TOWNSHIP.

Adams, H. P. & J. H., proprietors of flour and woollen mills in Hanover. Born in Canada. Settled in county, 1854.

Armour, William, farmer. Owns 83 acres, being Lot 32, Con. 5, N. D. R. Born in Ireland, 1817. Settled in county, 1853. P. O., Durham.

Bak, Abraham, farmer. Owner of Lots 5 and 6, Con. 1, N. D. R., 200 acres. Born in Hanover, 1854. P. O., Hanover.

Bingham, Henry, farmer and manufacturer of plows, waggons &c. Owner of 1 of acres, being Lot 40, Con. 1, and Lot 28, Con. 2, N. D. R. Born in England, 1808. Settled in county, 1861. P. O., Allen Park.

Beggs, John & Alexander, farmers. Own 162 acres, Lots 35 to 42, Con. 3, N. D. R. Born in Ireland. Settled in county, 1851. P. O., Allen Park.

Bell, William, farmer, Durham P. O. Owns 50 acres and resides on Lot 17, Con. 3, W. G. R. Born in Scotland, 1806. Settled in county, 1849.

Bark, John, farmer. Owns Lots 20 and 21, Con. 1, and Lot 13, Con. 7, N. D. R., 400 acres. Born in England, 1822. Settled in county, 1851. P. O., Walkerton.

Carmichael, John, farmer and stock raiser. Owns 100 acres, being Lot 8, Con. 3, N. D. R. Value of Stock and Implements and other property, $1,500. P. O., Hanover.

Collett, Alfred, carpenter, resides on Lot 39, Con. 1, S. D. R. Born in Canada, 1850. P. O., Allen Park.

Corbett, Henry, farmer. Owns 200 acres, being Lots 8 and 9, Con. 1, S. D. R. Born in England, 1805. Settled in Canada, 1840. P. O., Mar. Park.

Corbett, Joseph, farmer. Owns Lots 2 and 3 and 4, Con. 2, N. D. R., 140 acres. Born in Scotland. Settled in county, 1856. P. O., Hanover.

Cotton, Samuel, farmer, Durham P. O. Owns 100 acres, being Lot 43, Con. 2, W. G. R. Born in England, 1840. Settled in county, 1854.

Cousins, Jr., Orson, farmer. Owner of 100 acres, being Lot 44, Con. 2, W. G. R. Born in England, 1843. Settled in county, 1854. P. O., Durham.

Crawford, J. W., proprietor of Rockville Mills. Owns 1 with 100 of Lots 41 and 42, Con. 2, W. G. R. Born in Scotland, 1848. Came to county, 1875. P. O. Durham.

Campbell, Charles, farmer. Owns 50 of Lot 52, Con. 2, W. G. R., 100 acres. Born in Canada, 1841. Settled in county, 1861. P. O., Durham.

Cornish, Edward, farmer. Owns 250 acres, being Lots 7 and 8 Con. 4, N. D. R. Born in Ireland. Settled in county, 1847. Has been in possession of Lower Saugeen Reserve. P. O., Paisley.

Cameron, Malcolm, farmer. Owns 250 acres in the Queen's Bush Reserve, Township Association. Born in Bentinck county, 1841. Settled in county, 1849. P. O., Latona.

Cameron, Peter, farmer. P. O., Allen Park. Owns 50 acres of Lot 30, Con. 1, N. D. R. Born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1856. His father settled here in county, 1849.

Dick, John, farmer. Owns 150 acres, consisting of Lot 87 and 89 in Lot 88, Con. 3. Was born in Durham in 1850. P. O., Durham.

Dickie, Samuel Cutting. Owns 15 acres, consisting of Lots 5 and 6, Con. 1, N. D. R. Born in Scotland, 1838. Settled in county, 1865. P. O., Hanover.

Drew, William, farmer. Owns 140 acres, being Lot 1 and part of Lot 2, N. D. R. Born in Scotland, 1838. Settled in county, 1857. P. O., Durham.

Dawson, Thomas, farmer. Owns Lot 4, Con. 12, N. D. R., 100 acres. Born in England, 1824. Settled in county, 1850. Was for some time Township Treasurer. P. O., Hanover.

Dorr, [illegible], farmer. [illegible] Born in Ireland, 1824. [illegible] P. O., Durham.

Dunlop, [illegible], farmer. Owner of [illegible] being Lot 1, Con. 2, W. G. R. Born in Scotland, 1840. [illegible] P. O., Durham.

Dickie, John, farmer. Owner of 100 acres, being Lot 1, Con. 2, W. G. R. Born in Scotland, 1838. Settled in county, 1865. P. O., Hanover.

Dickie, Samuel Cutting, farmer. Owns 15 acres, consisting of Lots 5 and 6, Con. 1, N. D. R. Born in Scotland, 1838. Settled in county, 1865. P. O., Hanover.

Drew, William, farmer. Owns 140 acres, being Lot 1 and part of Lot 2, N. D. R. Born in Scotland, 1838. Settled in county, 1857. P. O., Durham.

Dawson, Thomas, farmer. Owns Lot 4, Con. 12, N. D. R., 100 acres. Born in England, 1824. Settled in county, 1850. Was for some time Township Treasurer. P. O., Hanover.

Dorr, [illegible], farmer. [illegible] Born in Ireland, 1824. [illegible] P. O., Durham.

Dunlop, [illegible], farmer. Owner of [illegible] being Lot 1, Con. 2, W. G. R. Born in Scotland, 1840. [illegible] P. O., Durham.

Fensom, Richard, proprietor of Saugeen grist and saw mills, and owner of Lots 37, 38 and 39, Con. 1, N. D. R., 150 acres. Born in England, 1839. Came to county, 1850. P. O., Allen Park.

Fisher, Richard, tmsmith. Elmwood P. O. Born in England, 1829. Settled in county, 1861.

Fisher, R. S. W., tmsmith. Elmwood P. O. Born in Canada, 1850. Settled in county, 1861.

Ferguson, Alexander & John, proprietors of Grey flouring mills, and owners of 100 acres, being Lot 16, Con. 3, and Lot 16, Con. 1, E. & W., G. R. Alex. F., born in Scotland, 1819; John F., in Canada, 1851. Settled in county, 1874. Durham P. O.

Fletcher, Charles, farmer. Owns Lots 22, 23 and 24, Con. 3, W. G. R., 300 acres. Born in Scotland, and settled in county, 1848. P. O., Durham.

Grafton, Thomas, farmer. Lamlash P. O. Owner of 100 acres, being Lot 12, Con. 6, N. D. R. Born at Toronto, 1829. Settled in county, 1864.

Goodeve, C., dealer in general merchandise. Allen Park P. O. Owns 2 acres in Lot 41, Con. 1, S. D. R. Born in England, 1830. Settled in county, 1859.

Grierson, Nathan, farmer. Owns Lots 54, 55 and 56, Con. 3, S. D. R., 256 acres. Born in Scotland, 1822. Came to county, 1853. P. O., Durham.

Hausser, William, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, also agent for Montreal Telegraph Co., Hanover. Owns 4 lots in village, valued at $4,500. Born in Prussia, 1834. Came to county, 1857.

Hoskins, Thomas, farmer. P. O., Durham. Owns north half of Lots 62 and 63, Con. 2, W. G. R., 100 acres. Born in Ireland, 1827. Settled in county, 1850.

Johnston, J. H., farmer, Government and railroad contractor, also proprietor of saw mills. Owns Lots 3, 4 and 5, Con. 1, N. D. R., value $10,000. Born at Kingston Mills, 1831. Settled in county, 1857. P. O., Hanover.

Johnston, J. C., farmer. Owns 200 acres, being Lots 18 and 19, Con. 7, N. D. R. Born in India. 1833. Settled in county, 1866. P. O., Durham.

Knechtel, D. & P., manufacturers of furniture, chamber sets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, and dealers in lumber. Own 63 acres, Lot 30, Con. 2, N. D. R. Born in Waterloo Co., Ont., 1849. Settled in Grey Co., 1867. Hanover P. O.

Lackner, Henry, waggonmaker &c. Embro. Born in Canada, 1842. Settled in county, 1862.

Lanaw, Walter, farmer and Deputy Reeve of Bentinck Township. Owns 200 acres, being Lots 9 and 10, Con. 11, N. D. R. Born in Scotland, 1814. Settled in county, 1847. P. O., Hanover.

Livingstone, Alexander, farmer. Owns Lots 51, 52, and 53, Con. 1, N. & S. D. R., 350 acres. Born in Ireland, 1822. Settled in county, 1847. P. O., Allen Park.

Lines, Nathan, proprietor of livery stables, Hanover. Born in Canada, 1845. Settled in county, 1861.

Lethbridge, William, farmer. Owns Lots 41 and 42, Con. 13, N. D. R., 200 acres. Born in Somerset, 1828. Settled in county, 1847. P. O., Embro.

Lethbridge, Robert, farmer. Owns Lots 41 and 42, Con. 11, N. D. R., 200 acres. Was on the county 2 years. Born in Scotland, 1838. Came to county, 1847. P. O., Embro.

McMaster, James H., farmer. Owns Lot 24, Con. 1, S. D. R., 50 acres, value, $2,000. Born in Canada, 1858, his uncle lived here since 1847. P. O., Hanover.

Myers, J. A. Son, proprietors of Tannery, Hanover. Born in Scotland. Settled here since, 1871.

Messenger, Jacob, manufacturer of woollen goods, Hanover. Born in Canada. Settled in county, 1870.

McCarty, Geo., proprietor of livery stables, Hanover. Born in United States, and settled in county, 1869.

McNally, Andrew, waggon maker, Hanover. Born in Canada. Settled here in 1868.

McNeely, S., farmer. P. O., Hanover. Owns 108 acres. Born in Ireland, 1825. Came to county in 1876.

McNeil, David, farmer, and Reeve of Bentinck Township. Owns 200 acres, being Lot 12, Con. 7, N. D. R. Born in Bentinck, 1833. Settled in county, 1858. Lamlash P. O.

McGee, Samuel, farmer. Owns Lot 43, Con. 10 N. D. R., 100 acres. Born in Scotland, 1826. Settled in county, 1850.

Meyer, Andrew, farmer. Owns 33 acres of Lot 33, Con. 3, S. D. R. Born in Germany, 1828. Settled in county, 1861. P. O., Allen Park.

McCallum, Jr., Alexander, Deputy Reeve of Bentinck Township. Owns 184 acres, being Lots 31 and 32, Con. 9, N. D. R. Born in Scotland, 1845. Settled in county, 1847. P. O., Durham.

Moore, John, auctioneer, conveyancer and agent Durham. Has the charge of Town Clock and Treasurer of Durham. Born in Scotland, 1849, settled in county, 1847.

Nowell, George, farmer. P. O., Durham. Owns 1 of 55 acres being Lot 36, Con. 2, W. G. R. Born in the State of Maine. First settled in Grey Co., 1861.

Ogg, [illegible], farmer. [illegible] acres. Owns 150 of 200 acres being Lot 7, Con. 1, S. D. R. Born in Scotland, 1838. Settled in county, 1865. P. O., Hanover.

Patterson, J. H., farmer. Owns 100 acres, being Lot 1, Con. 1, N. D. R. Born in Londonderry, Co. Derry, Ireland, 1825. Settled in county, 1855. P. O., Hanover.

Patterson, William, farmer. Owner of 100 acres, Lot 5 and N. half Con. 6, N. D. R. Born in Scotland, 1807. Settled in county, 1851. P. O., Hanover.

Park, [illegible], farmer. Owns [illegible] Lots 50 and 51, Con. 1, S. D. R. [illegible] Settled in county, 1848. P. O., Durham.

Petch, John, farmer. P. O., Allen Park. Owns 2 of 50 acres, being Lots 1 and 2, Con. 3, S. D. R. Born in England, 1821. Settled in county, 1850.

Park, Andrew, farmer. Owns 127 acres, being Lot 51, Con. 2, and 3, S. D. R. Born in Scotland, 1826. Settled in county, 1848. P. O., Durham.

Potter, William, farmer. Owns 100 acres, being Lot 17, and 18, Con. 5, N. D. R. Born in Lincolnshire, England, 1820. Settled in county, 1851. P. O., Allen Park.

Privat, Lewis J., farmer. P. O., Hanover. Owns Lot 11, Con. 4, N. D. R., 100 acres. Born in Germany, 1817. Settled in county, 1855.

Rutherford, James, propr. Hanover Hotel. A native of Scotland. Settled in county, 1865.

Reay, William, owns 100 acres, being Lots 56 and 57, Con. 1, N. D. R. Is one of the early settlers in the township. Was a member of the Council 5 years, and Reeve for 1 year. Born in Cumberland, England, 1799. Settled here in 1848. P. O., Durham.

Reid, Robert, farmer. Owns Lot 54, Con. 2 W. G. R., 100 acres. Born in Scotland, 1818. Settled here in 1856. Was a Councilman 3 years. P. O., Durham.

Robson, Lionel, farmer. Owner of 100 acres, Lot 47, Con. 2 W. G. R. Born in Canada, 1845, settling in county, 1863. P. O., Durham.

Switzer, B., farmer, and one of the early settlers in township. Owns 50 acres, being Lot 50, Con. 1 N. D. R. Born in Ireland, 1809, settling in Grey Co., 1849. P. O., Hanover.

Schmidt, M. Hanover P. O. Patent right agent. A native of Germany, settling here in 1876.

Smith, Charter, farmer. Owns 100 acres, being Lots 57 and 58, Con. 2 S. D. R. Born in England, 1841. Came to county, 1857. P. O., Durham.

Smith, J. W., farmer, Durham P. O. Owns 200 acres, Lots 34 and half of 35 and 36, Con. 3 W. G. R. Born in Canada, 1844. Settled in county, 1874.

Vickers, J. W., dealer in general merchandise, Durham. He owns 44 acres, Lot 61, Con. 1 N. and S. D. R. Born in England, 1843. Came to county in the fall of 1857.

Willis, Henry, farmer. P. O., Allen Park. He is one of the earliest settlers in the township and is at present a Councilman. Owns 374 acres, being Lots 45 to 48, Con. 2 S. D. R. Born in Somerset, England, 1826. Came to county, 1848.

Wilkinson, Robert, farmer. P. O., Allen Park. Owns Lots 34 to 36, Con. 1 and 2, S. D. R., 140 acres. Came from Ireland to Canada in 1847, and settled here in 1848.

Webster, Wm., farmer. P. O., Allen Park. Owner of 64 acres, Lot 27 to 29, Con. 1, S. D. R. Came to county, 1849. Born in Scotland.

Wilson, James, farmer. Owner of Lot 22, Con. 1, N. D. R. Born in North Scotland, 1805. Came to county, 1854.

Yost, Peter, Hanover. A German. Born in Canada. Settled in Grey Co., 1857. Owns Lot 12 Con. 1 N. D. R., Bentinck 100 acres.

COLLINGWOOD TOWNSHIP

Andrews, T. A. & W., lumber, staves and general merchants, Thornbury. Own 72 acres, being of the Lake Shore Claim, wood for sale. Born in Lagrand, 1850; latter born in Canada, 1856. Settled in Grey Co., 1861.

Armour & George, agricultural implements, Duntroon. Own property valued at $3,000. Born in Canada, 1842.

Aylen, Thomas, farmer. Owns Lots 51, 52, and 53, Con. 1, N. & S. D. R., 350 acres. Born in Ireland, 1822. Settled in county, 1847. P. O., Allen Park.

Armstrong, G. B., foreman of Eureka Mills, Thornbury. Born in York Co., 1851. Came to Grey Co., 1865.

Arnold, Robert, storage manufacturer. The above is a brief record of the Peace of life has been in the Township of Collingwood. Born in England, 1825. Settled in county, 1861.

Bell, Rev. J. C. Born 1849. Came to present charge in 1879.

Ball, Henry J. A., pump manufacturer and upholsterer, Thornbury. Born in London, Eng., 1845. Settled in Grey Co., 1870.

Cumming, William, farmer. Owns Lot 27, Con. 11, 100 acres, valued at $7,000. Native of Ireland. Born in 1836. Settled in this county, 1860.

Campbell, Archibald, farmer. Owns and occupies Lot 22, Con. 11, value [illegible] $2,000, and rents 100 acres. Born in Scotland, 1836. Came to Grey Co., 1861. Has been a school trustee [illegible] 10.

Cummings, D. W., farmer and miller. Owner of 100 acres of land, including Lot 30, Con. 11, Collingwood property being valued at $2,000. Born in Scotland, 1828. Settled in Grey Co., 1862. Thornbury P. O.

Crossley, Philip, retired farmer. Resides on Lot 24, Con. 11, where he owns 100 acres, valued at $6,500. Native of Ireland. Born in 1821. Came to this county in 1865. P. O. address, Heathcote.

Dickenson, Joshua H., Clerk Thornbury. Born in Lincolnshire, England, 1850. Came to Grey Co., 1870.

Fanning, J. J., real estate loan, and insurance agent, Thornbury. Native of Simcoe Co., born 1856. Resident in Grey since 1874.

Ferguson, R. F., [illegible] proprietor. P. O. address, Thornbury. His property is being Lot 3, Con. 11. He [illegible] $8,000. He has been [illegible] Grey Co. since 1861, at the age of 25 years.

Fleming, Henry, farmer. P. O., Ross Corners. Owns 100 acres including Lot 21, Con. 3, valued at $2,000. Native of Scotland. Born in 1844. Came to Grey Co., 1861.

Ferrier, A. Scott, farmer and Postmaster, Craigleith. Born in Scotland, 1847. Settled on the county. Owns [illegible] acres, valued at $11,000. He is 21 Con. 1.

Forde, Thomas, farmer. P. O. address, Duntroon. Native of Canada, born 1845, and has resided [illegible] 11 years. Has [illegible] Lot 20 Con. 9, containing 11 [illegible], worth $5,000.

Fussell, William, hotel proprietor, boot, shoe, and harness trade, Clarksburg. Born in England, 1844. Resided here since 1878. Owns village property in Exeter, Huron Co., of $10,000 value.

Riegelhen, J. G., farmer, Clarksburg P. O. Native Canadian, born 1844. Came to Grey Co. in 1874. Owns E. ½ Lot 21, Con. 11, 100 acres, worth $5,000. Has held the position of Postmaster.

Fiegehen, William, farmer. P.O. address. Thornbury. Owns 200 acres in Lot 25, Con. 9, of $12,000 value. Born in Canada, 1838. Came to Grey Co., 1868

Foster. Thos. R., manufacturer of and dealer in woollen goods, Thornbury. Born in Lanark Co., Ont., 1831. Came to present location, 1874.

Farewell, Jerome, publisher of the *Union Standard*, Thornbury. Owns village property to the value of $2,000. Has formerly been engaged in the teaching profession. Born in Oshawa, Ont., 1843. Settled in Grey Co., 1865.

Gilson, Thomas, butcher, Thornbury. Owns 100 acres in the 10th Concession of Collingwood. Born in England, 1843. Came to this county, 1866.

Grier, Andrew, J. P., Public School Inspector for East Grey; conveyancer, commissioner, &c., Thornbury. Native of Ireland; born 1825. Has resided in Grey Co. since 1847. Owns Lot 31, Con. 8, and other lots in Euphrasia and St. Vincent.

Grierson, John, farmer. P.O. address, Ravenna. Born in Scotland, 1830. Became a settler in Grey Co., 1858. Is owner of 100 acres in Lot 12, Con. 9, worth $10,000.

Hansen, Francis, hotel propr., Clarksburg Of Canadian birth; born 1849. Resided in Grey Co. since 1868.

Hurd, Stephen, merchant, Ravenna. Owns real estate there valued at $2,000. Born in Canada, 1839. Settled in this county, 1852. Is Postmaster.

Holdship, William, farmer. Clarksburg P.O. Owns 150 acres in Lot 35, Con. 12, of $10,000 value. Born in Ireland, 1838, and came to this county ten years later.

Hewgill, Wm., J. P. Heathcote P.O. Owns Lot 17, Con. 12, 200 acres, worth $12,000 Has been a member of the Tp. Council many years. Born in England, 1821, and came to Grey Co. with his parents in 1832

Hewish, Wm. C., merchant, Heathcote. Owns 380 acres of land, including Lot 23, Con. 12; value of property, $30,000. Native of England; born 1830. First came to Grey Co., 1858

Hurlburt, Geo. W., M. D., physician and surgeon, and proprietor of drug store, Thornbury. Born in Canada, 1837. Came to this county, 1860.

Hamilton, J. H., carriage manufacturer, &c., Thornbury. Born in Frontenac Co., 1841. Came with parents to this county six years later.

Hunt, Robert H., M.B., physician and surgeon, Clarksburg. Born in Ireland, 1845. Located in Grey Co., 1868. Owns Lot 8, Con. 11, Collingwood, 200 acres.

Hartman, C.W., chemist and druggist, Clarksburg. Native of York Co.; born 1856. Settled in Clarksburg, 1878.

Hunter, Walter, Postmaster of Clarksburg. Is township Treasurer of Collingwood. Born in Scotland, 1833. Has resided here since 1858.

Hutton, George, retired farmer, Thornbury. Owns 260 acres of land in Collingwood and Euphrasia. Native of Yorkshire, England; born 1810. Became a settler in Grey Co., 1848.

Johnston, William, merchant, and dealer in agricultural implements, Clarksburg. Born in Prince Edward County, 1848. Settled with parents in Grey Co. in 1852.

Loughead, James, farmer. Clarksburg P.O. Owns 75 acres in Lot 21, Con. 10, valued at $5,000. Native of Canada; born 1834. Came to this county, 1849.

Lunan, J. W., farmer, Banks P.O. Native of Lower Canada; born 1835. His father became the second white settler in Collingwood, in 1842. Now owns 300 acres, valued at $15,900, and including Lot 18, Con. 6

Lawson, Alfred, farmer. Owns and occupies 100 acres in Lot 10, Con. 8, worth $8,000. An Englishman by nativity; born 1836. Settled in Grey Co., 1874.

Lehigh, Hiram, carpenter, Thornbury. Born in Ohio, 1847. Came with parents to Grey County three years later. Owns land valued at $2,250, in Lot 37, Con. 11.

Lyne, Edward, shoemaker, &c., Thornbury. Born in York County, 1840. Settled in this county, 1865 Owns a village residence of $700 value.

Lyne, Henry, general merchant, Clarksburg. Native of York County; born 1837. Came to Grey, 1860.

McKenzie Bros., manufacturers and dealers in agricultural implements, Clarksburg. Mr. J. M. McKenzie was born in Halton County, 1853; his brother G. M. in 1855. Came to this county together in 1877.

Mitchell, Alexander, farmer. Clarksburg P.O. Has held the office of Bailiff, 4th Division Court, during past 20 years. Was Reeve of Collingwood in 1865. Owns 340 acres, including Lot 30, Con. 12, and land in St. Vincent. Of Scotch birth; born 1818. Settled in this county, 1848.

Moore, L. M., M.D., physician and surgeon, Thornbury. Has been a Coroner since 1874. Born in Nottawasaga Tp., Simcoe County, 1848. Located here in 1872.

Mitchell, Robert C., merchant tailor, Thornbury. Born in this township, 1859.

Muller, John T., hotel proprietor, Clarksburg. Owns property here valued at $4,000. Born in Ireland, 1833. Came to Grey County, 1870.

McFayden, Duncan, farmer. Banks P.O. Owns 50 acres in Lot 18, Con. 4, worth $5,000. Born in Canada, 1834. Settled here, 1866.

Moore, Benjamin, farmer, Heathcote. Native of Canada: born 1837. Settled in Grey County, 1861. Owns 200 acres in Lot 28, Con. 12, worth $14,000.

Patterson, George, farmer. P.O. address, Thornbury. Is owner of 150 acres in Lot 25, Con. 8, of the value of $7,500. Born in Ireland, 1814, and became a settler in Grey County, 1875.

Rorke, George, farmer. Heathcote P.O. Is owner of 350 acres, worth $17,000, and including Lot 18, Con. 9. Born in Canada, 1829. Came to Grey Co., 1847.

Rorke, William H., farmer, Heathcote P.O. Born in Canada, 1843. Came here with parents, 1847. Owns 100 acres in Lot 27, Con. 12, worth $5,000.

Rorke, Thomas, farmer. Owns Lot 14, Con. 11, and Lot 24, Con. 12, 400 acres, worth $15,000. Born in Canada, 1827. Came to this location, 1847. Has held office as Division Court Clerk.

Rorke, Edward, conveyancer, insurance and loan agent, Thornbury. Was born in Simcoe County, 1845, and came with parents to Grey County in 1848. Has been Tp. Clerk of Collingwood since 1876.

Rorke, Joseph, notary public, land and general agent, Clarksburg. Is a native of Simcoe County; born 1832. Came to Grey County, 1848. Holds a commission as Captain in the 31st Regiment. Is the present Reeve of the township, and was Warden of Grey in 1876. Owns 515 acres of land, including Lots 2 and 6, Con. 11, N. ½ Lot 25, Con. 12, and considerable village property; the whole of $11,000 value.

Reekie, George, farmer. P.O. address, Thornbury. Born in Scotland, 1821. Settled in Grey County, 1848. Owns property valued at $6,000, being 100 acres in Lot 26, Con. 7. Has held the office of School Inspector with credit and satisfaction.

Redwell, Henry, waggon and carriage manufacturer, Thorpbury. Native of England; born 1849. Came here in 1874. Owns village property worth $6,000.

Rutherford, James, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes, Thornbury. Of Irish nativity; born 1819. Settled in present location, 1868

Smith, William, farmer. Owns and occupies Lot 24, Con. 7, 100 acres, worth $5,000. Born in England, 1842. Became a settler in Grey County, 1868. Thornbury P.O.

Shore, Andrew, J. P., farmer, Thornbury, P.O. Native of Peel County; born 1824. Settled in this county, 1851. Owns 270 acres, being the whole of Lot 29, Con. 8, and a part of same lot, Con. 7; property worth $16,000. He has been a prominent member of the Tp. Council.

Spaul, Austin, farmer. Born in England, 1815. Came to Grey County, 1864. Owns S. ½ Lot 22, Con. 10, embracing 100 acres, and valued at $7,000. Clarksburg P.O

Shaw, Thomas, farmer. P.O. address, Banks. Native of this township, where he was born in 1852. Is owner of the N. ½ of Lot 20, Con. 4, 100 acres, worth $4,000.

Stoutenburg, P. & J., manufacturers of and dealers in woollen goods, Thornbury. The senior member of the firm own 300 acres in Lots 5 and 13, Con. 8. He was born in Ontario County, 1841; his brother in same county, ten years later. They settled in Grey County, 1869.

Theakston, John, farmer. Heathcote P.O. Is owner of S. ½ Lot 25, Con. 11, comprising 100 acres, of $5,000 value. Native of Yorkshire, England; born 1815. Settled in this county, 1855.

Thompson, Andrew, farmer. P.O. address, Thornbury. Owns and occupies 100 acres in Lot 24, Con. 8, worth $6,000. Born in Scotland, 1839. Came to Grey County, 1866.

Tyson, W. L., & Bro., proprietors "Beaver Valley Flouring Mills," Clarksburg. Own 95 acres in Lot 31, Con. 10. Mr. W. L. Tyson was born in York County, 1845; Mr. J. H. Tyson three years later, in same township, King. Former came to this county in 1869, and the latter followed in 1875.

Tye, Charles, merchant tailor, Clarksburg. Born in London, England, 1851. Located in Grey Co., 1865.

Weir, Hugh, miller and farmer, Ravenna P.O. Of Scotch nativity; born 1835. Came to County of Grey with parents in 1848. Owns 100 acres of Lot 16, Con. 8, of $5,000 value.

Wallace, James, farmer. Canadian by birth; born 1834, and settled in this county, 1862. Is present owner of 175 acres, located in Lot 17, Con. 8, and worth $10,000. P.O. address, Ravenna.

Wright, Richard, farmer. Native of this county; born 1848. Has served as a member of Tp. Council. Owns and occupies 50 acres in Lot 21, Con. 12, worth $3,000. Heathcote P.O.

Walter, H. H., farmer. Owns and occupies Lot 15, Con. 6, 200 acres, of $20,000 valuation. Born in England, 1830. Became a settler in Grey County in 1849. Has occupied a place in the Municipal Council. P.O. address, Ravenna.

Wright, Robert, farmer, Heathcote P.O. Occupies S. ½ Lot 21, Con. 12, where he was born in 1856.

Webb, Samson, J.P., gentleman, Thornbury. Born in England, 1821. Came to this county, 1849.

Weir, Vanentine T., general merchant, Thornbury and Meaford. Born in England, 1832. Settled in this county, and commenced business in Meaford, 1873. Extended business to Thornbury in 1878.

Young, John, dealer in stoves, tinware, &c., Thornbury. Born in Ireland, 1838. Came to Grey County, 1864.

DERBY TOWNSHIP.

Brien, William, farmer. Living on the East ½ Lot 6, Con. 8. He owns 100 acres; value $4,000. Born in Ireland, 1844. Came to Grey Co., 1859. Has held the office of Deputy Reeve. P. O., Kilsyth.

Beaton, William, Township Clerk. Kilsyth P. O. Is owner of 44 acres of Lot 10, Con. 7. Worth $2,500. Was born in Canada, 1836, and settled in the county in 1852.

Barber, James, farmer on Lot 6, Con. 3, owning the N. ½ 100 acres; valued at $5,000. Born in Co. Cavan, Ireland, 1817. Settled here in 1842. P.O., Owen Sound.

Balfour, G. C., tailor, residing on Lot 8, Con. 9, of which he owns 5 acres. Was born in Ireland, 1823. Settled in the county, 1857. P. O., Kilsyth.

Brinkman, Stewart, farmer. Owns Lot 8, Con. 8, 200 acres. Was born in Canada, and settled here in 1872. P. O., Kilsyth

Campbell, William, farmer, residing on Lot 1, Con. 11. Owns 150 acres. Born in Ireland, 1828. Settled in Grey Co., 1855. P. O., Keady.

Currie, Rev. Hugh, Presbyterian minister. Keady P.O. Born in Ontario, 1838. Came to county, 1877.

Duncan, John, farmer. Owns 300 acres, Lots 1 and 2, Con. 8; valued at $12,000. Born in Scotland, 1821. Came to Grey Co., 1867. P. O., Keady.

Egerton, Samuel, retired farmer, lives on Lot 13, Con. 12, of which he owns 100 acres; worth $8,000. Born in 1820. Settled here in 1878. P.O., Kilsyth.

Fenton, M., carriage maker. Carries on business in Kilsyth Village. Born in Ireland, 1837. Came to county, 1874. Was Lieutenant in the Militia.

Fairbairn, Alexander, retired farmer. He owns 175 acres of Lot 13, Con. 2; value, $4,500. Was born in Scotland, 1808. Settled here in 1851. P. O., Owen Sound

Fleming, James, Postmaster of Kilsyth, also farmer. He owns 350 acres in the township. Born in Scotland, 1830. Settled in county, 1848.

Fleming, John, farmer. Resides on and owns Lot 11, Con 10, Derby Tp., 150 acres; also has land in Keppel Tp. The value of his land is estimated at $9,000. Was born in Scotland, 1830, and settled in county, 1849. P. O., Kilsyth.

Foster, Arthur, boot and shoemaker, residing on Lot 1, Con. 1. Born in England, 1856. Settled here in 1878. P.O., Keady.

Graham, A. C., M.B., residing in Kilsyth Village. He was born at Fort Erie in 1844, and settled in Grey Co., 1879. P. O., Kilsyth.

Garvie, Alexander, farmer. Owning 100 acres of Lot 13, Con. 9. Came to county from Scotland in 1852. Born 1842. P. O., Kilsyth

Grieve, A. M., farmer, on Lot 14, Con. 12, of which he owns the west half, 100 acres. Was born in Scotland in 1851. Came to Grey Co. in 1873. P. O., Alverly.

Hardie, Andrew, farmer. He owns 140 acres of Lots 7 and 8, Con. 4; valued at $7,000. Settled in county, 1849. Born in Scotland, 1817. He has been 17 years Councillor. P. O., Kilsyth.

Hunt, J. McKenzie, blacksmith, carriage and waggon maker on Main Street, Kilsyth Village. Owns village lot worth $1,400. Was born in Wentworth Co., 1855, and has lived in Grey Co. since 1856.

Henderson, Robert, farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 12, 200 acres. Was born in Canada, 1829. Settled here in 1875. Has served as Councillor. P. O., Tara.

Henderson, Wm., farmer. Owning 250 acres, Lot 2, Con. 11. Came from Scotland, where he was born in 1821. Settled in county in 1855. P. O., Keady.

Hamilton, Alexander, blacksmith, Keady. Was born in Pickering, 1859; has lived in Grey Co. since 1862.

Jones, Mr. S. A., carries on farming on Lot 17, Con. 3, and owns 1632 acres in the township. Came from Ireland, settling in Grey Co., 1855. Born in 1839. P. O., Owen Sound.

Linn, Robert, farmer and Township Reeve. Is propr. of 200 acres, Lots 7 and 8, Con. 6; valued at $8,000. Was born in Ireland, 1819. Came here in 1847. P. O., Kilsyth.

Linn, Robert, farmer. Owns [illegible] 50 acres of Lot 9, Con. 5, worth $2,000. Has been in the township since 1853, the year of his birth. P. O., Kilsyth

Linn, Hugh, farmer, residing on Lot 9, Con. 5, and owning 100 acres; value, $5,000. Born at Beverley in 1844. Settled here, 1849. P. O., Kilsyth.

Livingston, David, farmer. Owns 75 acres of Lot 8, Con. 8. Was born in the United States in 1853; has lived in county since 1856. P. O., Kilsyth

Miller, R. B., farmer and gardener, on Lot 34, Con. 2, of which he owns 50 acres; valued at $3,500. Born in Toronto Township, 1836. Settled here in 1855. Was President of the Agricultural Society for some time, and had a seat in the Council. P. O., Owen Sound.

McArthur, Charles, farmer, on Lot 2, Con. 7, 50 acres. Was born in Scotland, 1845, and has lived in county since 1851. P. O., Keady

McEwen, Elizabeth, farms 200 acres, being Lot 12, Con. 8. Was born in Canada, and settled in the county, 1875. P. O., Kilsyth.

Rogers, Peter, farmer and hotel-keeper, Kilsyth P. O. He owns 47 acres of Lot 9, Con. 7; worth $4,000 Born in Albion Township, Peel Co., 1839. Settled here in 1878.

Robertson, Robert, merchant in Kilsyth Village, and for some time assistant Postmaster. He owns 132 acres, being Lots 5 and 6, Con. 10, worth $3,500. Born in Scotland, 1838. Came to county in 1852.

Robertson, John, farmer, on Lot 12, Con. 10, 85 acres, worth $3,000. Came to county in 1852 from Scotland, where he was born in 1840. Is a member of the present Council. Jackson P. O.

Stark, Robert A., farmer. Owns 41½ acres, part of Lot 9, Con. 4, worth $3,000. Born in Toronto in 1845. Settled here in 1869. He has held the position of Reeve of the township. P. O., Kilsyth.

Wright, G. R., merchant. Jackson P. O. He owns 2½ acres where he resides, and carries on a store. Born in Canada, 1838. Settled in the county in 1862. Was Postmaster for some time.

EGREMONT TOWNSHIP.

Allan, David, school teacher, Holstein. Came to county in 1859. Born in Scotland in 1842.

Adams, Robert, retired farmer. He owns 3 acres of Lot 3, Con. 12. Was born in Scotland in 1819, and settled in Grey County, 1856. P.O., Holstein

Allan, John, farmer and general stock raiser, on Lot 1, Con 20, 100 acres. Came from Scotland, where he was born, 1837, settling here in 1859. P.O., Murdoch.

Bunston, Joseph, general merchant, Postmaster, and farmer. Yeovil P.O. Owner of 200 acres, being Lot 11, Con. 13. Came to county in 1863. Was born in England, 1835.

Boos, John, merchant, Mount Forest. Born in Germany, 1833. Came to this place, 1860

Bye, Robert, farmer and general stock raiser. Owns 200 acres, being Lots 9 and 10, Con. 8 He was four years a Councilman. Born in Canada, 1836. Came to county, 1853. P.O., Mount Forest

Baird, John, farmer and general stock raiser. Owner of 150 acres, Lot 14, Con. 15. Was born in Scotland, 1823. Settled in county, 1858. P.O. Yeovil

Bell, Robert, school teacher, Dromore. Born in Ireland, 1853. Settled here in 1864. He owns 100 acres, Lot 15, Con. 20

Currie, Dugald, farmer and general stock raiser, owning 200 acres Lot 12, Con. 6. Born in Scotland 1831, and settled in Grey County, 1852. P.O., Mt Forest.

Campbell, John, farmer and general stock raiser. Owns 200 acres, being Lots 22 and 23, Con. 6. Came from Scotland, where he was born in 1826. Settled here, 1852. P.O., Mount Forest.

Cameron, David, blacksmith, &c., Holstein. He owns one acre of Lot 28, Con. 1. Has lived in county since 1852. Born in Canada, 1848

Cameron, William, farmer and breeder of fine Durham cattle. Owns 266 acres, being Lot 22, Con. 1, Lot 51, Con. 2, and Lots 2 and 3 of Con. 22. Is a native of Ireland; born 1827; settling in county, 1854. P.O., Egremont.

Cameron, E. P., of Mount Forest. Is of Canadian birth; born 1849. Settled in Mount Forest, 1867, where he keeps livery and boarding stables.

Coleridge, Mary J., ex-school teacher, residing on Lot 13, Con. 19. P.O., Dromore. Was born in the township, 1860

Davidson, Alexander, farmer and general stock raiser. Owns 104 acres, Lot 64, Con. 3. Settled here in 1863. Came from Scotland. P.O., Mount Forest.

Dawson, Joseph, farmer and general stock raiser. Owns 150 acres, Lot 23, Con. 1. Was born in the county, 1847, and has lived here since. Is at present a member of the Township Council. P. O., Egremont.

Dickson, Peter, general merchant and Postmaster, Holstein. Was born in Scotland, 1838, and settled here in 1873. Owns 158 acres, being Lot 28, Con. 10, Albemarle Township, Bruce County, Ont.

Dodds, James, grist, saw, and carding mills, owner, situated on Lot 16, Con. 1. Was born in England, 1823, and settled in county, 1856. P.O., Orchard.

Dillon, William J., farmer and general stock raiser Owns 150 acres, Lots 17, Cons. 9 and 10 Was born in Ireland, 1840, settling in Grey Co., 1861. P.O., Mount Forest.

Geddes, James, farmer and general stock raiser. Owner of 110 acres, Lot A., Cons. 16 and 17. Came to county, 1855. Born in Scotland, 1851 Was Collector for the township, and a member of the Council. P.O., Holstein.

Gray, George, farmer and general stock raiser. He owns 112 acres, Lots 28 and 29, Con. 1. Born in England, 1826, and settled in the county, 1871. P.O., Egremont.

Houston, James, farmer and general stock raiser. Owns 100 acres, Lot 12, Con. 12. Born in Scotland, 1823 Settled here, 1854. P.O., Yeovil.

Hamilton, John, farmer and general stock raiser. Is owner of 168½ acres, Lot 3, Con. 11. Came to the county in 1854 from Scotland; born 1849. P.O., Holstein

Henderson, Edward, farmer and general stock raiser, on Lot 12, Cons. 15 and 16, 200 acres. Was born in Halton County, 1838, and settled in Grey County, 1854. P.O., Yeovil

Henderson, Alexander, farmer and stock raiser. Owns 200 acres, Lot 13, Cons. 15 and 16. Settled in county, 1853. Was born in Halton Co., 1836 P.O., Yeovil.

Horne, Robert, farmer and weaver, resides in Mount Forest. He owns 5 acres of Lot 33, Con. 3, in the township. Was born in Scotland, 1814, and settled in Grey Co., 1852.

Henderson, George, land, loan, and insurance agent, Arthur, Wellington Co. Born in England, 1846 Came to present location, 1862.

Iles, David, farmer and general stock-raiser. Settled in county, 1857. Is owner of 300 acres, being Lots 19, 20, and 21, Con. 9. Born in England, 1833 P.O., Mount Forest.

Jones, William A., school teacher, Yeovil P.O. Settled in county, 1878. Born in England, 1851.

Irwin, George, school teacher. Yeovil P.O. Came here in 1875. Born in Huron Co., 1857

Johnston, William, farmer and stock raiser, on Lot A., Con. 4, 54 acres. Was born in township, 1853. P.O., Mount Forest

Kelly, Peter B., farmer and general stock-raiser. He owns 200 acres, Lot 7, Con 9. Born in Canada, 1831. Settled in county, 1872. P.O., Mt. Forest

Keith, Daniel, carriage and waggon maker, &c., Holstein. Was born in England, 1841. Settled here in 1865.

Kennedy, Robert, railroad contractor, Mount Forest He owns 150 acres in the township, Lots 23 and 24, Con. 4. Born in Scotland, 1846, and settled in county, 1860

Kennedy, William, farmer and stock raiser, Holstein P.O. Owner of 100 acres, Lot 6, Con. 11. Born in Scotland in 1817. Came to county, 1853

Kennedy, J. A., farmer, stock raiser and stone mason He owns Lot 4, Con. 11, 200 acres. Came to Grey County in 1854. Born in Scotland, 1847. P.O., Holstein.

Kershaw, T. E., farmer and general stock raiser. Owns 155 acres, being Lots A. and 4, Con. 11. Born in Canada, 1852. Settled in county, 1868 Is President of the Reform Association. P.O., Holstein

Kay, Alexander, farmer and stock raiser, Lot 9, Con 14. Owner of 100 acres. Born in Scotland, 1834 Settled in county, 1855. P.O., Yeovil

Keith, Thomas, farmer and stock raiser. He owns 200 acres, being Lots 4 and 5, Con 15. Came from England, settling in county, 1855. Has been a member of the Township Council. P.O., Holstein

Lawrence, W. L., farmer. Owner of Lot 6, Con 25, 100 acres. Has been in the Council several years, and at present is Deputy Reeve of the Township Council. Was born in Ireland, 1846 Came to county, 1860 P.O., Varney

Leighton, Thomas, farmer and general stock raiser. Lot 16, Con. 20, 100 acres. Born in Scotland, 1828 Settled here, 1869. P.O., Dromore

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF GREY COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Murdoch, James, farmer, P.O., Yeovil. Owner of Lot 13, Con. 12, 100 acres, value $3,000. Was Warden of the county for some time; at present is Reeve of the township, and a Justice of the Peace. Came from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, where he was born, 1832. Settled in county, 1857.

Mark, James, farmer and stock-raiser. Owns Lot 1, Con. 13, 100 acres. Born in Scotland, 1847. Settled in county, 1860. P.O., Holstein.

Mutch, Alexander, farmer and stock-raiser. Owner of 200 acres, Lot 4, Con. 14. Came here in 1856. Born in Scotland, 1823. P.O., Yeovil.

Martin Henry, blacksmith, Yeovil. Was born in Kent County, England, 1842. Came to county, 1857.

Matthews, James, farmer and stock raiser. He owns 155 acres, Lot 1, Con. 19. Came from Ireland, where he was born, 1838, settling in Grey County, 1863.

McIntyre, Alexander, farmer and stock raiser, owning 250 acres, Lot 9, Con. 6. He was in the Council two years. Settled in county, 1851; born in Scotland, 1823. P.O., Mount Forest.

McIntyre, Nicol, farmer and stock raiser. Owner of Lots 8 and 9, Con. 4, 150 acres. Has been Reeve for four years, also Deputy Reeve and Collector for the township. Was born in Scotland, 1818. Came here in 1849. P.O., Mount Forest.

McArthur, Neil, farmer and general stock raiser [illegible] 200 acres, Lots 11 and 12, Con. 11. Wa[illegible] Township Council for [illegible] 1854 from Scotland. B[illegible] in 1827. [illegible] Yeovil.

McCormick, Dugald, farmer and stock raiser. Lot 21, Con. 24, 100 acres. Has been in the Township Council five years, and held the office of Deputy Reeve. Born in Scotland, 1837. Settled here in 1854. P.O., Priceville.

McLarty, Charles, farmer and stock raiser. Lot 10, Con. 9. Is also a carpenter. Was born in Canada, 1837. Settled here in 1858. P.O., Mount Forest.

McFadyen, Dugald, farmer and stock raiser. He owns 150 acres of Lots 15 and 16, Con. 7. Came from Scotland, settling in the county, 1853. Born 1827. P.O., Mount Forest.

McPhee, Malcolm, farmer and stock raiser. Owning Lots 9 and 10, Con. 11, 200 acres. Born in Scotland, 1823. Came to county in 1853. P.O., Yeovil.

McKay, Alexander, school teacher, Yeovil. Born in Sydenham Tp., 1860.

Nelson, John, farmer and stock raiser. Lot 17, Con. 15, 100 acres. Was born in Canada, 1838. Settled Grey Co., 1868. P.O., [illegible]

N[illegible], Alexander, farmer and stock raiser. He owns 100 acres, being Lot 11, Con. 15. [illegible] Scotland [illegible] 185[illegible] P.O., Y[illegible]

Petrie, W. T., proprietor grist, saw [illegible] Owns 120 acres, Lots 40 and 41, Con. 2 [illegible] Born at Galt, Ontario, 1846. [illegible] Holstein P.O.

P[illegible], John, farmer and stock raiser, on Lot 16, Con. 16, 100 acres. Was born in Canada, 1847. Settled here, 18[illegible] P.O., Yeovil.

Patton, James, farmer and stock raiser. Owner of 100 [illegible] Lots 25 and 26, Con. 1. Came from England, settling here in 1856. P.O., [illegible]

Queen, John, land, insurance, loan, and general agent, Orchard P.O. Born in Ireland, 1845. Came to [illegible] 1875.

[illegible] farmer [illegible] Owns Lot [illegible] Con 5, 100 acres. Resides in Mount Forest. Was Treasurer for five years. Born in Scotland, 1817. Settled in Grey County, 18[illegible]

[illegible], William, farmer and stock raiser. Owns 200 acres, Lots 37 and 38, Con. 3. Came from Scotland [illegible] settling here in 1850. P.O., Holstein.

[illegible] farmer [illegible] stock raiser. Lot 15, Con. [illegible] [illegible] 0 acres. Was born in Ireland, 1834. Settled in county, 1853. P.O., Mount Forest.

[illegible] farmer [illegible] stock raiser. Owner of 100 [illegible] Lot 8, Con. 14. Came from Scotland [illegible] 1855, and settled here. Born 182[illegible] P.O., Y[illegible]

[illegible], Charles, farmer and stock raiser. He owns [illegible] Lots 1 and 2, Con. 14. Born [illegible] Settled [illegible] 1854. P.O., H[illegible]

[illegible] and came here, 1864 [illegible]

[illegible] He owns 10[illegible] Lot 3 [illegible]

[illegible] 1842 [illegible]

EUPHRASIA TOWNSHIP

Boyd, James, farmer. P.O. address, Rocklyn. Owns 30[illegible] acres of land, valued at $10,000 [illegible] Holds office as Deputy Reeve. Born in Ireland, 1832. Settled in Grey Co., 18[illegible]

[illegible] Scotsman; born 1821. Settled in Grey Co., 1850. Owns Lot 30, Con. [illegible] [illegible] $10,000. P.O. address, Griers[ville].

C[illegible], John, farmer. Holds the office of Township Assessor and Collector. Owns Lot 21, Con. 5, 90 acres [illegible] $3,000. Born in Ireland, 18[illegible] [illegible] 1848. P.O. address, Rock[lyn].

D[illegible], Robert, farmer, Justice of the Peace, and Township Clerk. Was for several years a school teacher. Owns Lot 28, Con. 5, 200 acres, [illegible] $[illegible],000. Born in Ireland, 1814. Settled in [illegible] 1840. P.O., Griersville.

Ellis, Thomas, farmer, Kimberly P.O. Owns 200 acres [illegible] Lot 6, Con. 4, valued at $6,000. Was born in Canada, 1834. Settled in Grey Co., 1869.

Gibson, Robert, farmer and J.P. Born at Montrea[l], 1816. Settled in Grey Co., 1855. Is owner [illegible] 17, Con. 5, 100 acres, valued at $7,000. P.O. address, Epping.

Johnston, James, farmer. P.O. address, Clarksbur[g]. Has held the office of Township Treasurer [illegible] Lot 30, Con. 1, value, $5,000 [illegible] Canadian; born, 1829. Settled in Grey [illegible]

[illegible], Thomas, merchant, general agent and [illegible] commissioner in B.R. [illegible] Owns village property [illegible] $1,000. Born in Canada, 18[illegible] Settled in county, 18[illegible]

[illegible], John H., school teacher. Is a Canadian, born 18[illegible] Came to Grey Co., 18[illegible] Owns [illegible] 2, Con. 11. P.O., Markdale.

[illegible], E. E., farmer, and agent for loan and insurance companies. [illegible] Deputy Reeve of the township. Owns 300 acres, valued at $15,000, being Lots 2[illegible] and 26, Con. 1. Born in the County of Grey, 1855. P.O. address, Fa[irmount].

Kerr, Jones, merchant and farmer. Has held the office of Warden of the County of Grey. Owns Lot 21, Con. 1, and Lots 21 and 22, Con. 2, altogether [illegible] 400 acres, valued at $20,000. Is a native of [illegible] [illegible] 1842.

[illegible]tt, Hugh, farmer. P.O., Heathcote. Owns Lot [illegible], Con. 2, 200 acres, valued at $10,000. Born in Chinguacousy Township in 1846. Came to Grey Co., 1847.

Lougheed, James, farmer. Owns Lot 23, Con. 4, 100 acres, worth $6,000. Is a Canadian; born 1836, in the County of Grey. Holds office as Township Councillor. P.O., Fairmount.

Myles, Robert, farmer. Is a Justice of the Peace, and also holds the office of Township Reeve. Owns 100 acres, Lot 25, Con. 5, value, $4,000. Born in Ireland, 1833. Settled in Grey Co., 1847. P.O., Fairmount.

Myles, James, Jr. Owns the farm of "Springbrook," composed of Lot 11, Con. 6, 150 acres, valued at $12,000. Born in Ireland, 1831, and settled in Grey Co. same year. P.O., Epping.

McConnell, William, farmer. P.O. address, Ep[ping]. Owns Lots 19, 20, 21, Con. 4, amounting [illegible] acres, valued at $15,000. Born in Ireland, [illegible] Came to Grey C[o.] [illegible]

McKnight, Sam[uel], farmer. Owns 450 acres of la[nd] being Lot 18, Con. 4, value, $20,000. Is an I[rish]man; born 1830. Settled in Grey Co., [illegible] P.O., [illegible]

McKenzie, John, farmer. Owns 200 acres of land [illegible] 17, Con. 5, valued at $12,[0]00. Is a native [of Scot]land; born 1825. Date of settlement in Grey Co., 1851. P.O., [illegible]

[illegible], John, merchant and farmer. Holds the appointment of Postmaster at Rocklyn. Owns 200 acres, Lot 26, Con. 2, value, $12,000; also village [lot] [illegible] an acre, on Lot 21, Con. 6, value $1,200. Born in the Township of King, County of York, 184[illegible] Settled in Grey Co., 1848.

Paterson, James, merchant and farmer. Postmaster at Blantyre. Owns Lot 29, Con. 9, 250 acres, valued at $20,000. Is a Scotchman; born 1814. Settled [in] Grey Co., 1852.

R[illegible], [Jo]hn, farmer. Is an Englishman; born 1844. Settled in Grey Co., 1877. Is owner of 50 acres of land, valued at $200, Lot 8, Con. 1. P.O. address, Da[illegible]

Rorke, Thomas F. Postmaster at Heathcote. Holds the appointment of Division Court Clerk. Owns [illegible] acres of land in the township, valued at $15,000. Is a Canadian; born 1827. Settled in county, 184[illegible]

Sparling, Richard, farmer. P.O. address, Blantyre. Born in Ireland, 181[illegible] Settled in county, 1842. Owns Lot 27, Con. 10, 100 acres, valued at $5,[illegible]

Vickers, George, farmer. Owns 600 acres, amounting in value to $[illegible],000, [bei]ng Lot 28, Con. [illegible] Is an Englishman; born in 1818. Date of settlement in county, 1857. P.O., Griersville.

Winter, J. B., farmer. Is a native of Canada; born 183[illegible] Settled in Grey Co., 1863. Owns Lot 27, Con. 5, and Lot 27, Con. 3, value, $10,000. P.O. address, Fairmount.

Walter, Philip H., farmer. Owns 460 acres of land, being composed of Lots 3, 29, 30, Con. 10, valued at $20,000. P.O., Blantyre. Is an Englishman. [illegible] 1826. Settled in Grey Co., 1838.

Watson, J. [illegible], conveyancer, auctioneer, and Postmaster at Griersville. Owns 100 acres clay loam land, Lot 8, Con. 4, value, $4,000. Holds office as Township Councillor. Born in South Carolina, 1822, and came to Grey Co. in 1855.

GLENELG TOWNSHIP

Armstrong, William, farmer and general stock raiser. Owns 200 acres, being Lots 101 to 104, S.E.S.R. Born in Ireland, 1826, and settled in Grey County, 1851. P.O., Markdale.

Anderson, George M., P.O., Markdale. Carries on waggon and carriage business. Born in Canada 18[illegible], and settled in county 18[illegible]

Armstrong, Mark, farmer and general stock raiser. H[e] [illegible] fine [illegible] in stock, and is proprietor of 270 acres, being Lot 101, Range 1. Born in Ireland, 1804. Settled in county, 1850. P.O., Markdale. (See biographical sketch).

Bowers, G. S., Markdale P.O., bookkeeper. Born at Milton, Halton Co., 1832. Settled in Grey Co., 1874.

Black, John S., farmer and general stock raiser. Owns Lot 24, Con. 4, 100 acres. Held the office of Assessor for three years, tax collector for six years, and is a J.P. Born in Scotland, 1837. Settled in county, 1855. P.O., Pomona.

Banks, Jabez, farmer and general stock raiser. Owner [of] Lot 41, Con. 2 E.G.R., 100 acres. Born in England, 1823. Settled in county, 1849. P.O., Durham.

Backs, James. Owns 50 acres, being Lot 32, Con. 2 E.G.R. Was a school teacher for 26 years. Born in England, 1806. Settled in county, 1847. P.O., Durham.

Blair, Thomas, farmer and general stock raiser. Owns [illegible] Con. 6, 100 acres. Born in England, 1811. Settled in county, 1852. P.O., Durham.

Binnie, Thomas, farmer and general stock raiser. Owns 100 acres, being Lots 2 and 3, Con. N.D.R. Born in Scotland, 1819. Settled in county, 1861. P.O., Durham.

Campbell, C., owns grist mills at Markdale and [illegible] [illegible] Lots 98 and 99, Range 2. Born in Canada, 1852. Settled here, 18[illegible]

[illegible], Thomas, farmer and general stock raiser. Owns 100 acres, being Lot 10, Con. 6. Born in Canada, 1850. Settled in county, 1858. P.O., Traverston.

Carter, George, Glascott P.O., [illegible] farmer. Born in England, and came to Canada, 1824, settling in Tuckersmith Township, Huron Co. Removed to Glenelg Township with his family, settling on Lot 6, Con. 12.

Duffie, D. M., farmer and general stock raiser. Owns Lot 30, Range 1, and Lot 16, Con. 10, 164 acres. Is a J.P. Born in Scotland, 1814, and settled in county, 1859. P.O., Markdale.

Donnelly, Samuel, Markdale P.O., farmer and general stock raiser. Owns 100 acres, being Lot 18, Con. 11. Held the office of Deputy Reeve one year and Councilman two years. Born in Ireland, 1837, settling in county, 1862.

Dunsmoor, N. G., Durham P.O., farmer and general stock raiser. Owns 50 acres, being Lot 14, Con. 1. Has been in the Council three years. Born in Canada, 1830. Settled in county, 1848.

Davis, Thomas, Durham P.O., farmer and general stock raiser. Owns Lots 1 and 2, Con. N.D.R., 100 acres. Has been a Councilman two years, and is at present Deputy Reeve. Born in Canada, 1858. Settled in county, 1862.

Edge, Elias, Traverston P.O., farmer and general stock raiser. Owner of 100 acres, being Lot 8, Con. 7. Born in Ireland, 1824. Came to county, 1850.

Edge, James, farmer. Owns Lot 44, Con. 2, 150 acres. Has held the office of County Warden, was Reeve for 16 years, and is at present Township Treasurer. Born in Ireland, 1823, and settled in county, 1844. P.O., Durham.

Edge, Samuel, farmer, Durham P.O. Owner of 200 acres, being Lots 42 and 43, Con. 2. Born in Ireland, 1821, and settled in county, 1844.

Ford, John W., merchant and owner of grist mills at Markdale. Is proprietor of 21½ acres, being Lots 98 and 99, Range 2. Born in England, 1834. Settled in county, 1871.

Greenwood, Thomas, farmer and general stock raiser. Owns 100 acres, being Lot 37, Con. 2 E.G.R. Born in township, 1852. Durham P.O.

Glencross, William, Durham P.O., farmer and general stock raiser. Owns 100 acres, being Lots 1 and 2, Con. 9. Born in Scotland, settling in county, 1866.

Hunter, A. S., farmer on Lot 24, Con. 1, 100 acres. Was born in Durham, 1850, and has lived in county since. P.O., Durham.

Hamilton, John, farmer and general stock raiser. Owns 200 acres, being Lots 104, 105, and 106, Ranges 2 and 3. Born in Ireland, 1820, settling in county, 1851. P.O., Markdale.

Hill, S., general merchant and grain buyer, Markdale. Born in England, 1845. Settled in county, 1855.

Lyons, John, insurance, real estate, commissioner and conveyancing. Markdale P.O. Owns 300 acres in Holland Tp., Lots 21 and 13 in Con. 12 and 13. Born in Ireland, 1821. Came to county in 1864. Has held the position of Reeve.

Ledingham, George, Latona P.O., farmer and general stock raiser. Owns 271 acres, being Lot 1, Con. 2 E.G.R. Born in Scotland, 1826. Came to county, 1847.

Lamb, George, jr., farmer and general stock raiser. Owns Lot 9, Con. 14, 100 acres. Born in Scotland, 1849. Came to county, 1854. P.O., Glascott.

McCutcheon, Joseph, propr. Revere Hotel, Markdale. Owns 200 acres in Glenelg and Mono. Born in Canada, 1848. Settled in county in 1878.

McFarland, W. J., merchant, dry goods, groceries hardware, &c., Markdale. Is also Postmaster and a commissioner in B. R., and a member of the Council. Owns 500 acres. Born in Ireland, 1841. Settled in county, 1863. (See biographical sketch)

McDougall, A., harness-maker, Markdale. Born in Scotland, 1853. Settled in county, 1859.

McIntyre, Angus, general merchant, Markdale. Born in Canada, 1851. Came to county, 1874.

Morrison, William, farmer and general stock raiser. Owns 400 acres, and resides on Lot 35, Con. 2 E.G.R. Has been Deputy Reeve three years, Assessor 10, and Councilman 12 years. Is a J.P. Born in Ireland, 1823, settling in county, 1847. P.O., Durham.

McGurr, Thos., farmer and general stock raiser. Durham P.O. Owns 107 acres, being Lot 62, Con. 2 E.G.R. Born in Canada, 1844. Came to county, 1848.

McGurr, Samuel, farmer and general stock raiser. Owns 100 acres, being Lot 61, Con. E.G.R. Born in Canada, 1856. His father has held the position of Reeve four years, Assessor 5 years, and Councilman eight years. P.O., Durham.

McMillan, J. A., farmer and general stock raiser. Pomona P.O. Owns Lot 38, Con. 3, 100 acres. Is a Councilman. Born in Scotland, 1848. Came to county, 18[6]2.

Moffat, Robert, farmer, Durham P.O. Owns 200 acres, being Lots 39 and 40, Con. 2. Born in United States, 1853. Came to county, 1855.

Rutledge, C. W., farmer and general stock raiser. Owns Lots 108 and 110, Range 1, 150 acres. Has been Township Collector. Born in Canada, 1849, and came to county, 1851. P.O., Markdale.

Rutledge, Edward, farmer and general stock raiser. Owns 150 acres, being Lots 108 and 109 on Ranges 2 and 3. Born in Canada, 1841. Settled in county, 1851. P.O., Markdale.

Richardson, Mark, Markdale P.O., carriage and waggon manufacturer, also general work. Born in England, 1837. Settled in county, 1859.

Sullivan, James, farmer and general stock raiser. Owns Lot 2[illegible], Con. 5, 200 acres. Has been in the Council. Born in Ireland, 1831. Settled in county, 1855. Priceville P.O.

Sullivan, Thos., farmer and general stock raiser. Owns Lot 28, Con. 6, 122 acres. Born in Ireland, 1839. Settled in county, 1864. Priceville P.O.

Sproule, T. S., M.P., M.D., Markdale. Born in Canada, 1844. Settled in county, 1852. Owns 200 acres, being Lot 25, Con. 2. Returned to Parliament at last general election for East Grey. (See biographical sketch).

Smith, William, farmer and general stock raiser. Owns Lot 63, Con. 2 E.G.R., 160 acres. Born in England, 1835. Settled in county, 1878. P.O., Durham.

Tibbolds, John B., farmer, general stock raiser and dealer. Owns 537 acres and resides on Lot 110, Range 3. Born in Canada, 1828, and settled in county 1854. P.O., Markdale.

Wilcockson, W. H., [illegible] Owns Lot 23, Con. 1, 100 acres; value, [illegible] [Bo]rn in Canada, 1829. Settled in county, [illegible] P.O., Durham.

HOLLAND TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, A. M., merchant in Williamsford Village Sullivan P O Has lived in county since 1857 Born in Owen Sound

Archer, Jonah, farmer Williamsford Station P O Was born in Canada, 1838, and settled in the county, 1862

Breese, S H, retired farmer, resides in Chatsworth, and was the first settler here. For some time was Treasurer of the township Born in Norfolk Co., England, 1824 Came to county in 1851

Bryan, Edward, farmer, residing on Lot 1, Con 2 E G R, of which he owns 78 acres Was born in Hope Township, 1851, and settled here in 1874 P O, Chatsworth

Burton, John, farmer, lives on Lot 82, Con 2, E T, and S R He owns 150 acres. Born in England, 1825 Settled in Grey Co, 1852. P O, Markdale

Callander, David, blacksmith in Holland Centre P O, Williamsford station Was a Township Auditor three years. He owns ¼ acre village lot, worth $300 Born in Scotland, 1846. Settled here in 1872.

Cameron, John, J P, farmer, on Lot 17 Con 1 E G R, 95 acres Settled in the county in 1845 Fourteen years he was Deputy Reeve of the township, and five years the Assessor. Born in Scotland, 1828

Campbell Alexander, merchant in Chatsworth Owner of 17½ acres in the village, and 83 acres of Lot 42, Con 2 Was born in Scotland, 1824, and settled here, 1850

Crowther, John, waggon maker in Holland Centre P O, Williamsford Station He owns 100 acres Lots 31 and 33, valued at $1,000 Born in England, 1817 Settled in county, 1872

Freeborn, Thomas, hotel proprietor, Berkeley Village Was born in Ireland, 1841, settling in county, 1859 P O, Berkeley

Galbraith, R M, hotel proprietor and auctioneer in Holland Centre P O, Williamsford Station Was born in Ireland, 1837 Came to Grey Co., 1859

Gillespie, James, farmer. Owns Lots 74 and 75, Con 1, T and S R., 100 acres, worth $3,000. Settled in county, 1855; born 1848. Was in the Council two years. P O, Berkeley

Hare, James, Jr., school teacher in Holland Centre P O, Williamsford Station. Was born in Canada, 1859

Robertden, W. H., speculator, Chatsworth. Came here in 1873 Born in India, 1850

Ingersoll, S. A., saddler and shoemaker, Holland Centre. P.O., Williamsford Station Born in Canada, 1850 Came to county in 1875

Ireton, James, hotel proprietor in Holland Centre. P O., Williamsford Station. Has lived in the county since 1855

Morrow, A., hotel proprietor, Chatsworth

McGregor, D., M.D., physician, Chatsworth.

Morrison, John, insurance agent, &c., Strathaven Came from Scotland, and settled in the county in 1870.

McLellan, Alex, M D, physician, Walter's Falls

Murray, James, money-lender and speculator Arnott P O Born in Scotland, 1815 Came to Grey Co in 1842 Has held the office of Assessor and been a member of the Township Council

Nagle, H, merchant, Strathaven Came here in 1868 Born at Markham, Ont., 1843. Owns 100 acres in Sydenham Township, Lot 1, Con. 4, valued at $3,000

Notton, William, farmer P O, Walter's Falls. He owns 671 acres in the township, worth $16,000, and resides on Lot 7, Con 11. He had a seat in the Council 11 years. Born in Canada, 1833 Settled in Grey Co, 1854.

Pickett, John, section foreman on the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railroad, resides in Berkeley. Born in Canada, 1852. Came here in 1873.

Price, Carson, J.P., general merchant, Holland Centre Has held several municipal offices, and is the present Township Clerk. Born in Ireland, 1837. Settled in county, 1857. P O, Williamsford Station

Reid, Rev. T. R., minister of the Methodist Church, Chatsworth Came here in July, 1878.

Robertson, Angus, hotel proprietor, Williamsford Village. P.O., Sullivan. Born in Canada, 1835. Settled here, 1875.

Smith, Moses, proprietor of Holland Centre grist mills, and dealer in all kinds of grain. Williamsford Station P.O. Has 10 acres and mill property, worth $6,000. Was born in Canada, 1832. Settled here in 1870.

Skene, George, millwright, Albona P.O., Ontario Co. Born in Canada, and settled in that county, 1862

Steele, Michael, Jr., general merchant in Holland Centre. P.O., Williamsford Station. Came from Scotland and settled in the county, 1867. Born 1853

Watson, Samuel, pump-manufacturer in Holland Centre Village. P.O., Williamsford Station. Has lived in county since 1852.

Wilson, John A., iron-founder, owns Lot 8, Con. 3 E.G.R., 100 acres, valued at $3,000. Was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, 1847, and settled here in 1859. P.O., Chatsworth.

Williams, Alfred, merchant, and Postmaster of Holland Centre. He owns Lot 27, Con. 1, 100 acres, value $900. Was born in England, 1841. Came to Grey Co., 1850.

Yates, James, farmer, and carries on a loan agency business in Holland Centre. P.O., Williamsford Station. Has lived in Grey Co. since 1858.

KEPPEL TOWNSHIP.

Boyd, William C., farmer, residing on Lot 40, Colpoy Range He owns 100 acres Was the 1st Reeve of Derby Township, and for some years was a Councillor Born in England, 1811. Settled in county, 1842. P. O., North Keppel.

Boyd, R. A., merchant in North Keppel Village Has lived in county since 1852, the date of his birth

Heard, William, farmer, on Lot 40, Con 20, of which he owns 104 acres. Had charge of the Post Office here for 7 years. Born in England, 1832. Settled in county, 1868. P. O., Kemble.

Horn, John, farmer Lives on Lot 34, Colpoy Range Settled in county, 1854. Has held the offices of Assessor and Collector, and sat in the Township Council several terms Born in Scotland, 1820 P. O., North Keppel

Lymburner, Horace, mill owner, residing in North Keppel. He owns 570 acres in the township, being Lots 38 and 41, Colpoy Range, and Lots 29, 30, 34 and 35, Con 25, valued at $5,000. Settled here in 1862. Born in Canada, 1836 P. O., North Keppel

McKenzie, George, farmer, owning 233 acres of Lots 42 and 44, Con. 19. Born in Scotland, 1830. Came to Grey Co., 1859 P. O., Kemble.

McGregor, Donald, farmer. Owns 400 acres, being Lot 44, Con 22, and Lots 43 and 44, Con 23. Settled in Grey Co., 1868 Born in Scotland, 1838 P. O., Kemble.

Marshall, Daniel, farmer, on Lot 1, Con. B., of which he owns 50 acres, worth $1,500. Came to county in 1858, from Scotland. P. O., Alvanley

Miller, Robert, farmer. Owns 132 acres of Lot 1, Con 3 Was born in Canada, 1838. Settled here in 1868 P. O., Parkhead

Mallard, D. T., farmer and merchant. P. O., Oxenden. Is proprietor of 50 acres, being Lot 13, Con. 23 Settled here in 1862

Ormiston, Thomas, farmer. He has 400 acres, being Lot 41, Con. 20, and Lot 42, Con. 21. Settled in Grey Co., 1857 Born in Canada 1833. P. O., Kemble.

Pettman, Thomas, mill owner, Oxenden P. O. Is also owner of 115 acres of Lot 9, Jones Range. He has been Reeve of the township, and is at present time Captain in the Militia Force

Reeve, T H, merchant in Oxenden Village Is owner of 6 acres in village, and 50 acres in Lot 13, Con 23. Was born in Canada, 1828 Came to county in 1870 P O, Oxenden

Spencer, William, hotel proprietor at Hepworth Village, He owns 9 acres of land in the township. Has lived here since 1862

Townsend, R S, carpenter and joiner, in North Keppel Village He owns ¼ acre in village worth $400. Came to the county in 1860. Born in Canada, 1848 P. O., North Keppel.

Westaway, William, farmer, on Lot 43, Con. 22. Owns 200 acres. Settled in the county in 1861. Came from England, where he was born in 1840. P. O., Kemble.

MELANCTHON TOWNSHIP.

Airth, William J. P., general merchant Horning's Mills. Has been Postmaster of that place; as also Deputy Reeve and Reeve of Melancthon Township. Was born in Scotland in 1815. Came to this county in 1854. (See biographical sketch).

Allen, John S., farmer and carpenter. Owns 50 acres of land, valued at $2,000, and located in Lot 30, Con 2. Of Canadian nativity; born 1852. Settled in Grey Co., 1869. P. O., Maple Valley.

Allen, John, hotel keeper, at Horning's Mills. Owns 203 acres of land, of $8,000 value, in Lot 14, Con. 2. Is an Englishman, born 1848, and settled in this county, 1874

Allin, S. B, farmer. Shrigley P. O. Was born in England, 1829 Came to Grey in 1847. Now owns 100 acres of land in Lot 19, Con. 1, of $6,000 value.

August, William, has been Postmaster and Deputy Reeve. Is owner of 50 acres of Lot 10, Con. 3, worth $2,500. Born in England, 1818; has lived here since 1850. P. O., Horning's Mills

Baxter, James, farmer. P. O. address, Honeywood. Born in England, 1830. Came to Grey Co., 1868 Owns 50 acres of Lot 27, Con. 1, valued at $2,000.

Bailey, George, Postmaster of Shrigley, is a native of England, where he was born 1831. Came to this county in 1859, and is now owner of 100 acres of Lot 26, Con. 10, worth $3,000, which he himself farms. He has been a Township Councillor for Melancthon.

Bates, Henry, farmer. Horning's Mills P. O. Owns 145 acres in Lot 17, Con. 1. Born in Ontario, 1841. Settled here, 1836. Is a Justice of the Peace, and has been Reeve of the township.

Bell, Jonadab, Shrigley P. O. Owns 253 acres, located in Lots 21 and 30, Cons. 8 and 9, the whole being valued at $5,000. Native of England; born 1839 Settled in Grey Co., 1854.

Brown, James, is Township Clerk of Melancthon, and Postmaster of Melancthon Post Office. Is also a commissioner and conveyancer. Owns 180 acres of Lot 290, Con. 1 N.E.S.R. Born in 1839. Came to this county, 1852.

Corbett, James, farmer. Owns Lot 259, Con. 1 N. E., and the same Lot S. W. S. R. The value of the whole $4,000. Born in Ireland, 1830. Settled here, 1855. Is a member of the Council. P. O., Dundalk.

Caswell, Joseph, proprietor Mayburn Hotel, Dundalk P. O. Is a native Canadian; born 1846. Father settled in Grey Co., 1850.

Fead, Andrew, farmer. Owns 100 acres in Lot 30, Con. 2, of $2,000 value. Was born in Canada in 1851; has lived in this county since 1868. Deals in grain in Shelburne Village, but his P. O. address is Redickville.

Fewster, William, farmer. Lot 20, Con 2 Owns 300 acres of land, worth $15,000 Of English birth, which he carried 1839, has resided in Grey Co. since 1840; has been Township Councillor. P. O., Horning's Mills

Fraser, Donald, farmer and miller. Lot 31, Con. 1. Owns 200 acres of land, worth $8,500. Was born in Scotland, 1820. Settled in Grey, 1858. P. O., Maple Valley

Hatton, Thomas, Jr., farmer. Lots 203, 204, and 205, Con. 3 Is a native of this township, where he was born 1853 Owns 107 acres in the location named. P. O address, Shelburne

Hodgson, David Horning's Mills P. O Owns and occupies 50 acres in Lot 13, Con. 3. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1817. Settled in this county, 1860

Hodgson, T. P., farmer and miller Lot 15, Con 1 Owns a farm of 80 acres, worth $9,000 Of English birth; born 1818 Has resided in Grey Co since 1868. P O address, Horning's Mills

Jelly, Simon, of Lot 2, Con. 3 Has been a member of the Municipal Council. Was born in Canada, 1839 Came to Grey Co., 1862 Owns 350 acres of land, of $15,000 valuation P. O., Shelburne

Marshall, Robert, of Lot 22, Con. 1. Was born in Hamilton in 1830, and in 1866 removed to Grey Co He has sat in the Township Council. Owns 100 acres of land, worth $4,000. P. O., Honeywood

Mills, John, farmer. P. O address, Melancthon. Is Township Treasurer at the present time. Owns 100 acres of land, Lot 10, Con. 3, valued at $3,500 Was born in Scotland, 1821. Has lived in Grey Co since 1854

McGhee, Robert, farmer, of Lot 15, Con. 3. Has been many years Reeve of Melancthon. First settled in this county, 1848, having been born in Canada, 1844. Owns 330 acres of land, worth $10,000. P. O. address, Horning's Mills

McGhee, John, farmer Born in Canada, 1829. Settled in Grey Co., 1847 Owns 100 acres of Lot 19, Con 1, valued at $6,000 P. O., Horning's Mills

O'Strander, James, farmer. Lot 25, Con. 3 Has a 150 acre farm, of $5,000 value. Of Canadian nativity; born 1826 Settled in Grey Co., 1868. P. O address, Redickville

Redick, George A., hotel proprietor and carpenter, is also Postmaster of Redickville Is a native Canadian; born 1838. Has resided in this county since 1862

Rowbotham, Wm S., farmer. P. O. address, Shrigley, resides on Lot 30, Con. 8; born in 1853. Came to this county with his parents in 1866.

Silk, John, farmer, resides on Lot 28, Con. 2, where he owns 100 acres of land, of $4,000 value. Was born in this county, 1839. P. O., Maple Valley.

Stewart, James, farmer and cabinet-maker, Lot 31, Con. 2 Owns a 100 acre farm of $3,000 value; born in 1820. Settled in Grey, 1852 Native of Scotland. P. O., Maple Valley.

Snell, William, farmer, Lot 31, Con. 2, W. Owns 200 acres of land of $3,500 value. Of English nativity; born 1820. Has resided in this county since 1866 P. O. address, Honeywood or Redickville.

NORMANBY TOWNSHIP.

Ashley, John B., farmer and millwright, breeder of thorough-bred stock and horses. Owns part of Lots 2 and 3, Con. 13, 242 acres. Is an Englishman; born in Hampshire, 7th Nov., 1836. Settled in Grey County, June, 1867 P.O. address, Neustadt.

Anderson James, farmer, P.O. address, Alsfeldt, Owns Lot 14, Con. 5, 100 acres, value $5,000. Holds the office of Township Auditor. Born 27th March, 1840, at Lauder, Berwickshire, Scotland. Settled in county, October, 1856.

Busche, Gustav, hotel-keeper at Neustadt. Is a German; born at Baden in 1841. Settled in Grey County in February, 1855.

Batz, George, tenant farmer. Resides on Lot 15, Con. 7. Born in Germany, 1833. Came to Grey Co., 1852. P.O. address, Ayton.

Ball, Hugh, farmer and fruit grower (apples and pears). Owns Lot 20, Con. 15, 200 acres, valued at $9,000. Is an Irishman; born 1838, in County Fermanagh. Settled in the county, 1852. Holds office as Tp. Councillor. P.O. address, Neustadt.

Ball, James, farmer. P.O. address, Hampden. Born 1834, in County Fermanagh, Ireland. Owns Lots 21 and 22, Con. 16, 200 acres; value, $15,000. Is a Justice of the Peace, and was at one time Township Collector.

Byers, Henry, farmer, and Postmaster at Hampden. Is a Scotchman; born in Dumfriesshire, 25th December, 1832. Owns 101 acres of land, being Lot 21, Con. 17. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace for the county.

Byers, Thomas, farmer. P.O. address, Hampden. Owns Lot 19, Con. 17, 100 acres, valued at $6,000. Born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Settled in Grey Co., 1860.

Blyth, John, farmer. Born at Guelph, Ont., 4th Oct., 1849. Date of settlement in county, 1st July, 1870. Holds office as First Deputy Reeve. Has been Tp. Councillor. Owns 200 acres, being Lots 29 and 30, Con. 2. P.O., Orchard

Brown, W., teacher, School Section 5. Born in York, April 14th, 1859. Settled in the County of Grey, 1st Jan., 1877. P.O. address, Ayton

Blyth, C. M., farmer, and propr. of saw mill. Owns 1,000 acres, which consists of Lots 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, Con. 3, valued at $40,000. Born at Guelph, Ont., 20th March, 1834. Settled in the county in April, 1860. P.O. address, Orchard.

Ball, John, farmer and apiarist Is a native of the north of Ireland; born 1828. Came to Grey Co. in Oct., 1850. Owns Lots 21 and 22, Con. 15, 150 acres, valued at $10,000. P.O., Hampden.

Byrns, Patrick, farmer. P.O., Hampden. Is an Irishman; born in Co. Carlow, 1838. Settled in county, 10th January, 1858. Owns 125 acres, being Lot 30, Con. 18, value $7,000.

Blagborne, Fletcher, teacher, School Section No. 1. Is a Canadian, born in the Township of Pelham Welland Co., 5th Nov., 1854. Date of settlement in county, 1st Jan., 1880. P.O. address, Varney

Barber, Matthew, farmer. P.O., Varney Born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, 15th Dec., 1815. Came to Grey County in the spring of 1842. Owns ½ of Lot 6, Con. 1, 50 acres, valued at $4,000.

Browne, P., farmer. Was born at Dundee, Scotland 22nd March, 1822. Settled in Grey Co., 1860. Owns 100 acres, being part of Lots 8 and 9, Con. 1, value $10,000. Was for some time a cloth merchant in Toronto. P.O. address, Orchard

Brown, David, farmer Owns Lot 75, Con. A., 75 acres Is a native of Canada; born at Tyendinaga Came to Grey Co., 1st April, 1875. P.O. address, Mount Forest.

Calder, Alexander, farmer. P.O. address, Eremont. Owns Lot 26, Con. 6, 200 acres, valued at $6,000. Born in Kincardineshire, Scotland, 26th March, 1830. Settled in Grey Co., August, 1855. Holds office as Township Assessor

Cameron, William, farmer. P.O. Varney Born in Glasgow, Scotland, 18th April, 1825 Settled in county, Feb., 1858. Owns Lot 5, Con. 1, 100 acres; value, $7,000.

Caldwell, T. & H., general merchants, telegraph office and post office. T. C. born in Pushinch Tp., 1851; H. C. born in Normanby Tp., 1857. Settled in county, 1864. P.O. address, Orchard; residence, Orchardville

Chilton, Henry, farmer. Born 24th July 1810. Settled in Grey Co. 15th May, 1855 Owns Lot 73, Con. 2, 100 acres, value $6,000 P.O. address, Mount Forest.

Corley, James, farmer and linen weaver. P.O. address, Mount Forest. Owns Lot 32, Con. 1. Born in County Mayo, Ireland, 1st May, 1818. Settled in Grey County in April, 1842

Doyle, Maurice, farmer. Born in County Carlow, Ireland, 1842. Settled in the county, Dec., 1854. Owns 150 acres, being Lots 18 and 19, Con. 7. P.O. address, Ayton

Derby Joseph, farmer. Is the owner of 125 acres of land, Lot 22, Con. 18, which is valued at $4,000. Mr. Derby is a native of Scotland; was born 1838, and settled in Grey County in 1866. P.O. address, Hampden.

Duggan, Thomas, Postmaster at Nenagh. Is an Irishman; born in Co. Roscommon, 1830. Settled in Grey Co., 1st Jan., 1861.

Dickson, John, miller, farmer, and merchant. Is an Englishman; born in the County of Northumberland, 14th Oct., 1824. Settled in Grey County, 1854. Owns Lots 64 and 65, Con. 3, 187 acres, value $12,000. P.O., Glendeen. Has held office as Councillor and Deputy Reeve.

Douglas, John, farmer. Born in Dumfries, Waterloo Co., 25th May, 1856. Settled in Grey Co., Oct., 1860. Owns Lot 33, Con. 2, 116 acres, value $7,500. P.O. address, Orchard.

Euler, A., hotel keeper and dealer in stock. P.O. address, Neustadt. Owns Lot 5, Con. 14

Eckstein, Daniel, farmer. Has an excellent stock of horses. Owns Lot 4 and part of Lot 5, Con 14, 120 acres, valued at $10,000. Has been Township Assessor and Collector. Is a German; born in Bavaria, 8th February, 1831. Came to Grey Co., 16th March, 1857. P.O. address, Neustadt

Ellis, William, farmer. Born in Waterloo, Ont., 1st April, 1844. Settled in Grey Co., March, 1857. Is owner of 132 acres of land, being Lots 11 and 12, Con. 4. P. O. address, Clifford or Alsfeldt.

Fischer, Conrad, farmer. Holds office as Township Councillor. Is owner of Lot 20, Con. 8, 100 acres, valued at $7,000. Born in Hesse Darmstadt, 8th December, 1838. Settled in county, 1854. P.O. address, Ayton.

Geddes, Thomas, farmer. P.O. address, Hampden. Is a Scotchman; born in Dumfriesshire in 1833. Settled in Grey Co., 1853 Owns 120 acres, Lot 21, Con. 18, valued at $7,000

Gehl, William, farmer Owns lumber mill and manufactory; also 62 acres of land, being Lots 5 and 6, Con. 17, valued at $5,500 Born in Wilmott Township, Waterloo County. Settled in Grey Co., 1868. Has held office as Deputy Reeve and Township Councillor. P.O. address, Neustadt.

Green, Francis, farmer. Owns Lot 22, Con. 7, 100 acres of land, valued at $5,000. Born in County Kerry, Ireland, 21st March, 1840. Settled in Grey Co., 9th August, 1867. Has held office as School Trustee. P.O. address, Ayton.

Green, Eugene, farmer. Born 26th June, 1853, in Toronto, Ont. Date of settlement in county, 1856. Owner of Lot 17, Con. 18, 125 acres, valued at $8,500. P.O. address, Allen Park.

Grant, William, farmer. P.O. address, Varney. Owns 100 acres of land, valued at $7,000, being parts of Lots 5 and 6, Con. 1. Is a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland; born, 1811. Settled in Grey Co., 1856.

Heimbacher, Henry, woollen manufacturer, musical composer, and bandmaster of the Neustadt Band. Is a German; born at Edis, 25th August, 1837. Settled in the County of Grey, 1853. P.O. address, Neustadt.

Heimbacher, George, carpenter, Neustadt Village. Born in Canada, 1854.

Henderson, George, farmer. P.O. address, Hampden. Is a Scotchman; born in Dumfriesshire, 1836, and settled in Grey Co., 1855. Owns 125 acres, being Lot 25, Con. 18.

Hopf, George, farmer, manager of the Germania Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Owns Lot 4, Con. 8, 80 acres of land, valued at $6,000. Is a German; born 29th September, 1829, at Oberkatz, Meiningen. Settled in Grey Co., 1855. P.O. address, Neustadt.

Hoffman, Henry, jeweller, dealer in watches, clocks, organs; agent Royal Sewing Machine, &c. Born in Mecklenburg, Germany, 6th December, 1846. Came to Grey Co., 24th September, 1868. P.O. address, Neustadt.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF GREY COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Holm, Carl, farmer. Is a German; born in Schleswig, 1830. Settled in Grey Co., 1856. Is owner of 200 acres of land, being Lots 3 and 4, Con. 9. P.O. address, Neustadt.

Hanna, James, farmer. Is a native of County Antrim, Ireland; born, 1840. Settled in Grey Co., June, 1867. P.O address, Hampden.

Ineksch, Ferdinand J., painter. Carries on business, and resides in the Village of Neustadt. Born in Prussia, 1st October, 1854. Came to Grey County in 1861.

Ineksch, August, cabinetmaker and lumber manufacturer at Neustadt. Business is valued at $3,000. Is a native of Prussia; born August 21st, 1833, and settled in Grey Co. in the spring of 1862.

Irving, John, hotelkeeper, postmaster, and telegraph agent at Orchardville. Owns and farms ½ of Lot 14, Con. 1, 50 acres; value, $7,000. Born at St. George, Dumfries, Ont., 1843. Settled in the County of Grey, 1868. P.O address, Orchard.

Jant, Frederick, farmer. Was the first settler in the Township of Normanby. Date of settlement in the county, 1854. Is a native of Germany, having been born in Mecklenburg. Owns 140 acres of land, Lots 24 and 25, Con. 15. P.O. address, Neustadt.

Jenkins, Arthur H. V., Public School teacher. Resides in the Village of Aytoun. Born at Nottingham Park, England, 1st October, 1850. Came to the County of Grey, 1869.

Kiss, John, publisher and editor of *The Canada National Zeitung*. Born in Alsace, 1825. Settled in Grey Co., 1867. P.O. address, Neustadt.

Koenig, John, farmer, Reeve of Normanby. Owns Lot 11, Con. 5, 150 acres; value, $10,000. Is a German; born in Hesse Darmstadt, 24th Nov., 1835. Has filled the offices of Township Councillor and Deputy Reeve. P.O. address, Adelaide.

Knapp, Daniel, farmer, also breeder of excellent horses. Owns Lot 1, Con. 14, 100 acres; value, $10,000. Born in Germany, October, 1820. Came to the County of Grey in the spring of 1854. P.O. address, Neustadt.

Kenna, Michael, farmer. Owns Lot 36, Con. 3, 100 acres, valued at $7,500. Is a native of County Kildare, Ireland; born 10th June, 1832. Settled in Grey Co., 7th April, 1851. P.O. address, Aytoun.

McEdward, Alex. S., merchant, Postmaster and Issuer of Marriage Licenses, also discharges the duties of J.P. Filled the office of Reeve for 8 years. Born at Morristown, Wellington Co., 31st Oct., 1840. P.O address, Neustadt.

Mooney, Thomas, farmer and Tp. Assessor. Owns 200 acres, being Lot 25, Cons. 7 and 8. Is an Irishman; born in Co. Kilkenny, 1824; settled in Grey Co., 1854. P.O address, Nenagh.

Mullin, Denis, farmer. Owns Lot 27, Con. 7, 100 acres; value, $4,000. Born in Co. Cork, Ireland, 1840; settled in Grey Co., 1855. P.O. address, Nenagh.

McPhee, Malcolm, farmer. Is a native of the Isle of Mull, Argyleshire, Scotland; born 29th April, 1830. Owns Lot 14, Con 2, 88 ½ acres; value, $4,000. Has filled the offices of School Trustee, Tp. Collector, and now holds the appointment of J.P. P.O. address, Nenagh. Date of settlement in county, 26th Aug., 1849.

McPhee, Hector, farmer. Is a Scotchman; born in Argyleshire, June, 1843; settled in Grey, 1850. Owns 100 acres of land, being Lots 47 and 49, Con. 2. P.O., Nenagh.

McGillivray, Alexander, farmer. Is a Canadian, having been born at Beech Ridge, Prov. of Quebec, 17th March, 1836; settled in Grey Co., Sept., 1848. Owns 200 acres, Lot 52, Con 2. Holds the office of School Trustee. P.O. address, Egremont.

McKenzie, Andrew, farmer and shoemaker. Born in Perthshire, Scotland, 6th Sept., 1828; came to Grey Co., 1852. Owns Lot 20, Con. 3, 100 acres; value, $7,000. Has held office as Assessor and School Trustee. P.O., Orchard.

Marshall, James, farmer. Owns Lots 16, 17, 18, Con. 2, embracing 300 acres; value, $20,000. P.O address, Orchard. Born Oct., 1824, in Dunbartonshire, Scotland; settled in Grey Co., 1853.

Mahe, John, farmer. Owns 200 acres of land (value, $10,000), being Lots 28 and 29, Con. 10. Is an Irishman, born in Co. Tipperary, Oct., 1847; settled in Grey Co., Nov., 1854. P.O. address, Varney.

McCarey, Wm., teacher. Is a Canadian; born 1st Nov., 1838, in the Township of Sydenham, County of Grey. P.O address, Aytoun.

O'Farrell, Matthew, farmer, carpenter and horse farrier. Born in Kilkenny, Ireland, March, 1814; settled in Grey Co., 1855. Owns Lot 19, Con. 8, 101 acres; also owns 6 village lots in Aytoun; value, $7,000. Has held the offices of Assessor and Collector, and is now J.P. P.O., Aytoun.

Pfaupp, John P., hotelkeeper at Neustadt. Born in Ontario, March 19th, 1859. Settled in the County of Grey, 1874.

Pfeifer, Valentine, farmer. Is a German; born in Hesse, Darmstadt, 16th March, 1829; settled in county, April, 1862. Owns Lot 20, Con. 10, 101 acres; value $8,000. P.O address, Aytoun.

Piper, James, farmer. Owns west part Lots 23 and 24, Con. 2, 115 acres; value, $10,000. Born 3rd July, 1826, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland; settled in Grey Co., 1845. P.O. address, Orchard.

Rogers, G. E., dentist. Resides and practises his profession in the Village of Neustadt. Came to the County of Grey in 1866.

Roiston, David S., photographer. Views taken of residences, &c. Business carried on in the Village of Neustadt, where he resides. Born in Simcoe Co., 1861.

Robertson, John, farmer. Is a Justice of the Peace. Born in Perthshire, Scotland, 15th June, 1821; settled in Grey Co., 13th Oct., 1856. Owns Lots 56, 57, 65, Con. 2, in all, 280 acres of land. Has been elected for a seat in the Tp. Council for 22 years, and during that period has held office as Dep. Reeve and Councillor. P.O. address, Orchard.

Ryan, Edward, farmer. Owner of Lot 30, Con. 15, 100 acres; valued at $7,500. Born in Co. Tipperary, Ireland, 14th June, 1825; settled in Grey Co., Nov., 1855. P.O., Varney.

Scott, J. W., teacher in the Village of Neustadt. Born in the Tp. of Carrick. P.O. address, Neustadt.

Schwalm, Isadore, cabinet maker. Born at Berlin, Ont., 9th March, 1853; settled in Grey County, 1870. P.O. and residence, Neustadt.

Smith, William, farmer. Durham P.O. Owns 114 acres of land in Lot 3, Con. 2. Mr. Smith was born in Scotland in 1832, but has resided in Grey County since 1866.

Smith, Robert, merchant. Holds the appointment of Postmaster at Ayton.

Schneider, Christian, farmer. Owns west part of Lot 9, Con. 11, 50 acres; value, $2,500. Born at Waterloo, Ont., 1st Feb., 1852. Date of settlement in county, 1856. P.O. address, Neustadt.

Schultz, C., farmer, agent for agricultural implements of the very best description. P.O. address, Adelaide. Owns 118 acres of land, being Lots 12 and 13, Con. 7, valued at $8,000. Is a Canadian; born in Ontario, 30th Sept., 1853; settled in county, 1856.

Stewart, George, farmer, blacksmith and linen weaver. Owns Lots 19, 20, 21, 28, Con. 2, containing 400 acres; value, $40,000. Born at Dundee, Scotland, 26th March, 1823; came to Grey Co. in Oct., 1847. Has held office as School Trustee and Tp. Councillor. P.O. address, Orchard.

Vogt, George, hotel keeper at Neustadt. Is a native of Germany, born in Saxe Weimar, 1854. P.O. address, Neustadt.

Vance, John, farmer. Born in Waterloo, Ont., 3rd Nov., 1847; settled in Grey Co., 1870. Lately owned consists of Lots 17 and 18, Con. 4, 200 acres. P.O address, Clifford.

Wiegand, George R., tailor. Carries on business and resides in the Village of Neustadt. Is a Canadian; born 29th Sept., 1856. Came to Grey Co., 1864.

Winkler, Wm., proprietor of flour and saw mill. Born in Canada, 19th Dec., 1854. Holds office as 2nd Deputy Reeve. P.O address, Neustadt.

Wahn, Charles, & Bros., manufacturers of reapers, mowers, threshing machines, and all kinds of agricultural implements. P.O. and residence, Neustadt.

Widmayer, Engelbert, farmer. Land owned consists of Lots 6 and 7, Con. 12, 180 acres, valued at $12,000. Is a native of Germany, born in Wurtemberg, 7th March, 1833. Became a settler in Grey County, 1854. Held office as School Trustee. P.O. address, Neustadt.

OSPREY TOWNSHIP

Gibson, Isabella C., teacher. Is a Canadian. Born 1852. Resides on Lot 78, Con. 2, South. P.O. address, Maple Valley.

Heron, William, proprietor of woollen mills at Maxwell, valued at $4,000. Born in Canada, 1833. Settled in Grey Co., 1867. P.O address, Maxwell.

Heron, Adoniram, farmer. Is a Canadian. Born 1856. Settled in Grey Co., 1860. Owns Lot 13, Con. 8, 70 acres; value, $4,000. P.O., Maxwell.

Hartle, John, proprietor of hotel at Badjeros. Also owns Lots 49 and 50, Con. 2, South, 100 acres, worth $2,000. He is in the State of New York, 1855. Settled in Grey Co., 1870. P.O., Badjeros.

Hamlin, William T. B., merchant. Owns ¼ acre of land, Lot 10, Con. 6. Born in Canada, 1854. Came to the County of Grey, 1875. P.O. and residence, Maxwell.

Inkster, John, farmer and shop carpenter. Is a Scotchman. Born in the Orkney Islands in 1821, and settled in Grey Co., 1855. Owns 100 acres of land, Lot 8, Con. 8; value, $3,000. P.O., Maxwell.

Long, Wesley, farmer and carpenter. Holds the position of Postmaster in the Village of Maxwell. Owns Lot 10, Con. 7, 98 acres, valued at $2,500. Is a Canadian. Born 1834. Date of settlement in county, 1855.

Maxwell, Joseph, farmer. Born in Ireland, 1827. Settled in Grey Co., 1850. He was Postmaster for a number of years, and now holds the office of Township Assessor. Value of land owned, $3,000, being Lot 10, Con. 6, 97½ acres. P.O. address, Maxwell.

McQuarrie, H., general merchant and Postmaster at Badjeros. Born in Canada, 1851. Settled in Grey Co., 1859. Owns 200 acres of land, being comprised of Lots 56 and 57, Con. 1, and Lots 56 and 57, Con. 2; value, $3,000.

Madill, David, farmer and dealer in agricultural implements. Owns Lots 5 and 6, Con. 6, containing 200 acres of land, valued at $6,000. Born in Ireland, 1834, and came to Grey Co. in 1855.

McFarlane, D. C., general merchant, and Postmaster at McIntyre Corners. Is a Scotchman; born in 1839. Settled in Grey Co., 1851. P.O., McIntyre.

Sing, Josiah Rogers, farmer, land and loan agent, conveyancer, &c. Justice of the Peace. Is a Canadian; born 1831. Settled in Grey Co., 1848. Owns Lots 10 and 11, Con. A, valued at $6,000. P.O., Singhampton.

Sproat, William, farmer. Is a native of Ireland; born 1831. Came to Grey Co. in 1858. Owns Lot 62, S.D.R., Con. 3, 100 acres, value $5,000. P.O. address, Badjeros.

Webster & Baillie, proprietors of hotel at Singhampton. Natives of Ireland. Settled in Grey Co., 1878.

PROTON TOWNSHIP.

Abbott, John, farmer. He owns 100 acres, being Lots 28, 29, 31 and 35, Con. 14. Came to county, 1857. Was born in Canada, 1828. Is at present a member of the Township Council. P.O., Dundalk.

Davidson, D., dealer in general merchandise and commission merchant, in Dundalk Village. Came to county in 1874, from Scotland.

Edgerton, Samuel, farmer, residing on Lot 27, Con. 12. Is owner of 150 acres, Lots 27 and 28, Con. 12. Settled here in 1864. Came from Ireland; born there, 1838. P. O., Dundalk.

Fleming, Samuel, farmer, on Lot 27, Con. 16, 100 acres. Is Deputy Reeve of the township. Was born in Canada, 1837, and has lived in the county since 1847. P. O., Dundalk.

Grady, Professor, master of the science of speech. Was born in Nova Scotia, 1847. P.O. address, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax.

Grey, Elias S., farmer. Owning 800 acres in Proton Township. Was born in the Town of Dundalk, Ireland, 1815. Settled in Grey Co., 1849. P.O., Dundalk.

Hunter, A. G., real estate, loan and general agent, Dundalk. Is also a commissioner in Q.B. Settled here, Nov., 1873, and born, 1842.

Hanbury, T. M., boot and shoe manufacturer, Dundalk. Was born in Canada, 1848. Came to Grey Co. in 1855.

Hopkinson, John, propr. of saw mill and owner of 50 acres, Lot 43, Con. 13. Born in Canada, 1842. Settled here in 1878. P. O., Hopeville.

Hall, W. W., general blacksmith in Hopeville. Settled in the county, 1856. Was born in 1845.

Lamon, James, attorney and counsellor at law, Dundalk. Of Canadian nativity; born 1858. Settled in Grey Co., 1875.

Ludlow, William, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lots 292 and 293, Con. I W.T. and S.R. Came to Grey Co. in 1851. Was born in Simcoe Co., 1842. P.O., Inistiogue.

McDowell, John, is owner of saw and grist mill; also a stave and shingle factory in Dundalk, and 150 acres of land, being Lots 229 and 230, Con. I W.T. and S.R., and Lot 237, Con. 4 W.T. and S.R. He was a member of the Township Council three years, and has been a J.P. 17 years. Born in Ireland, 1829. Settled in county, 1849. P.O., Dundalk.

McCullough, Samuel, propr. of the Anglo American Hotel at Dundalk. Came to county in 1862, from Ireland. Born 1853.

McArdle, Joseph, farmer, and Postmaster at Hopeville. Is also a loan and insurance agent. He owns 200 acres, being Lots 12 and 13, Con. 12. Was born in Ireland, 1831, and settled here, 1864.

McQuay, T. N., farmer and propr. Clipperton saw mill. Is owner of 103 acres, being Lots 201 and 202, Con. 3. Settled in the county, 1852. Born in Ireland, 1839. P. O., Inistiogue.

McArthur, D. K., general merchant in **Hopeville**. Was born in Scotland, 1848, and came to the county in 1852.

McWilliam, James, M.D., physician and surgeon, Dundalk P.O. Born in Canada, 1853. Settled here in 1876.

Morrow, John W., boot and shoe manufacturer, Dundalk. Is also an auctioneer. Settled in county, 1855. Came from Troy, U.S., where he was born, 1840.

Rutherford, George, real estate and general agent, conveyancer and commissioner in B.R., &c., Dundalk. Came to county in 1852. Born in Ireland.

Roseborough, James, farmer. He owns 200 acres, being Lots 212, 213, 214 and 215, Con. 2 W.T. and S.R. Is President of the Union Agricultural Association and Secretary Grange, No. 586. Was born in Ireland, 1831, and came to the county, 1851. P. O., Dundalk.

Scott, Robert, farmer. Owns 500 acres in the township. The Lots are 20, 21, 23 and 24, Con. 13, and Lot 24, Con. 11. He settled in the county in 1864, and was born in Scotland, 1821. P. O., Hopeville.

Traynor, Isaac, surveyor, Dundalk. Has lived in the county since year of his birth, 1846.

Wakely, Samuel, farmer. Owner of 165 acres, Lots 200 and 201, Con. 1, and parts of Lots 198, 199, and 200, Con. 2. Was born in Canada, 1847, and settled here in 1871. P. O., Inistiogue.

ST VINCENT TOWNSHIP.

Almond, Job, farmer and owner of Lot 9, Con. 3, 100 acres, value, $8,000. Was born in Leicestershire, England, 1836, and came to Grey Co., 1864. P.O., Meaford.

Andrus, Hiram, farmer. Owns 112½ acres, being Lot 1, Con. 1; value, $6,000. Born in Canada, 1829, and settled here, 1848. P.O., Clarksburg.

Arthur, G. H., farmer. Owns 100 acres, being Lot 20, Con. 10, valued at $6,000. Was born in Canada, 1848, settling here in 1859. P.O., Bayview.

Arthur, W. Y., farmer. Owner of Lot 20, Con. 10, 100 acres, value, $5,000. Was born in Canada, 1849, and came here in 1859. P.O., Bayview.

Arthur, John, Senr., farmer and J.P. Owns Lots 20 and 21, Con. 9, 200 acres, value, $10,000. Born in Co. Tyrone, Ireland, 1803, and settled in Grey Co., 1859. P.O. Meaford.

Arthur, M., farmer. Owner of 100 acres, being Lot 20, Con. 9, valued at $8,000. Was appointed a J.P. Born in Co. Tyrone, Ireland, 1805, and settled here in 1879. P.O., Meaford.

Atkins, John, farmer and owner of Lots 19 and 28, Con. 10, and Lot 27, Con. 11, 181 acres, value, $8,000. Born in county, 1841, and resided here since. P.O., Bayview.

Anning, Samuel, farmer and saw mill owner. Is proprietor of Lot 11, Con. 9, 100 acres, the value of which is $5,000. Was born in Devonshire, England, 1826. Settled here in 1870. P.O., Meaford.

Bowes, James, June., farmer. Owns 150 acres, being Lot 3, Con. 11, and Lot 2, Con. 12, valued at $8,000. Is a member of the Township Council and a director of the Sydenham Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Came from Ireland, where he was born in 1838. Settled in county, 1848. P.O., Strathnairn.

Bell, Robert, farmer. Owns Lot 7, Con. 3, 100 acres, value, $6,000. Was born in Canada, 1839, and settled here in 1847. P.O., Meaford.

Bell Brothers, farmers. They own 300 acres, being Lot 6, Con. 4, and Lot 12, Con. 8, valued at $12,500. Born in Canada. P.O., Griersville.

Bowerman, S. J., farmer on Lot 15, Con. 10, of 100 acres, which he owns and values at $6,000. Was one of the first settlers in the Township, and has held the offices of Assessor and Collector for the township. Born in Canada, 1806. Settled here in 1838. P.O., Meaford.

Bell, George, farmer. Owner of 100 acres, Lot 13, Con. 11, valued at $6,000. Born in Berwick, Scotland, 1811, and settled here in 1859. P.O., Meaford.

Brooke, Thomas, farmer and owner of 200 acres, Lot 17, Con. 9, value, $8,000. Came to county in 1872. Born in England, 1847. P.O., Meaford.

Bole, Francis, farmer. Owns 350 acres in township, being Lots 7 and 9, Con. 9, and Lot 9, Con. 10, valued at $12,000. Born in Co. Down, Ireland, 1819. Came here in 1836, and was one of the first settlers in the township. P.O., Meaford.

Batty, Robert, farmer. Owns north half of Lot 8, Con. 9, 100 acres, value, $4,000. Born in Canada, 1843, and settled in county, 1848. P.O., Meaford.

Batty, James R., farmer. Owns south half of Lot 8, Con. 9, 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Has lived in county since 1850. P.O., Meaford.

Browne, E. R., farmer. Owns 50 acres, being south half of Lot 30, Con. 6; value, $2,500. Came to county, 1873, from the United States, where he was born in 1854. P.O., Meaford.

Boyer, John A., farmer. Owns 20 acres, being west part of Lot 18, Con. 7, valued at $1,500. Born in England, 1850, and settled here in 1862. P.O., Meaford.

Brown, G. S., farmer. Resides on Lot 30, Con. 7. P.O., Meaford.

Clark, Ebenezer, farmer. Owns 200 acres, Lot 10, Con. 5; value, $10,000. Is in the Township Council, and a director of the Sydenham Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Settled here in 1843. Was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1811. P.O., Meaford.

Carnahan, William, farmer and J.P. Owns 122 acres, Lot 13, Con. 4; value, $8,000. Was a member of the Township Council for some time. Born in Co. Cavan, Ireland, 1815. Settled here in 1848. P.O., Meaford.

Corley, James, farmer and J.P. Owns 119½ acres, Lot 11, Con. 4; value, $8,000. Came here in 1836, and was one of the first settlers in township. Born in Dublin, Ireland, 1822. P.O., Meaford.

Charters, James, farmer. Owns Lots 8 and 11, Con. 4, 150 acres, valued at $8,000. Born in Co. Cavan, Ireland, 1838. Settled in county, 1846. P.O., Meaford.

Carnahan, John, farmer. **Owns 75 acres, Lot 13, Con. 4**; value, $5,000. Settled in county, 1849, and born in Canada, 1839. P.O., Meaford.

Carnahan, Archibald, farmer. Owns part of Lot 10, Con. 4, 50 acres; value, $2,000. Was born in Co. Cavan, Ireland, 1842, and settled in Grey Co., 1840. P.O., Meaford.

Culbertson, A. & E., farmers, owning 200 acres, Lot 7, Con. 5, valued at $10,000. They settled here in 1859. Alex., born in Scotland, 1829. Edward, in Canada, 1835. P.O., Meaford.

Cooper, William, farmer, Postmaster, and general storekeeper, Cape Rich. Owns 40 acres of land, being north-east part of Lot 34, Con. 7, valued at $1,500. Born in Leicestershire, England, 1835. Settled here in 1862.

Cox, Richard, farmer on Lot 31, Con. 7, 50 acres; value $2,500. Settled here in 1838, and is one of the first settlers in the township. Was born in Somersetshire, England, 1811. P.O., Cape Rich.

Cox, John, farmer, owns south half of Lot 33, Con. 7, 100 acres; value $2,500. Was born in county, 1844, and has resided here since. P.O., Meaford.

Carson, Robert J., farmer. Owns 120 acres of Lot 37, Con. 8, valued at $3,000. Was born in county, 1844, and lived here since. P.O., Cape Rich.

Carson, James, farmer. Owns 120 acres of Lot 37, Con. 8, valued at $6,000. Came to township in 1837, from Ireland, where he was born in 1815. P.O., Cape Rich.

Clark, William, farmer. Owner of 100 acres, being E. ½ Lot 9, Con. 6; value, $3,000. Born in county, 1844, and lived here since then. P.O., Meaford.

Deegan, John, farmer, and one of the first settlers in the township. Settled here in 1836. Owns 100 acres, Lot 10, Con. 4; value, $6,000. Born in Dublin, Ireland, 1824. P.O., Meaford.

Douglass, John, farmer, on Lot 2, Con. 9, of 200 acres value, $6,000. Was born in Canada, 1820, and settled here in 1839. P.O., Blantyre.

Denton, Matthew, farmer, on S. ½ Lot 27, Con. 9, 92 acres, value at $3,000. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1839. Came here in 1873. P.O., Meaford.

Doran, Archibald, farmer. Owns 73 acres of Lot 38, Con. 7; value, $3,000. Has lived here since 1837. Was born in Canada, 1841. P.O., Cape Rich.

Duxbury, John, farmer. Owns 83 acres of Lot 25, Con. 7; value, $3,000. Was born in Lancashire, England, in 1809, and settled here in 1849. P.O., Meaford.

Emany, James H., farmer. P.O., Meaford. Owns 70 acres of Lot 19, Con. 7; value, $5,000. Settled in county, 1846. Born in Canada, 1833.

Ellis, Charles, farmer and nursery agent. Owns 58 acres, being S. part of Lot 21, Con. 6; value, $3,000. Born in Kent Co., England, 1838, and came here in 1851. P.O., Meaford.

Finch, Samuel, farmer, on Lot 5, Con. 1. Owns 25 acres; value, $1,500. Came here in 1856 from Newfoundland, where he was born in 1823. P.O., Clarksburg.

Free, Henry, farmer. Owns Lot 1, Con. 9, 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Settled here in 1842. Was born in Canada, 1817. P.O., Blantyre.

Frizzell, William, retired farmer. Resides and owns 1½ acres in Meaford; value, $2,000; and 100 acres Lot 8, Con. 2, in Sydenham Township; value, $5,000. Settled in county, 1851. Born in Ireland, 1833.

Guy, Robert, farmer. Owner of Lot 5, Con. 5, 200 acres; value, $10,000. Born in Co. Tyrone, Ireland, 1821, and settled here in 1873. P. O., Griersville.

Gifford, A., farmer. Owns 150 acres, Lot 12, Con. 7, valued at $8,000. Is a J.P., and held the position of Township Deputy Reeve. Born in Canada, 1839. Settled here in 1862. P. O., Meaford.

Hartman, Walter, farmer. Owner of 150 acres, Lot 7, Con. 1; value, $6,000. Came to county, 1869. Born in Canada, 1844. P. O., Clarksburg.

Hunter, John, farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 5, Con. 4; value, $4,000. Born in county, 1840, and resided here since. P. O., Griersville.

Hurlbart, Philip, farmer. P. O. address, Thornbury. Owns Lot 3, Con. 1. Native of Grenville Co.; born 1835. Came to Grey Co. with parents in 1845.

Haines, Edmund, hotel proprietor, Postmaster, and general dealer in stock. P. O., Bayview. Owns 12 acres of Lot 18, Con. 10; value, $3,500. Was born in Berkshire, England, 1843. Settled here in 1873.

Hutchison, William, farmer. Owns N. ½ Lot 32, Con. 1; 100 acres, valued at $2,000. Born in Canada, 1832. Settled here in 1875. P. O., Meaford.

Johnson, James, farmer. Owns 200 acres, being Lot 4, Con. 4; value, $10,000. Was born in Belfast, Ireland, 1821. Settled here, 1846. P. O., Griersville.

Johnson, John, farmer. Owns N. ½ Lot 34, Con. 8, 100 acres; value, $4,000. Was born in Yorkshire, England, 1821. Came here in 1855. P. O., Cape Rich.

Jestern, William, farmer and builder. He owns 40 acres in Lots 20 and 21, Con. 7. Born in Canada, 1832. Came to county in 1872. P. O., Meaford.

Latornell, Robert, farmer, on Lot 9, Con. 2. Owns 160 acres; value, $9,000. Born in Co. Fermanagh, Ireland, 1822. Settled in Grey Co., 1856. P. O., Meaford.

Leavens, W. R., farmer. Owns 100 acres, being Lot 18, Con. 9, valued at $7,000. For some time held the positions of Township Assessor and Collector. Born in Canada, 1826. Settled here, 1847. P. O., Meaford.

Leavens, R. B., farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 18, Con. 9; value, $8,000. Born in Canada, 1820. Came here in 1840. P. O., Meaford.

Long, James, farmer. Owns Lot 16, Con. 9, 200 acres, worth $10,000. Born in Co. Limerick, Ireland, 1822. Settled here in 1840. P. O., Meaford.

Laycock, Alexander, farmer. Owns ½ Lot 15, Con. 8; and part of Lot 20, Con. 6, 130 acres, worth $8,000. Born in Canada, 1842, and has lived in county since 1843. P. O., Meaford.

Laycock, William, farms Lot 22, Con. 9, of 200 acres, valued at $9,000. Settled here in 1843. Born in county, 1839. P. O., Meaford.

Leader, Johnson, farmer. Owns ¾ of Lot 23, Con. 8, 150 acres; value, $5,000. Was born in England, 1833, and came here in 1863. P. O., Meaford.

Laycock, James, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lots 12 and 13, Con. 6, 200 acres, worth $9,000. Born in Canada, 1822. Came here in 1843. P. O., Meaford.

Loucks, Jacob, farmer. Owns 150 acres, being W. ½ Lot 7, Con. 6; and N. W. ¼ Lot 6, Con. 6, valued at $9,000. Born in Canada, 1808. Settled here in 1871. P. O., Meaford.

Montgomery, J. D., farmer. Owner of 100 acres, Lot 9, Con. 3; value, $6,000. Born in Canada, 1836. Settled here in 1857. P. O., Meaford.

Mitchell, Robert, farmer. Owns 146 acres of Lot 3, Con. 5, worth $10,000. Came here in 1835, and one of the first settlers in the township. Born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1809. P. O., Griersville.

Myles, John Wesley, hotel proprietor, Griersville. Owns 1½ acres, Lot 3, Con. 4; value, $1,500. Has lived in county since 1853.

Marshall, James, carriage and waggon maker; also, Postmaster of Griersville. Owns 2½ acres of land, &c.; value, $2,500. Was born in Canada in 1840, and settled here in 1863.

Murray, Robert, farmer. Owns south ½ Lot 2, Con. 8, 100 acres, worth $4,500. Born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1837; settled here in 1857. P.O., Blantyre.

Mackie, James. Farms south ½ Lot 1, Con. 8, 107 acres; value, $4,000. Born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 1824; came here in 1867. P.O., Blantyre.

Maclaren, James, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 36, Con. 7; valued at $2,100. Born in Canada, 1832; settled here in 1855. P.O., Cape Rich.

Mackie, Thomas, farmer. Owns 215 acres, being part of Lot 16, Con. 7, Lot 16, Con. 6, Lot 2, Con. 10; valued at $12,000. Born in Canada, 1829; came here in 1836. P.O., Meaford.

McIntosh, Thomas, farmer and J.P. Owner of Lot 13, Con. 8, 200 acres; value, $10 000. Born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1838; came here in 1849. P.O., Meaford.

McIntosh, William, farmer, on Lot 2, Con. 8. Owns 85 acres, worth $3,000. Born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1835; settled here in 1849. P.O., Blantyre.

McNaughton, Donald, farmer, on north ½ Lot 1, Con. 8, 100 acres; value, $5,000. A native of Perthshire, Scotland; born 1841, and has lived here since 1848. P.O., Blantyre.

McLaren, Duncan, farmer and builder. Owns 100 acres of Lot 31, Con. 6; value, $3,500. Born in Scotland, 1815; came here in 1838, and was one of the first settlers in the township. P.O., Cape Rich.

Noble, Robert, farmer. Owns 200 acres, being Lots 5 and 6, Con. 3, worth $10,000. Was born in Co. Fermanagh, Ireland, 1820, and settled here in 1846. P.O., Meaford.

Postill, William, farmer, on Lot 10, Con. 2, 100 acres; valued at $5,000. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1834; settled here in 1861. P.O., Meaford.

Porter, William, farmer. Owner of 90 acres, Lot 16, Con. 10, worth $6,000. Born in Wiltshire, England, 1822; settled in Grey County, 1842. P.O., Meaford.

Palmer, Henry, farmer. Owns 150 acres, Lots 8 and 9, Con. 11; value, $4,000. Born in Lancashire, England, 1840; settled here in 1862. P.O., Strathnairn.

Read, Nicholas, farmer. Owns 400 acres, Lot 24, Con. 11, and Lot 26, Con. 12, worth $5,000. Is Dep. Reeve of the township and a J.P. Born in Co. Wicklow, Ireland, 1827; came here in 1863. P.O., Bayview.

Richmond, S. C., farmer, on Lot 12, Con. 3, 105 acres; value, $5,000. Was born in Canada, 1829; settled here in 1849. P.O., Meaford.

Robertson, James, farmer. Owns Lot 6, Con. 9, 200 acres; valued at $11,000. Came here in 1837, being one of the first settlers in the township. Born in Canada, 1827. P.O., Meaford.

Robertson, Duncan, farmer and J.P. Owns 300 acres, being Lots 3 and 4, Con. 9; value, $14,000. Settled in County, 1836, being one of the first settlers. Was born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1816. P.O., Meaford.

Sing, C. R., Clerk of Customs, J.P., and Township Reeve, residing on Lot 13, Con. 4. He owns 600 acres in the township, being Lots 13 and 14, Con. 3; Lots 13 and 15, Con. 4; Lots 14 and 15, Con. 6. Born in Canada, 1823; settled here in 1845. P.O., Meaford.

Street, Richard F., farmer. Owns 219 acres, Lot 24, Con. 10; valued at $7,000. Is a member of the Township Council. Born at Taunton, England, 1839, and came here in 1874. P.O., Bayview.

Shields, William, farmer, on Lot 5, Con. 3. Owner of 100 acres, worth $5,000. Born in county, 1849, and has resided here since. P.O., Meaford.

Smith, Joseph, farmer. Owns 85 acres of Lot 1, Con. 3, worth $2,500. Was born in Canada, 1853, and has lived here since 1854. P.O., Griersville.

Seaman, D. L., farmer. Owner of 100 acres, Lot 17, Con. 11; value, $5,500. Born in Canada, 1855, and has lived here since. P.O., Bayview.

Saunders, Samuel, farmer and J.P. Owns 110 acres, Lot 16, Con. 10, worth $8,000. Born in Canada, 1815; settled here, 1842. P.O., Meaford.

Shaw, William, farmer. Owns 35 acres, being parts of Lots 16, Cons. 7 and 8; valued at $3,000. Was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1832, and settled here, 1847. P.O., Meaford.

Storey, William, farmer, on Lot 5, Con. 9, 100 acres, worth $6,000. Has lived in county since 1844, the year of his birth. His father was one of the first settlers in the township. P.O., Meaford.

Storey, Walter, farmer. Owns 99 acres of Lot 2, Con. 9, worth $3,000. Born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1806, and was one of the first settlers here in 1837. P.O., Blantyre.

Speer, S. D., farmer. Owns North ½ Lot 32, Con. 9, 100 acres, worth $5,000. Born in Dublin, Ireland, 1819, and settled here in 1845. P.O., Meaford.

Tucker, William I., farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 6, Con. 3, valued at $6,000. Was born in Somersetshire, England, 1832, settling here in 1856. P.O., Meaford.

Taylor, R. R., farmer, on Lot 17, Con. 10. Owns 100 acres, worth $5,500. Born in Canada, 1832, settling here in 1846. Is well known as a local minister throughout the county. P.O., Bayview.

Tomlinson, George, farmer and stock dealer, residing on Lot 6, Con. 8. He owns 300 acres, being Lots 5 and 6, Con. 8, and Lot 9, Con. 10; worth $12,000. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1828. Came here in 1855. P.O., Meaford.

Vanderburg, T. W., farmer, on Lot 20, Con 8, 200 acres, worth $10,000. Born in Canada, 1840; settled in county, 1860. P.O., Meaford.

Whitelaw, William, Junr., farmer. Owning 200 acres, Lot 9, Con. 4, valued at $8,000. Has lived here since 1848, the date of his birth.

Wood, William, farmer. Owns 73 acres of Lot 26, Con. 6, worth $3,000. Born in England, 1826; settled here in 1863. P.O., Meaford.

Watson, William, farmer. Owns 300 acres, Lot 37, Cons. 9 and 10; value, $15,000. He holds the position of Colonel in the Militia, and is also a J.P. Came from Co. Carlow, Ireland, where he was born in 1815; settled in county, 1837. P.O., Cape Rich.

Wright, John, farmer, on West ½ Lot 36, Con. 10, 100 acres, worth $3,000. Born in Co. Monaghan, Ireland, in 1824; settled here in 1868. P.O., Cape Rich.

West, John, farmer. Owns 40 acres of Lot 25, Con. 7, worth $2,000. Born in Kent County, England, in 1808; came here in 1848. P.O., Meaford.

Ward, William, farmer. Owns 139 acres, Lot 8, Con. 6, valued at $6,000. Was born in Canada in 1838; settled here, 1847. P.O., Meaford.

White, John, farmer. Owning 300 acres, worth $10,000; Lots 4 and 5, Con. 10. Was born in Co. Armagh, Ireland, 1823; came here in 1852. P.O., Strathnairn.

York, Thomas, shoemaker, living on Lot 29, Con. 6. He owns 2 acres of Lots 29 and 30, Con. 6, worth $1,000. Born in England, 1813; settled here, 1856. P.O., Meaford.

SARAWAK TOWNSHIP.

Airston, William Glen, farmer. Is a Scotchman; born 1810. Settled in Grey County, 1841. Owns half of Lot 13, Con. 3, 37½ acres. P.O. address, Owen Sound.

Chambers, Timothy, farmer. Owns Lot 38, Con. 3, 82½ acres. Is an Englishman; born 1811. Settled in Grey County, 1862. P.O. address, Presque Isle.

Julyan, C., Jr., farmer. Holds the office of Tp. Clerk. Owns 79 acres, being Lot 37, Con. 3. Is a Canadian by birth, and settled in the county, 1863. P.O. address, Presque Isle.

Johnston, William, farmer. P.O. address, Owen Sound. Owns Lot 12, Con. 3, 78½ acres. Is an Irishman; born 1827. Settled in county, 1869.

Johnson, David, farmer, and propr. of saw mill. Farm and mill property is comprised of Lot 16, Con. 3, 112 acres. Held the office of Councilor in the Tp. of Derby for a period of four years, and also acted as Reeve for that township for two years. Is a Canadian; born 1840. Settled in county, 1865. P.O., Owen Sound.

McNaught, Robert, farmer. Sat for five years in the Tp. Council, and now holds the office of Reeve. Owns Lot 27, Con. 2, 122½ acres. Born in Scotland. Settled in Grey Co., 1857.

Mackenzie, John, general agent, shipper, and telegraph agent; also discharges the duties of Postmaster and Lighthouse Keeper at Presque Isle. Owns Lot 41, Con. 3, and Lot 40, Con. 22, Tps. of Sarawak and Keppel. Was the first Reeve of the Tp. of Sarawak.. Is a Canadian; born 1837. Settled in Grey Co., 1861.

McNaught, Peter C., farmer. Is a Scotchman; born 1847. Settled in Grey Co., 1857. Owns Lot 26, Con. 3, 96 acres. P.O. address, Owen Sound.

McKenzie, Donald, blacksmith. P.O. and residence, Presque Isle. Owns four village lots, valued at $600. Is a native of Canada; born 1836. Date of settlement in county, 1870.

McNaught, James, farmer. Born in Scotland, 1837. Settled in Grey Co., 1857. Owns 80 acres of land, being Lot 25, Con. 3. P.O. address, Owen Sound.

Saunders, William, farmer. Born in Scotland, 1828. Came to Grey Co., 1856. Held office as Tp. Councillor for four years. Owns 99 acres of land, Lot 20, Con. 1. P.O. address, Owen Sound.

Sutton, William, farmer. Is an Englishman; born 1811. Settled in Grey County, 1843. Owns 172 acres, being Lots 32 and 33, Con. 3. Has held office as Councillor. P.O., Presque Isle.

Walker, Robert, farmer. P.O., Brookholm. Owns 100 acres, being Lot 11, Con. 2. Is a Tp. Councillor. Born in Canada, 1830. Settled in Grey Co., 1854.

SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP.

Aitchison, John, farmer. He owns Lot 21, Con. 5, 200 acres, valued at $5,000. Was a Councilman for some time. Born in Scotland, 1805. Settled in county, 1855. P.O., Sullivan.

Brown, James, carpenter and joiner, Desboro Village. Came to county in 1856. Was born in Ireland, 1846. He owns several village lots, valued at $1,000.

Beattie, James, farmer, residing on Lot 5, Con. 5. He owns 151 acres, worth $8,000. For 14 years he was Reeve of the township, and at present holds the Treasurership. Was born in Scotland, 1830. Settled in county, 1855. P.O., Chatsworth.

Brown, Alexander, farmer. Owner of 50 acres, valued at $2,000. His farm is North-West ¼ of Lot 22, Con. 11. Born in the township, 1858. P.O., Peabody.

Clark, W. W., hotelkeeper, Chatsworth. Settled here in 1879. Born in Huntingdon, 1853.

Cope, Richard, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 18, Con. 12, worth $4,000. Born at Toronto, 1849. Settled in County, 1872. Peabody P.O.

Crawford, William, farmer, on Lot 13, Con. 1. Was born in Ireland, 1819, and came to Grey County in 1866. P.O., Chatsworth.

Dowd, Jarvis, farmer. Owns half of Lot 1, Con. 6, 100 acres, valued at $2,500. Came from Ireland, and settled in Grey County, 1855. Born, 1832. P.O., Chatsworth.

Eitner, Frederick, blacksmith. Desboro P.O. He owns 1½ acres of Lot 12, Con. 7, value, $1,000. Was born in Prussia, 1856, and came to the county in 1866.

Fryer, George. P. O. address, 125 Yonge Street, Toronto. Is a commercial traveller. Was born in England, 1832.

Forrest, Robert, farmer. He owns 200 acres, being Lot 7, Con. 13, value, $5,000. Settled here in 1860. Born in Halton Co., 1839. P.O., Invermay.

Follis, John, farmer, on East ½ Lot 16, Con. 13. He owns 100 acres, worth $5,000. Settled in county in 1849, and for some time was a Deputy Reeve. Born in Gwillimbury Township, 1832. P.O., Chesley.

Heslop, John, farmer and Postmaster, Marmion P.O. He owns 100 acres of Lot 12, Con. 16, valued at $2,500. Is a member of the Council. Born in England, 1830. Settled here in 1868.

Hanbery, Elisha, hotel proprietor in Williamsford Village. He owns 7 acres of Lot 3, Con. 1, worth $2,000. Came from Ireland, settling in the county in 1858. Born in 1844. P.O., Sullivan.

Hamilton, Charles, blacksmith in Williamsford Village. Was born in Canada, 1852, and came to county in same year. P.O., Sullivan.

Hunter, Alexander, farmer on Lot 23, Con. 11. He owns 280 acres, valued at $6,000, Was born in Peel Co., 1836, and came to Grey County in 1877. Has been a member of the Council. P.O., Scone.

Henry, Andrew, farmer. Owner of 200 acres of Lots J. and K., Con. 4, worth $6,000. Came to Grey County from Ireland, in 1854. Born 1814. Has been a Councillor. P.O., Chatsworth.

Kerr, Robert, farmer on Lot 1, Con. 12. He owns 100 acres, valued at $3,000. Came to Grey County from Ireland in 1869. Born, 1808. Was for some time in the Council. Keady P.O.

McDonald, Archibald, farmer. He owns 100 acres of Lot 13, Con. 6; worth $4,000. Was born in Scotland, 1837. Came to Grey Co., 1852. P.O., Chatsworth.

McElheron, John, farmer, residing on Lot A., Con. 3. He owns 100 acres, valued at $3,000. Was born in Ireland, and settled in Grey Co., 1845. Is one of the School Trustees. P. O., Chatsworth.

McInnis, Thomas, farmer. Owns the north half of Lot 4, Con. 12, 100 acres; worth $2,000. Was born in Derby Township in 1844, and has lived in Grey since. Is a School Trustee. P. O., Keady.

Milburn, C. A., carriage maker in Desboro' Village. Was born in Peterborough, 1843, and settled here in 1855. P.O., Desboro.

Mitchell, Thomas S., farmer on Lot 8, Con. 2. He owns 65 acres, worth $4,000. Was born in St. Vincent Tp., Grey Co., 1845. P.O., Chatsworth.

Mitchell, Thomas, retired farmer, living in Chatsworth Village. Is a Justice of the Peace. Born in Scotland, 1806. Settled in Grey Co., 1846.

Mitchell, James, farmer. He owns 90 acres of Lot 3, Con. 3, worth $5,000. Was born in Scotland, 1825. Came to county in 1856. P.O., Chatsworth.

Mitchell, John, farmer, living on Lot 2, Con. 3. Is owner of 100 acres; value, $4,000. Came to Grey Co., 1851. Born in Scotland, 1832. P. O., Chatsworth.

McGill, Andrew, ironfounder in Chatsworth Village. He owns 27 acres of Lot 4, Con. 1, worth $3,000. Was born in Ireland, 1833. Settled in county, 1854. Is a Justice of the Peace. P. O., Chatsworth.

Milburn, John, farmer and Postmaster, Peabody P. O. He is owner of Lot 21, Con. 10, 100 acres; value, $3,500. Was born in England in 1815. Settled in Grey Co., 1854. Has been a Councillor.

Manory, Robert, farmer, residing on Lot 6, Con. 13. Owner of 200 acres, worth $7,000. Came to Grey Co. from Ireland in 1859. Born 1827. P. O., Invermay.

Palmer, S. & J., boot and shoemakers in Desboro Village. They own 1 acre of Lot 12, Con. 7, worth $1,000. Are natives of Somersetshire, England; born in 1850. Come to Grey Co. in 1874. P. O., Desboro.

Pringle, Thomas, farmer. Owning Lots D. and E., Con. 3, 200 acres; valued at $7,000. He was for some time Township Treasurer, and has been appointed a J. P. Came to the county from Scotland in 1855. Born, 1809. P. O., Chatsworth.

Penner, William, farmer, on Lot 6, Con. 7. He owns 100 acres, worth $4,000. Was born in Ireland, 1824. Settled in the county, 1856, and has held the office of Township Reeve. P. O., Chatsworth.

Pringle, Joseph, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot F., Con. 3, worth $4,000. Was born in the township, 1849, and at present is a Councillor. P. O., Chatsworth.

Sparrow, John, farmer. He owns 300 acres, being Lots G. and H., Con. 3; and Lot I., Con. 4; valued at $10,000. Is at present Township Reeve. Was born in Peel County, 1839. Settled here in 1869. P. O., Chatsworth.

Stevens, Alexander, farmer, residing on West half Lot 11, Con. 9. He has 100 acres, worth $3,000. Came to Grey Co. in 1856 from Scotland, where he was born, 1835. He holds the office of Township Clerk. P. O, Marmion.

Thompson, Allan, farmer. Owns 600 acres, being Lot 18, Cons. 10 and 11, and Lot 16, Con. 12, worth $14,000. Was born in Ireland, 1823, and settled in Grey Co., 1874. P. O., Chesley.

White, William, farmer, residing on Lot 4, Con. 2. He owns 100 acres; valued at $3,000. Came to county in 1845. Was born in Ireland, 1827. For some years was Assessor for township. Is a Justice of the Peace. P. O., Chatsworth.

Wright, Joseph, farmer and saw mill owner, residing on west half Lot 13, Con. 8, 50 acres, worth $5,000. Came from Wales, where he was born, 1821. Settled in county, 1858. P. O., Desboro.

Ward, Edward, farmer. Owns south half Lot 12, Con. 16, 100 acres, worth $2,000. Born in Ireland, 1839. Settled in county, 1855. He was for some time County Constable. P. O., Marmion.

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP.

Buzza, William, harness maker. Annan P.O.

Ballard, Peter, farmer, Woodford P.O. Owns and occupies Lot 14, Con. 1, South.

Donald, John D., farmer and cheese manfr. Owns Lot 20, Con. B. Annan P.O.

Dickson, Thomas, miller. P.O. address, Annan.

Gibson, James, farmer. Owns and occupies Lot 17, Con. A. Leith P.O.

Gardiner, James, farmer. Woodford P.O. Is present Deputy Reeve of the township. Owns and occupies Lot 10, Con. 1, South. Owns in all, 300 acres.

Harkness, Gideon, farmer. Occupies Lot 32, Con. B. P.O. address, Annan.

Johnstone, William, farmer, and Postmaster at Johnson P. O. Owns 180 acres in Lot 11, Con. C.

Luton, Thomas, farmer. Woodford P.O. Is the owner of Lot 19, Con 1.

Leonard, Thomas P., farmer. P.C. address, Woodford. Owns Lot 12, Con. 2.

Leonard, William, farmer. Owns Lot 10, Con. 1, South. P.O. address, Woodford.

McCutcheon, Robert, farmer. One of the most influential men in the township. Has been Reeve several times. Owns and occupies 300 acres in Lots 22 and 23, Con. 3. P.O. address, Woodford.

Porter, Josiah S., farmer. Owns and occupies Lot 15, Con. 2, South. P.O. address, Woodford.

Reid, Hugh, farmer. Has officiated as Reeve of the township. Owns and occupies Lot 40, Con. C., embracing 92 acres. Annan P.O.

Rae, Benjamin, farmer. Johnson P.O. Is the owner of Lot 12, Con. B.

Rutherford, Thomas, farmer. Owns Lot 35, Con. A. P.O. address, Leith.

Turner, W., farmer. P.O. address, Owen Sound. Owner of 350 acres, including Lot 7, Con. 11.